THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

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Dutch dates
How Holland's painters changed the course of art

Self help
The homeopathy "king" arrives in Britain



Dark knights
Consider the political pressure upon Becket's murderers

Holding court
Rex Bellamy reports from the US tennis Open at Flushing Meadow

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio £2,000 prize was won yesterday by Mrs Patsy Woodward, of Overton, Clywd. *Portfolio* list, page 18. How to play, back page Information Service.

Search for oil moves to estuaries

The Government is to allow oil exploration drilling in the Solent, the Humber estuary, and in Liverpool Bay as part of its campaign to open up previously unexplored areas for potential oil and gas development Page 2

Cosmonauts set space record

Soviet cosmonauts set a space endurance record after spending 212 days on board the orbiting space station Salyut 7. A Soviet official said the mission was in its closing stages Page 7

Lloyd's loss

Lloyd's, the London insurance market, announced an underwriting loss of £43.5m – its first in 14 years – for the accounting period ending in 1981 Page 19

Caring families

Familes still undertake the lion's share of caring for the old and the severely handicapped, the National Council for Voluntary Organizations said Page 3

Honest Fabius

M Laurent Fabius, France's Prime Minister for seven weeks, offered no miracle cures, no soothing words in his first press grilling. Austerity is to stay Page 5

Ministers flee

South African Cabinet ministers who tried to tour a riot-torn township near Sharpeville retreated before hundreds of blacks who blocked the road Earlier report, page 7

Dearer driving

Motorists could face a 10 per cent rise in car insurance premiums later this year, the chairman of the Lloyd's Motor Underwriters' Association said Page 3

Lloyd beaten

John Lloyd, of Britain, was beaten 7-5, 6-2, 6-0, by Jimmy Connors in the quarter finals of the US open championships in New York Earlier report, page 24

Pit peace process expected to resume on Sunday

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

The two sides in the 26-week coal strike are expected to hold a fresh round of peace talks on Sunday after further diplomatic manoeuvring yesterday to clear the obstacles to a meeting.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, sent a new letter of invitation to leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers which dropped the taboo words "uneconomic pit closures". That appeared enough to break the deadlock.

But the board will still insist on discussing "the real issues at the heart of the dispute", Mr MacGregor added. The board has indicated that it wants a settlement based on the July 18 "final offer", which would allow the closure of big loss-making pits.

The union said last night that a "very positive response" had been sent to the coal board letter.

A copy of the board's discussion document was sent with a hand-delivered letter to Brighton where union leaders are attending the Trades Union Congress. The letter, signed by the industrial relations director, Mr Ned Smith, said: "We sincerely hope you will agree to attend on this basis."

It went on: "It has always been our wish to obtain a reasoned settlement to the dispute, to end the hardship and division within the industry, and we hope at our meeting on Sunday night you will be prepared to consider this objective based on the movement by the board contained in the attached discussion document last considered in July."

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The miners originally insisted that they would talk only on their own terms, outlined in a letter from their general secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, to the board.

With this call for withdrawal of the March 6 colliery closure programme, the keeping open of five "test case" mines and withdrawal of the insistence on closng shutting "uneconomic pits", the agenda is evidently more open.

The board's discussion document lays down three tests for defining what is an exhausting pit. Two out of the three categories – those with no more coal and those with serious safety problems – are already agreed, but the third is still a stumbling block to a settlement.

The board wants an agreement that a colliery which has no further minable reserves which are workable and can be benificially developed should be deemed exhausted.

The miners refuse to accept that and argue that where there is coal which can be developed, at whatever cost, the pit must remain open.

In his letter Mr Smith rejected union claims that the coal board had violated the 1974 Plan for Coal by seeking the closure of four million tonnes of capacity, the equivalent of 20 pits and 20,000 jobs.

He related the recent history of investment in the industry and pointed out that on average only 1.7 million tonnes of capacity had been closed each year, whereas the plan allowed for the shutdown of between three and four million tonnes.

Mr MacGregor said at a London press conference that the letter to Mr Heathfield had been couched in "diplomatic terms" but that the main problems remained. He added: "We have no desire to continue a long correspondence; we want to sit down at the bargaining table."

Mr Smith sad that he was more optimistic that a settlement could be reached because

Continued on back page, col 4



Adrian Walton and his mother Sheila. (Photograph: John Voos).

Sales of Times overtake Guardian

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The circulation of *The Times* has risen above that of *The Guardian* for the first time for six years. Unofficial figures for August show that the average daily sale of this newspaper was 461,000, compared with 453,000 for *The Guardian*.

The print run of *The Times* is now at its highest level in the newspaper's 200-year history and comes at a time when there is increasingly fierce competition at the top end of the market.

Industry observers point out that the sale of *The Times* has increased substantially since the introduction of the stock exchange game, Portfolio.

However, Mr Arthur Brittenden, a spokesman for the newspaper said circulation had been growing steadily and was simply accelerated by the introdction of the game.

Mr Brittenden said: "What has encouraged us is the fact that we have retained these extra readers. The danger is having attracted new readers, if they don't like what they see they go away again."

The Guardian has also been gaining sales according to Mr Jack Allen, its circulation manager. "We are making good progress and turning out an excellent paper without the use of gimmicks," he said.

The biggest circulation quality newspaper, *The Daily Telegraph*, had seen its sales reduced by 31,000 on the year to 1,230,000, according to the unofficial statistics.

Newspaper executives believe that *The Times* has taken readers from the *Telegraph* rather than *The Guardian*. But Mr Hugh Lawson, general manager at the *Telegraph*, said there was no evidence for such a conclusion.

The increasingly competitive atmosphere among "the qualities" coincides with a tooth-and-nail battle at the popular end of the market with the recent introduction of million pound bingo competitions.

Several Fleet Street newspapers are also experiencing industrial problems.

The Daily Telegraph yesterday lost the whole of its London print run after some members of Sogat walked out in protest at its lack of involvement in new technology plans.

The newspaper had appointed two overseers to coordinate the change to photocomposition, who were members of the rival union, the National Graphical Association.

Sogat demanded more involvement or the creation of two extra jobs. Mr Lawson said last night that two more posts had been created and the union had accepted the settlement.

The *Financial Times* has also experienced considerable disruption this week losing between 60,000 and 90,000 copies of its 217,000 UK print run.

Police hurt as 4,000 picket pit

Thirteen people, including nine policemen, were injured at Kellingley Colliery, North Yorkshire, yesterday where an estimated 4,000 pickets gathered.

Police were showered with broken glass and pieces of concrete outside the pit, known as "Big K" where two miners are working. An ITN car was overturned and set on fire. Equipment worth £10,000 was stolen from it.

Many of the miners were members of a selected flying picket squad.

An anonymous caller telephoned newspapers and said that some of the pickets were carrying firearms, but police said none had been found.

Mr Frank Morritt, Assistant Chief Constable for North Yorkshire, said the violence had been indiscriminate, affecting not only the police but other pickets and members of the public.

Four men from the Barnsley and Rotherham areas appeared before Selby magistrates on *public order offences*. They were remanded on bail until next week.

Two policemen, PC Peter Blackburn, of Yorkshire, and PC John Burrows of Lancashire, are in Pontefract Infirmary with rib and head injuries. The others, from Lancashire and Cambridge, were discharged after treatment.

Union officials were later invited into the pit to talk to the two working miners but after an hour the men remained at work.

Dockers threaten steel deliveries

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Dockworkers' leaders threatened wholesale disruption of the steel industry yesterday unless the British Steel Corporation started "meaningful" talks to end the 13-day port strike.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that lorry drivers taking raw materials into steel plants and finished goods out, could be asked to strike.

[illegible] was undermined by dockers at Immingham voting overwhelmingly to restart iron ore supplies to the beleagured Scunthorpe steelworks.

The dockers' refusal to sanction the use of lorries to take the material to the steelworks because of the miners' strike, started the national dock stoppage in July.

Meanwhile strike leaders, who yesterday saw another 140 workers at Goole on Humberside join the dispute, are to concentrate on blocking the diversion of cargoes to working ports, Mr Connolly said.

Leaders of the road transport group of the union declared that it was essential that all its members, especially those involved in the distribution of oil, gas and lubricants, offered their support.

Mr Garry Oram, national officer for the lorry drivers, "strongly requested" his members not to cross picket lines and to "black" goods diverted to working ports.

The strategy is all part of a national effort to step up picketing and spread the strike.

The corporation has imported coal at the Hunterston terminal for Ravenscraig without TGWU members who are supporting the miners. BSC's move led to accusations of a breach of the national dock labour scheme, denied by the corporation, and the strike

The number of [illegible] dockers on strike yesterday stood at 7,704, about 100 more than yesterday. The total due at work was 11,057.

Regional secretaries meeting at Brighton yesterday were urged to step up the industrial action, after a national docks committee meeting on Wednesday.

Mr Connolly said officials would go to their regions to ensure the increase of "physical support" for the strike.

He hinted at mass demonstrations at working docks but said that would depend on the members' response.

The Port of London Authority expects to announce the results of a strike ballot of 3,00 dockers today. It organized the vote after considerable controversy over the result of a mass meeting last week.

Union officials said the vote was in favour of a strike, but moderates, 100 of whom went to work yesterday, claimed there was a majority against.

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Heart boy greets the world

By David Cross

Britain's youngest surviving heart-transplant patient walked to a bench in the sunshine outside Harefield Hospital yesterday and told the world that he felt fine and loved being a celebrity.

Adrian Walton, aged 14, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, who had his operation 12 days earlier, bit his lip apprehensively as he was wheeled out of the hospital by *his father, Mr Ian Walton*, aged 39, to meet more than 50 reporters and photographers. He relaxed visibly when he sat between his father and mother, *Mrs Sheila Walton, aged 40, to* discuss his operation and hopes.

He is living with his parents in a rented flat near the hospital where doctors can keep a eye on him as he recuperates. He said he spent most of his time walking around as much as possible, watching the news on television and eating.

He enjoys his controlled diet, which includes dishes such as cottage pie, brown bread, and margarine, and Weetabix. Sweets, particularly toffee, are not allowed yet.

Adrian, wearing a grey track suit, said that he had had no fears about the operation. "I had a pain in my leg and thought it would be gone", he commented philosophically.

He missed his grandparents and his best friend – and his younger sister, Justine, aged 13, "sometimes".

He was particularly looking forward to watching his favourite football team, Manchester United, on television on Saturday.

He was not looking forward

Continued on back page, col 3

Horizon raises cost of holidays by 20%

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Price increases averaging 23 per cent of next summer's package holidays to Spain were announced yesterday by Horizon Travel, Britain's third-largest tour operator and the first to bring out brochures for summer 1985.

A typical £250 holiday to the most popular destination for Britons will go up by £57.50, bringing the cost of a two-week holiday for a family of four close to £1,000 taking into account child discounts but not pocket money.

Horizon's average price increase in its new brochure is a fifth. Greek holiday prices are up only 14 per cent, narrowing the gap between Greek and Spanish holiday prices, although Spain is still the cheaper destination by around £20 a holiday.

Portugal holiday prices are up by less than 10 per cent, Italy by 12 per cent, Jugoslavia by 11 per cent and Malta by 6 per cent.

Other big tour operators, like Thomson Holidays, Intasun Leisure and Cosmos, have already warned of increases averaging about 20 per cent. Spain's hotel tariffs have risen by 18 per cent and sterling is down against the peseta by 15 per cent in a year. Airline costs have also risen.

Horizon's price guarantee leaves scope for charging up to 10 per cent more for a holiday if aviation fuel costs rise. It is widely expected that other tour operators will modify no-strings, no-surcharge guarantees in a similar way.

The question is how far this first benchmark from Horizon for 1985 price increases will stick. Thomson, due to bring out its summer 1985 brochure later this month, and particularly Intasun may choose to put pressure on Horizon.

Horizon is leaving itself an option to reprint its brochure later in the booking season, said Mr Ken Franklin, managing director. "It is unlikely there will be any growth in next summer's foreign package holiday market but I am not anticipating any decline. Even with the average increse, overall 1985 holidays will, taking inflation into account, be cheaper in real terms than those in 1982", he said.

One indication that Horizon may be pitching its increases somewhat high for the market

Shall we book now while we can still afford it?
Holiday abroad dearer
Calman

came from Thomas Cook Holidays which has not yet finalized its prices for summer 1985 but Spanish price increases may be just under 20 per cent.

The other question tour operators will face, especially if more holidays are offered, is whether price increases will turn more holidaymakers to a break in Britain.

Acid rain curb 'could add 10% to electricity costs'

By John Young

Reductions in sulphur dioxide emissions from power stations would have to be paid for in substantially high electricity prices, the Central Electricity Generating Board said yesterday.

Its warning came in reply to a report by the all party Commons Environment Committee, which is highly critical of the board's failure to take action to curb acid rain and describes some of its evidence as "trite and evasive".

The report emphasizes the threat not only to the natural environment, in particular rivers, lakes and forests, but also to historic buildings including Westminster Abbey, Lincoln Cathedral, York Minster and St Paul's.

Although it received a predictably warm welcome from environmental groups and from the Labour, Liberal and Social Democratic parties, there was surprise in some quarters that the committee had come to such forthright and categoric conclusions.

The CEGB described the report as extreme and largely out of step with other recent findings. The committee appeared to have made fundamental errors of fact and had failed to grasp that severe damage to city buildings must be due to local pollution sources because power station emissions were spread evenly across the country.

The board repeated its commitment to act on acid rain once the evidence justified it. But it added that the reduction of emissions represented a multi-billion pound programme, which could increase electricity bills by up to 10 per cent and even then prove ineffective.

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Leading article, page 13

Soviet military chief replaced

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Kremlin last night removed Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov from the post of Soviet Chief of Staff and Deputy Defence Minister.

He is to be replaced by Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, one of his senior deputies.

There was immediate speculation that the surprise move was linked to a Politburo reshuffle. A Tass announcement said Marshal Ogarkov, aged 67, was being transferred to another post, but did not make clear if this meant he was being promoted or demoted.

Diplomats said it was possible the marshal, one of the Soviet military's most brilliamt officers, would become Minister of Defence in place of Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the 75-year-old senior Politburo member. However, they also noted that Marshal Ogarkov had been relieved of his duties as Deputy Defence Minister, and that Marshal Ustinov appeared in full uniform yesterday at the lying-in-state for Mr Leonid Kostandov, the Deputy Prime Minister who died in East Germany on Wednesday.

A demotion for Marshal Ogarkov would indicate an upheaval both in the armed forces and at senior political levels. The marshal played a key role in the Salt I negotiations with the United States and, more recently, bore the political brunt of the Korean airliner disaster almost exactly a year ago.

The new Chief of Staff, Marshal Akhromeyev, is 51. He also played a part in Moscow's attempts to explain the destruction of the Korean airliner. He is a career officer and rose to become Deputy Chief of Staff.

Marshal Ogarkov, who became Chief of Staff in 1977, has occasionally clashed with other senior officers over the future of Soviet weapons development. Marshal Ogarkov believes Russian should concentrate on high technology armaments.

He has also differed with Marshal Ustinov over nuclear war, which in 1981 he declared to be winnable but subsequently described as futile and suicidal.

Gromyko and Shultz to meet in New York

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, will meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in New York on September 26 while there for the United Nations General Assembly session, the State Department said yesterday.

It will be the first encounter between the two since they met in Stockholm in January during the European security conference.

Yesterday's announcement was expected. Mr Shultz had said previously he hoped to meet Mr Gromyko during the UN meeting.

Dali consents to life-saving operation

From Richard Wigg, Barcelona

Salvador Dali, the 80-year old Catalan painter who was seriously burnt while in bed asleep at his twelfth century castle home last week, gave his consent yesterday to an operation after doctors had said that otherwise they would not give him 48 hours to live.

***He gave a hoarse sí from his* bed in the Pilar clinic to a Barcelona notary who had been specially summoned, amid growing controversy over the care given to the old man by three friends who had been looking after him. The painter has been living in seclusion in Pubol Castle, near Gerona, and has been in poor health since his wife, Gala, died more than two years ago.**

A team of six surgeons prepared for an operation yesterday evening or early today, which they said would be long and difficult. They planned to remove the burnt skin, which was threatening to turn septic, and replace it with artificial tissue.

Plainclothes police guarded the door of the painter's room on the fourth floor of the modern private clinic. King Juan Carlos and Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, have been telephoning to inquire into the condition of Señor Dali, who since the death of Picasso has been regarded as Spain's greatest living painter.

A magistrate has begun an investigation into the causes of the fire at the castle, which the Civil Guard has blamed on an electric short-circuit.

The controversy surfaced last weekend when *doctors who* had examined the painter for the first time outside the castle declared he had been suffering from chronic malnutrition.

This had revived long-standing complaints about Señor Dali's seclusion, which prevented old friends from visiting him. Xavier Cugat, the musician, together with a well-known art critic and a writer friend of 30 years' standing have publicly demanded an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the castle fire.

Señor Miguel Domenech, Señor Dali's lawyer since 1980 and one of the three friends who have been caring for him, has replied that he will cooperate with any inquiry into *conditions at the castle*.

Señor Dali: Old friends demanding inquiry.

Oil drilling licensed close to shore in four estuaries

By Jonathan Davis

Oil exploration drilling is to be allowed in the Humber estuary, the Solent and Liverpool Bay, the Government announced yesterday. The new move is part of the Department of Energy's continuing campaign to open up unexplored areas of Britain for potential oil and gas development.

Licences to undertake seismic surveys and drill for oil in the Solent, the Humber and the Dee and Mersey estuaries were awarded yesterday to Shell U.K. the U.K. subsidiary of the Anglo-Dutch multinational oil group.

A fourth licence covering an area at the mouth of the Solway Firth, opposite Workington, was also awarded yesterday to a group of smaller independent oil companies, which have recently been conducting seismic surveys onshore in Cumbria.

Earlier this year the Government decided to give BP the right to drill in the Firth of Clyde. This is believed to be the first time however that oil companies have been allowed to drill in English estuaries, or so close to shore.

The Department of Energy said yesterday that, because of the special environmental and navigation considerations involved, stringent conditions had been imposed on the licensees. These would cover where the companies were allowed to drill, what time of year they could drill, and a requirement to respond immediately to any oil spill.

In addition the companies are being required to maintain close consultation with bodies such as the Nature Conservancy Council, local fishery committees, local authorities and port authorities.

A spokesman for Shell UK said that it was too early to say when drilling would start in any of its licensed areas. "We have to do the seismic work first, and drilling will not be starting intil 1986 at the earliest. It could be 1987."

Shell first applied for a licence to explore in the Solent five years ago, and for the Humber and Liverpool Bay areas in 1981. It said it had been told that it could not drill between the low and high tide marks, and was also being restricted to drilling only in the summer months between April and August.

It is too early to say whether any of the licensed areas will prove to contain oil or gas. Interest in onshore drilling has been heightened during the past few years, however, by a number of discoveries in Yorkshire, the east Midlands, Surrey and Sussex.

Minister explains why gas deal was cancelled

The Government yesterday confirmed that it is to withdraw from a plan agreed with the Irish Government to piope natural gas into Northern Ireland from the republic.

Mr Adam Butler, Northern Ireland Industry Minister, said he was "bitterly disappointed" the deal could not go ahead but contended the project would not have been commercially viable for Northern Ireland.

The project, which would have cost an estimated £100m paid jointly by the Irish anf British Governments and the EEC, was inmtended to pipe natural gas from the huge Kinsale field in the south-west of Ireland.

An agreement in priciple was signed bt the two governments last October, when the project hailed by both as the finest example of cross-border cooperation.

Britain has been long expected to pull out of the deal, and last month Mr Butler outlined the problems posed by proceeding with the plan.

In a long statement yesterday, the minister said his August statement had indicated that discussions with the Irish government had been held to explain the difficulties Northern Ireland faced in going ahead with the project.

"In the light of the outcome of these discussions, it is clear that it is not possible to reconcile the interests of both sides and that the project would not be economically viable for Northern Ireland," he said.

The Dublin Energy Ministry said that it regretted the decision, which would jeopardize the Northern Ireland gas industry. The Irish government had always been willing to complete the agreement under the terms of the previously signed memorandum of understanding, he added.

Museum is asked for statement on drawings

By a Staff Reporter

The British Museum's failure to acquire 71 Old Master drawings at a bargain price from the Duke of Devonshire may have disastrous consequences for the future, directors of leading art galleries have said.

In a letter to be published in this month's edition of *The Burlington Magazine* today, the directors accuse the authorities of the British Museum of severely damaging "the mutual confidence which has made possible the transfer of many important works of art from private collections to public museums" in Britain.

The directors appeal to the director and trustees of the British Museum to issue a full account of their dealings for the so-called Chatsworth Drawings. The 14 signatories include Mr Alasdair Auld, director of the Glasgow Art Gallery, Mr Timothy Clifford, director-designate of the National Gallery of Scotland, Mr Michael Diamond, director of the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Mr Timothy Stevens, director of the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool and Mr Michael Jaffe, director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

The drawings, which were part of a collection formed by ancestors of the Duke of Devonshire in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, were sold at auction by Christie's for a record £21.2m in July. But the Duke of Devonshire, who needed money to pay for the upkeep of his family home in the Peak District of Derbyshire, disclosed later that the British Museum could have had them for £5.5m.

The anger of art historians was compounded by the fact that several of the best works went to foreign buyers, including the Getty Museum in Malibu, California. Nevertheless the export of three drawings by Raphael, Rembrandt and Rubens has been blocked by the Government to give British museums a chance to raise enough funds to keep them in the United Kingdom.



Young gas victims using breathing apparatus yesterday.

Pool fumes overcome children

From Our Correspondent, Leicester

Thirty schoolchildren were overcome by toxic fumes yesterday when a cloud of chlorine gas formed in a leisure centre swimming pool in Hinckley, Leicestershire.

The children were among 43 people taken to hospital suffering from the effects of the gas. The others were six firemen, three leisure centre staff, two teachers and two members of the public.

The gas cloud is believed to have formed when a tanker supplying the cleaning fluid sodium hydrochloride sprang a leak during delivery. The chemical mixed with hydrochloric acid, which caused vapour to form and seep through into the swimming pool area.

The schoolchildren, all aged 11, from Mount Grace High School, Hinckley, were having their first lesson in the pool.

Some lost consciousness after being overcome by the fumes, but none is thought to be seriously hurt. They were kept overnight at the Nuneaton Manor Hospital for observation and treatment for respiratory troubles and vomiting.

The area round the pool was sealed off by the police, and the gas cloud dispersed by firemen from Leicestershire and Warwickshire. The pool was drained and checked for any remaining pockets of gas.

The high school headmaster said that his pupils would continue to use the pool, if assurances were given that nothing similar could happen again.

Universities demand better A-levels

By Colin Hughes

Sixth-formers applying for university now need better A-level grades than they did four years ago, an annual report from the Universities Central Council on Admissions confirmed yesterday.

In each of the main 24 subjects, candidates needed better grades last year than in 1980. Across all 76 subject groups, candidates needed an average of one B and two C's four years ago. Last year they needed an average two B's and a C.

In some subjects, notably electrical engineering and computer sciences, the inflation in necessary grades was even steeper. For the former an average B and two C's would have sufficed in 1980, but last year successful candidates averaged three B's.

The figures also reveal that slightly more teenagers from less well-off backgrounds are applying and being accepted into university. Four years ago 5.2 per cent of successful applicants had parents in semi-skilled or unskilled jobs, but last year the proportion rose to 7.1 per cent.

Those proportions are, however, smaller than the proportions applying for places. Young people from better-off families still stand a far better chance of winning a place.

The council also emphasizes that the higher examination performance of candidates last year suggests that "marginal" pupils are no longer bothering to apply because reductions in university funding since 1981 have increased competition.

The Statistical Supplement to the Twenty-First Report 1982-3 UCCA, PO 28, Cheltenham, Gloucs. £3.

Libyan minister meets MEPs

Mr Richard Balfe and Mr Alf Lomas, the London MEPs who helped secure the release of two British detainees from Libya last week, met Dr Treiki, the Libyan Foreign Minister, yesterday at the Maltese Foreign Ministry, Valletta, to relay British reactions and the widespread offer of improved relations to him.

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Office confirmed that Mr George Anderson, British Consul in Tripoli, had taken the opportunity of an Islamic holiday in Libya to come to London for consultations.

Police talks on pay package

A pay package aimed at solving the dispute between local authorities and police junior ranks over this year's award to 140,000 officers is to be debated by police negotiators next week.

The offer covers police officers up to the rank of chief inspector in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It was placed on the table this week as representatives of chief constables and senior officers refused an offer of 4.8 per cent. Details of the latest award are being kept confidential.

Caning dispute boys in court

Magistrates at Llantrisant, Mid-Glamorgan, have ordered the appointment of separate solicitors and a guardian to represent and advise two boys withdrawn from school by their mother in a dispute about caning.

The boys, aged 14 and 15, have been kept from school for almost a year as a protest agaisnt corporal punishment. But the juvenile court bench refused the county education authority an order to take them into care. The hearing was adjourned until September 17.

Police get loans to sue magazine

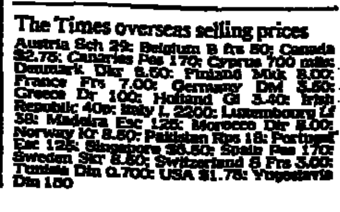
The Chief Constable of Gloucestershire, a senior officer and the district coroner ae to be given interest-free loans of £2,000 each by the county council to sue the satirical magazine, *Private Eye*, over an article about an inquest.

The council says the loans ae offered to Mr Leonard Soper, Chief Constable, Supt Colin Eynon, Gloucester division commander, and Mr Russell-Jessop, Gloucester district coroner, on condition that the money is repaid as soon as the action is over.

Airman bailed on secrets charge

Wayne Kriehn, aged 21, an airman based with the RAF in Cyprus, was bailed unconditionally by Bow Street magistrates in London when he appeared accused of passing secrets useful to an enemy.

The court remanded three other airmen in custody until October 4. They were Christopher Payne, aged 24, Adam Lightowler, aged 21, and Geoffrey Jones, also 21. All are charged with Official Secrets Act offences.



The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 9.00; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

The miners' dispute

Move to private pits suggested

Restrictions on private sector coal mining should be recovered and the National Coal Board should be split into autonomous areas which could eventually be sold to miners and private investors.

These are among the recommendations in critical report on Britain's energy policy published yesterday by the Adam Smith Institute, a right-wing economic "think tank" which seeks to influence government thinking.

The report says that the National Coal Board has failed "disastrously" to fulfil its statutory duties to produce coal efficiently and cheaply. Prolonging the life of uneconomic pits has cost the taxpayer billions of pounds, and domestic coal prices are still usually higherthan world coal prices, despite substantial government grants.

The institute claims that the NCB, in spite its statutory obligation to "secure the efficient development of the coal mining industry", has "never done everything to encourage the development of the private sector."

Omega Energy Report. (Adam Smith Institute, PO Box 316, London SW1P 3DJ, £7).

● The week-long trend of striking miners drifting back to work continued yesterday, leaving South Wales as the only area with noone working. In Scotland, the number crossing picket lines crept up to 223, the highest figure so far.

In the north Derbyshire coalfield the coal board reported that a further 17 men had decided to start work again, taking the 24-hour total to 885, its highest level.

● The National Union of Mineworkers' refusal to provide full safety cover has put a showpiece pit employing 670 men at risk, the coal board said. The NUM lodge at the Taff Merthyr Colliery in South Wales has stopped members who refuse to pay £3 a week to strike funds from working safety shifts

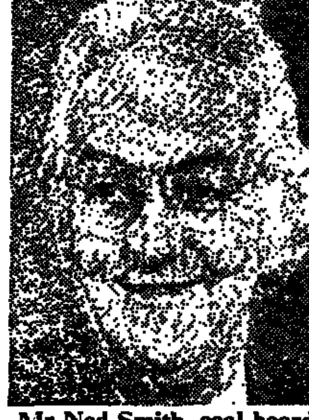
● A woman aged 75, who caused a nationwide police hunt told yesterday why she threatened to kill Mr Arthur Scargill. Mrs Florence Cope, of Tamworth, Staffordshire, walked into her local police station on Wednesday after seeing newspaper headlines about the search for a would-be killer. She said: " only did it to make him see sense, not to hurt him."

NCB denies violating coal plan

A letter sent yesterday by the coal board to Mr Peter Heathfield, NUM general secretary, said in part:

We . . . regard it as important in this letter to reiterate once again that the board's proposals put to all the unions on March 6 for a reduction in output were not in violation of Plan for Coal, as the NUM repeatedly assert. The Plan for Coal anticipated that in the decade up to 1985 capacity would be closed at a rate of between three and four million tonnes a year. The plan also envisaged that during the same period, of the order of 40m tonnes of new capacity would be constructed. As you will know, by the end of the year 1983/84 only 14m tonnes of capacity was closed, an average of 1.7m tonnes a year. During that period, however, 19m tonnes of new capacity was constructed and was in operation, and a further 24m tonnes was under construction which will come into operation within the next three or four years.

The great difficulty that beset our industry, in common with many other industries, was that the demand for energy envisaged in the plan fell short by about 100m tonnes of coal equivalent, and despite the fact that our industry maintained, indeed marginally increased, its share of the market, by



Mr Ned Smith, coal board industrial relation's director, who signed yesterday's letter to the NUM.

the end of the last full year of normal operations, i.e. March 1983, there were 56m tonnes of coal in stock on this country including 28m tonnes held by the board. This was an all-time record stock, increasing at the rate of 8m tonnes a year at an annual cost in excess of £350m.

As you know, output was reduced last year by four million tonnes with an associated manpower reduction which was achieved on an entirely voluntary basis. The board's proposals made on March 6 at the request of all the unions in the industry was to achieve a further reduction in output of four million tonnes, bringing supply and demand into balance. Again it was envisaged that the associated manpower reduction would be achieved on a voluntary basis. Given that output and demand could have been brought into balance this year, it was the intention that we would jointly continue to attack the market and from a stable base of 100m tonnes of output begin to expand our sales. We find it difficult to understand how the events briefly outlined above can repeatedly be described by the NUM as a wilful breach of the principles of the Plan for Coal.

It has always been our wish to obtain a reasoned settlement to the dispute to end the hardship and division within the industry, and we hope that at our meeting with you on Sunday next you will be prepared to consider this objective based on the movement by the board contained in the attached discussion document last considered in July. We sincerely hope that you will agree to attend the meeting on this basis.

I confirm that the board team will be available for our meeting on Sunday evening.

Support for Yard view on Masons

By Stewart Tendler

Two chief constables, Mr James Anderton of Greater Manchester and Mr David Owen of North Wales, yesterday united with Scotland Yard in advising police officers against joining or remaining members of the Freemasons. The yard's view is that membership might render police impartiality suspect.

The Home Office is likely to circulate the Yard's guidance to all forces, and the question of Freemasonry and the police is expected to figure at the two-day annual meeting of the Association of Chief Police Officers, which represents 280 of Britain's most senior officers, in Preston next week. It has not been included on the agenda, but is certain to be raised and may cause embarrassment, as a number of chief constables are known to be Freemasons.

Mr Albert Laugharne, architect of the Yard's guidance, and Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police will be at the conference, together with Mr Anderton and Mr Owen, but yesterday Mr Laugharne said that he would not raise the matter.

Mr Anderton said in a lengthy statement: "Doubtless a lot of silly and ill-founded nonsense has been aired about Freemasonry, but the fact remains that as far as I am concerned that membership . . . having regard to its structures and practices is generally incompatible with membership of the police service.

Greenpeace threat to atom shipments

By David Nicholson-Lord

Ships carrying nuclear and chemical cargoes in the Channel will be the target of a renewed campaign of "direct action" by the environment protection group Greenpeace during the next week. The move comes after the sinking of the freighter Mont Louis with 30 flasks of uranium hexfluordide on board.

As salvage operations continued yesterday on the French freighter, sunk off the Belgian coast after a collision with a cross-Channel ferry, Greenpeace announced that its vessel, the Sirius, will be leaving Amsterdam tomorrow bound for Ostend and Cherbourg.

The chief target of the Sirius will be a shipment of plutonium reported to be leaving Cherbourg for Japan next Thursday. But the group also intends to visit the Mont Louis site and carry out unspecified actions against other vessels, using inflatable dinghies.

A spokesman yesterday said there would be no attempt to interfere with the salvage. "We don't want to do anything to get in the way of he salvage firm because of the importance to the oceans of the work they are doing," he added.

On board he Sirius will be Mr Jim Slater, the general-secretary of the National Union of Seamen. The NUS and Greenpeace have now been joined in their campaign for special marking of ships carrying dangerous cargoes and advance warning to coastguards by seamen's unions in Denmark, Sweden, Belgium and Spain.

The Dutch salvage firm, Smit Tak, has met fresh obstacles in its attempt to lift out the uranium flasks since work started last week. On top of heavy winds and high seas, operations have had to contend with six empty containers floating out of the hold, leading to fears that the uranium flasks might also break loose.

The containers were all retrieved but a lorry has also been found lying across the flasks and blocking operations. It was initially hoped that a start could be made on lifting out the barrels early this week.

Inquiry call on dangers of asbestos

By Christine Toomey

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is to be asked to take an urgent look at the hazard of asbestos fall-out from fires.

This follows the huge asbestos fall-out from a north London fire at Cricklewood on August 24 which showered one-and-a-half tonnes of asbestos debris over the borough of Brent.

"It is astonishing and very alarming that it was five days before this fall-out was identified and even then it was purely by chance," Mr Reg Freeson, the Labour MP for Brent East, said.

"We cannot undo the damage done but we must make absolutely sure it does not happen again."

Brent council yesterday authorized air tests in the borough and were satisfied that the level of asbestos dust did not exceed the permitted 0.01 fibres per millilitre of air.

However, there are no known safe exposure limits for asbestos

Hospital death toll reaches 19

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The number of deaths after the food poisoning outbreak at Stanley Road psychiatric hospital in Wakefield West Yorkshire, rose to 19 yesterday. The first new patients were admitted since the outbreak began 12 days ago.

The number still ill rose by nine to 55, with two patients said to be seriously ill. Controversy surrounded the decision to reopen a ward at the hospital and there were claims that spending cuts may have worsened the outbreak.

Mrs Patsy Wilson, branch secretary for the Confederation of Health Service Employees, said stores of disinfectant had been too low. "We did not have barrier gowns and could not get any more because it was a holiday period", she said.

The charges were rebutted by Sir Jack Smart, chairman of Wakefield Health Authority, who said that no additional supplies of disinfectant, drugs or equipment had been requested because of shortages.

The isolated 40-bed Rowan ward at the 900-bed hospital, which has been cleaned and disinfected, was reopened yesterday to emergency patients. The authority said: "We are quite satisfied on the basis of medical advice that this is acceptable."

The nineteenth patient to die was a woman, aged 53, from Wakefield.

No new cases were reported by the hospital yesterday. It said the increase of nine in the numbers ill was due to patients having recurring symptoms.

Mr Alf Morris, Labour social services spokesman, called yesterday for a full inquiry and a statement from Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, that he was satisfied with the decision to reopen part of the hospital to admissions. "Mr Fowler must also urgently respond to the charge in West Yorkshire that spending cuts imposed by the Government have been a major factor in the problems of the hospital", Mr Morris said.

With Mr Fowler on holiday, Mr John Patten, Under-Secretary of State for Health, said he had called for an urgent report on the outbreak. He had, however,, "every confidence that all possible steps are being taken to safeguard patients".

Yesterday the health authority said consultants were starting an examination of how the outbreak was handled.

Troops exercise goes on despite dock strike

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

So far about 2,600 Servicemen have left Britain for the Continent, unimpeded by the docks strike, to participate in two military exercises.

They are the vanguard of about 72,000 men who will make the crossing in the next 10 days. Of these about 56,000 will go to Exercise Lionheart in West Germany and more than 15,000 to Exercise Bold Gannet in Denmark.

At Hull, whose port is on strike, about 400 men have left without interference by pickets. One Army officer said yesterday that at ports such as Southampton dockers were very well disposed towards the Services.

They had worked marvellously during the Falklands conflict and he thought it was unlikely that they would wish to interfere with troops moving to Lionheart and Bold Gannet.

So far the Government has taken no policy decision on what line would be taken if troops were confronted by heavy picketing, but it is clear that they would not be required to force their way through the pickets.

Because of the rundown in the size of the British merchant fleet, 23,000 of the soldiers travelling to Lionheart by sea will have to do so in ferries also carrying civilian passengers.

It is understood that the only company to offer the Army the exclusive use of ships was the Danish company, DFDS, and the Army has chartered several of its vessels for the exercises.

● Immingham dockers yesterday brought relief to the beleaguered Scunthorpe steelworkers by agreeing to load iron ore at the port into lorries.

The loading of lorries by non-union labour started the first national dock strike six weeks ago, after Aslef train drivers had refused to cross a miners' picket line on a railway bridge.

● The 4,000-ton Swedish-owned cargo ship Stena Grecia yesterday became the first victim at Felixstowe of the dock strike, because of any action by the dockers, who unloaded her.

The ship was prevented from sailing afterwards by her own crew, members of the National Union of Seamen, who staged a 24-hour stoppage in support of the dock strike.

Army special report, pp 15-17



Allies: Mr Kinnock with Mr Livingstone and the other candidates, (left) Mr Ken Little, Mr John McDonnell and Mr Lewis Herbert yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Labour would revive GLC, says Kinnock

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday that a Labour government would resuscitate the Greater London Council if Mrs Thatcher and her ministers abolished it. He made his strongest statement yet in support of the council at a meeting to support Mr Ken Livingstone and other Labour candidates in GLC by-elections.

He made it clear that a Labour government would restore all the controversial powers of the present council. The only difference might be in the way the powers were administrated. "There will be no dilution," Mr Kinnock said. "The only difference may be in improvements in current practice that we can see."

Mr Kinnock's intervention in the London by-election campaign contrasted with his frosty approach to the leaders of the GLC last year. After speaking yesterday Mr Kinnock posed cheerfully for photographers with Mr Livingstone and the other three Labour candidated in the elections to be held on September 20.

He defended the GLC grants policy which has been cited by critics of the council as a prime reason for abolishing it. "London needs the GLC so that there is a city-wide democratically accountable body with the responsibility and the means to give pump-priming support," Mr Kinnock said.

Loneliness of priests 'a problem'

By Clifford Longley

Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, admitted yesterday that loneliness was a serious problem for Roman Catholic priests.

"I think any bishop has to be very aware of the danger of priests suffering from loneliness – which is different from feeling lonely – and that this does constitute a problem. But it is not a problem confined to our age," he said.

Cardinal Hume was attending the National Conference of Priests, in Birmingham, which had received a survey indicating considerable personal unhappiness among Britain's 5,000 Roman Catholic parish clergy.

In an interview in the course of the conference, Cardinal Hume said: "Loneliness is a problem for priests, but I wonder whether it is any more of a problem for a lot of people living in the world. You can be lonely, even in a family.

"But it is a very very real problem," he said. Priests tended to live alone more than before and were so busy that they had less time for friendships.

Crossword finalists square up

By Sheila Beardall

Mr Tony Sever, a computer systems consultant from Ealing, will be trying to regain his title in the Collins Dictionaries/Times Crossword Championship at Park Lane Hotel, London, on Sunday.

The 1,000 entrants in five regional finals have been whittled down to 18 will compete for an Edinburgh crystal bowl and £500 of Harrods gift vouchers.

Mr Sever, a former winner, was second last year.

Mr James Atkins, also a former winner, is through to the finals, as is Mr Wilfrid Miron, sixth last year.

Mr Miron, aged 71, of Halam, Nottinghamshire, a former director of the National Coal Board, won the Leeds regional final.

Mr Terry Girdlestone, a mathematician who plays bridge and won the Bristol regional final, will be making his sixth appearance in the national final.

Competitors will try to compete four puzzles within half-an-hour each.

The contest starts at 1.30 pm, admission £2.

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Murder trial court sees police video film of family stabbing aftermath

From Peter Davenport, Durham

The bloody scenes encountered by the detectives who first entered the home of Mr Basil Laitner and his family were shown at the trial of Arthur Hutchinson yesterday.

A ten minute section of a police video film was played before the six men and six women of the jury and 50 members of the public and press, on the third day of the trial at Durham Crown Court.

Two 26 inch colour television sets were put up in the well of the court, one facing the jury and the other in front of the dock where Mr Hutchinson sat handcuffed between two prison officers.

Mr Hutchinson, of Kelso Grove, Hartlepool, Cleveland, is accused of murdering Mr Laitner, a Sheffield solicitor, his wife Avril, a doctor, and their son Richard, aged 28, at their home in Dore, Sheffield, after a wedding reception for their elder daughter, Suzanne, on October 23 last year.

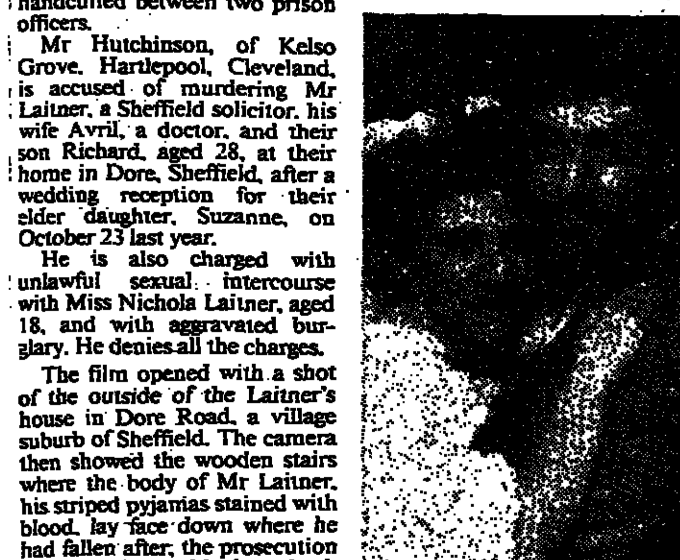
He is also charged with unlawful sexual intercourse with Miss Nichola Laitner, aged 18, and with aggravated burglary. He denies all the charges.

The film opened with a shot of the outside of the Laitner's house in Dore Road, a village suburb of Sheffield. The camera then showed the wooden stairs where the body of Mr Laitner, his striped pyjamas stained with blood, lay face down where he had fallen after, the prosecution alleges, being stabbed to death by Mr Hutchinson.

The film showed blood staining the green staircarpet and, according to Mr Robin Stewart, QC, for the prosecution, footmarks in the blood.

Earlier in the case the court was told that Miss Nichola Laitner, aged 18 the only member of the family to survive the attack, had been forced to walk past her father's body, trailing her foot in his blood, before being raped in the garden marquee where the wedding reception had been held.

Earlier the court heard evidence from the first people to arrive at the Laitner house after the killings. Mr George Wordsworth and Mr David Weatherall had come to dismantle the marquee. They heard Miss Laitner scream, and called the emergency services.



Mrs Suzanne Woolfe and *her husband Ivor on their* wedding day.

Mrs Suzanne Wolfe, aged 24, the Laitners' elder daughter, told the court of the last weekend she spent with her family. She said that she travelled to the family home from her job as a school teacher in the Mile End district of east London on the Friday before the wedding.

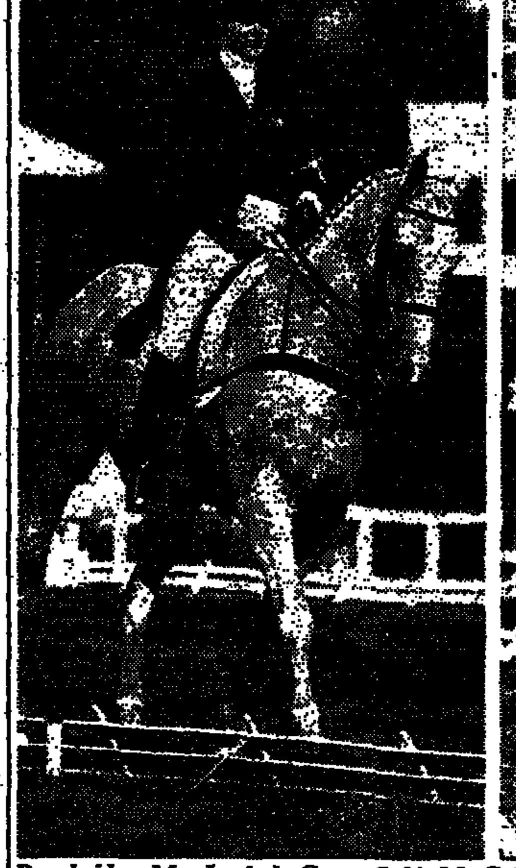
She and her brother, Richard, travelled together by train and their father met them at Sheffield station at about 7.30 pm, taking them home for what was to be their last dinner together.

"My mother was very keen for the five of us to have dinner together because when I was married things would be different", Mrs Wolfe, said.

The meal finished before 9.30 pm, when she went to her bedroom to unwrap wedding presents. During that time her mother, father and brother came in and out of the room but *she did not recollect her sister* Nicola being present.

On Wednesday it was alleged on behalf of Mr Hutchinson that he had met Miss Laitner in a Sheffield public house on the Friday night and that she had invited him back to the house that weekend. Miss Laitner denied the suggestion.

Mrs Lucy Broomhead, proprietor of the lodging house in *Sheffield where Mr Hutchinson* is said to have stayed, using the name Patrick O'Reardon, told the court that he was absent from his room on the Sunday night when the murders took place but returned the next morning at 8 am.





Rural rides: Mrs Lucinda Green (left), Mr Colin Wares and Mrs Linda Laidig-Slavin of the United States in the Burghley Remy Martin Horse Trials at Stamford, Lincolnshire (Photographs Harry Kerr). Report, page 25.

Motorists face 10% rise in insurance

A "substantial" rise in car insurance premiums was forecast yesterday, starting with an increase of between 7.5 per cent and 10 per cent later this year.

The warning came from Mr Peter Suttle, chairman of Lloyd's motor Underwriters' Assocaition, who said that one of the main reasons was an *alarming rise in theft, vandal*ism and other crime.

Reporting a final 1981 profit of £38m for Lloyds' motor insurance business, Mr Shuttle said profits would be more difficult to achieve in 1982 and 1983, and preliminary figures for 1984 were "very disappointing".

Because of crime insurance premiums for fire, third party and theft cover were likely to rise, particularly in urban areas of high unemployment, and for vehicles not kept in locked premises overnight.

● *New car sales last month fell* to 303,552 compared with the August 1983 record of 375,000. Higher interest rates, the metal workers' strike in Germany and the dock strike in July were *blamed for the fall.*

Japanese manufactureres made the best showing, improving their share from 10.2 per cent a year ago to 13.7 per cent, but only by supporting their *dealers with unusually big* discount incentives.

Nissan moved up to fourth place, increasing its share to 7.6 per cent. There is evidence to suggest however that consider*able numbers of Nissans were* registered by dealers in the last few days of August to qualify for bonus payments based on registration figures

Ford maintained its leadership with 28.6 per cent, followed by Austin Rover with 15.3 per cent and General Motors with 14 per cent.

The ten best-selling cars in August were: Escort, 32,359; Fiesta, 21,026; Cavalier, 19,454; Sierra 17,422; Metro 14,967; Orion 10,342; Maestro 9,787; Astra 8,915; Nova 8,789; Montego 8,078.

Motoring, page 27

Children at risk of computer addiction

By Hilary Wilce of *The Times Educational Supplement*

Many children are at risk of becoming computer addicts at school and those in greatest danger are children with social problems, according to research at Loughborough University.

The young addicts spent hours at lunchtime and after school working on the computers, and can arrive at school up to two hours early to play with the machines.

Often they are pupils with family difficulties, or with trouble building friendships, and their computer addiction appears to make these situations worse, teachers say.

They report that the addicts club together in small cliques and become selfish about their specialist knowledge, refusing to share it with other pupils. Yet the educational benefits of their obsession seem doubtful, their teachers suspect.

The researcher, Ms Margaret Shotton, is in the early stages of interviewing people who say that their lives have been disrupted and damaged by computers. Most are adult males with microcomputers at home, but Ms Shotton has also been sought out by teachers worried about the problems among schoolchildren.

Airlines to cut flight costs to Switzerland

Another success in the fight for cheaper air fares on Europe was announced yesterday with 25 per cent cuts in the lowest fares to Switzerland

These follow cuts in fares between Britain and Holland, Germany, and France in recent months and Mr Colin Marshall, chief executive of British Airways last night promised "more to come".

The new low fares, offered by both British Airways and Swissair from October 15, are £88 return to Basle and Geneva (29 off) and £92 return London to Zurich (£30 off), on certain off-peak flights only, and the traveller must stay overnight on Saturday.

Roadside breath tests at record level

Nearly a quarter of a million drivers – the highest recorded figure – were stopped by police for roadside breath tests last year, and a third of them gave positive samples. The figures, disclosed by the Home Office yesterday, showed an increase of 18 per cent over the number of roadside breath tests in 1982.

From May 6, 1983, when the Intoximeter evidential breath tester was introduced to the end of the year, 74,300 people were asked to give breath samples at a police station, 16,300 failed to do so. Eighty two per cent of those tested were found to be over the legal limit.

Family life is going strong, report says

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The image of the British family as falling apart, failing to care for its elderly and disabled and being mollycobbled by the welfare state is a myth, the National Council for Voluntary Organizations said yesterday.

In a report compiled from evidence from evidence from 64 voluntary organizations, the council says that the myths that the young are delinquents, that working women neglect their children, that single parents are immoral and that the old are no longer respected are dangerous and divisive. They provide an excuse for doing nothing when money is restricted, when more resources are needed to encourage self-help among families.

The report says that families still undertake the lion's share of caring. Only 5 per cent of those aged over 65 live in institutions. If just 1 per cent of families caring for an elderly person refused to carry on and asked for residential care, the cost to the state of health care would rise by 20 per cent.

Eight out ten severly handicapped children under 15 and four out of 10 severely handicapped adults live with their families and for the less severely handicapped the figures are much higher.

The report argues that more day centres, a "carer's allowance", "granny-sitting" and respite schemes would help families to cope better and lead fewer to resort to residential care.

The image of one-parent families as mostly young unmarried mothers is also a myth, the report says. While women make up 90 per cent of one-parent families, only 16 per cent are single, with 34 per cent divorced, 22 per cent separated and 17 per cent widowed.

Marriage is still important, the report says. More than 90 per cent of women marry compared with 70 per cent in mid-Victorian times. Three out of 10 first marriages and four out of 10 second marriages end in divorce, and the report says that divorce is still difficult, painful and often leaves people poorer, with 80 per cent of divorcing parents saying they needed special family courts and mediation outside the court room. Better counselling services might prevent as many as half of divorces, according to the director of the London Marriage Guidance Council, the report says.

Ask the family, NCVO, 26 Bedford Square, London, WC1B JHV; £2.95.

Hearse with body driven at 102 mph

A driver who was dismissed after being caught driving his employer's hearse at 102 mph with a corpse in the back, claimed unfair dismissal at an Industrial Tribunal in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday.

Mr John Maule, aged 40, was banned from driving and fined £100.

The following day his employer, Mr Raymond Harrison, a funeral director, dismissed him because of the gravity of the offence, the tribunal heard.

Mr Harrison said Mr Maule had not told the Gosforth firm he had been stopped by the police while bringing a body from Manchester to Newcastle.

He added that Mr Maule had already had one warning after a *previous speeding fines* – again with a body in the hearse.

Mr Maule said he was speeding because his employers had told him to do the 280-mile round trip within five hours but his claim was dismissed by the tribunal

Rail seats pass

Passengers on overnight trains from King's Cross will have to reserve a seat by getting a boarding pass with their ticket. The scheme is aimed at preventing overcrowding on those services. British Rail decided yesterday to drop its previous plan to charge £1 for the seat reservation, which will now be at no extra cost.

Rationing delay

The Welsh Water Authority decided yesterday for the fourth time to delay the introduction of water rationing for south-east Wales. Originally planned for September 17, rationing will now be put off for a further three days because of recent rain, provided that clogged filters can be by passed.

Actor marries

John Hurt, the award-winning actor, aged 44, married Donna Peacock, aged 34, an American actress at Acton Register Office, London, yesterday. The couple celebrated by attending the premiere of his latest film, *The Hit*.

Youth for trial

A youth, aged 16, was committed without bail to Kingston Crown Court yesterday by Reigate Juvenile Court, accused of beating and partially blinding Ian Weller, aged 10, of Redhill, Surrey.

TV man dies

Mr Donny McLeod, a presenter with the BBC *Pebble Mill at One* television prgramme since 1973, died yesterday at his home in Aberdeen. He was 52.

Obituary, page 14

Body found in car boot at airport

By Michael Horsnell

The badly decomposed body of a man believed to have been shot has been discovered by police in the boot of a car at Gatwick Airport.

Detectives believe the man, identified as James Rufus Sargeant, aged 28, was killed elsewhere and dumped in the boot on August 25.

The dark red saloon, registration number GGC 646T, was parked on level 3, car park.

The murdered man, said to be a part-time doorman at clubs near his home in Reigate, Surrey, had borrowed the Volkswagen car from his girl friend two weeks ago.

Det Supt Douglas Cheal, who is in charge of the inquiry, said Mr Sargeant was last seen alive on the night of Friday, August 24, when he spent more than an hour at The Plough public house at Rusper, near Horsham, Sussex.

Mr Sargeant, who was single, was reported missing a few days ago by a relative. Thirty-five officers are involved in the murder inquiry and, for the first time, Sussex police are using a computer to help. They appealed for information on Crawley 31122.

Jail for marriage fraud

Scotland Yard's serious crime squad has been a regular but uninvited guest at many register office weddings this summer.

It has been investigating the British end of a Continental and Ghanaian marriage racket invoving Ghanians in Germany or Holland

By paying local drug addicts or alcoholics to marry Ghanainas in London using their names, they acquire a marriage certificate, which makes them eligible for German or Dutch passports, Det Chief Insp William Binnes told Acton Crown Court, London.

The scheme, probably organized from Amsterdam or Hamburg, was described when Frank-Adjekum a Ghanaian aged 29, of Racoon Way, Hounslow, was jailed for eight months and recommended for deportation after being found guilty of two charges of perjury connected with two weddings

Adjekum was arrested at Acton Register Office on June 11 with two German women and three Ghanaians. He was about to marry one of the women under the name of Joseph Asemoa, said Mr Oliver Sells, prosecuting.

It emerged he married the other woman that morning

Ice cream trial jury told of gun attack

The jury in the Glasgow multiple murder trial yesterday heard a statement which one of the victims, Mr Andrew Doyle, an ice cream van driver, gave to the police after an alleged attempt on his life in February. Mr Doyle, aged 18, and five other family members died in a fire at their home in April.

Det Constable John Anderson read the statement, which said: "About 7.50pm I was parked outside Balveny Street. I went to the back of the van to pick up some bottles which had fallen over. Anne Wilson was sitting on crates at the front of the van. Anne shouted there were two guys and jumped into the back beside me.

"I heard a bang and then saw a hole the size of a football in the windscreen. There was a second bang.

Anne Wilson, aged 16, told the High Court in Glasgow that she had been helping Mr Doyle when a car drew up alongside them. "A guy jumped out with a balaclava and a shotgun

Seven men deny a number of charges from wilful fire-raising to murder. Thomas Campbell, Thomas Gray, Joseph Steele and Gary Moore, are charged with the murder of six members of the Doyle family at their home in Bankend Street, Ruchazie, Glasgow, on April 16.

Mr Campbell and Mr Gray, are accused with Thomas Lafferty and John Campbell of the attempted murder of Andrew Doyle and Anne Wilson. George Reid, is charged with assault.

The trial continues today.

TUC/BRIGHTON ● Health services ● Newspaper shelved ● Public sector ● Shipyard sales

Privatization of health services a recipe for 'corruption and low pay'

Reports by John Winder, Derek Barnett, and Stephen Goodwin

Wherever public need was met by private greed corruption was not far behind, Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said yesterday in opening the privatization debate at the 116th annual TUC Congress, held at the Brighton Conference Centre.

"For privatization in the public services read profiteering, read lower standards, back-handers, expense account lunches and sweatshop wage levels," Mr Bickerstaffe told delegates.

The congress passed unanimouly a resolution condemning the Goverment's attempts to force health authorities to employ private contractors. It resolved to launch a national campaign to highlight the failures by contractors in the health service, the risk to patients and low pay.

The Labour Party was urged to make its intentions clear on renationalization, so that prospective buyers were under no misunderstanding. Trade union trustees of pension funds were instructed to do everything in their power to prevent those funds being used to buy shares of industries undergoing privatization, because that would be collaborating with the Government.

The resolution acknowlwdged that the Government was getting away with privatization partly because of the failure of trade unions to educate members in favour of public services and public ownership.

Mr Bickerstaffe said that privatization was at core of the Government's political philosophy, which was about breaking with the tradition of public service, dedication and expertise – and replacing it with "cowboy outfits".

He described a school where children had been sent home because their privately cleaned building was so dirty.

Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, seconding the NUPE Resolution, said the Conservatives' sustained and ruthless attack on public services showed no signes of abating. "The privatization of British Telecom, probably in November could be a launching pad *of an even more intensive attack on* public services."

Mr Stanley said that too little had been doe by the TUC to coordinate, organize or lead the fight to save public services. "A much stronger, united campaign is urgently needed. We must make a much more visible effort to win public opinion . . ."

Mr Cyril Ambler, Confederation of Health Service Employees, said the Government had encouraged cajoled and deceived health authorities into contracting out some ancillary services. "Privatization is not only a threat to our members' jobs, it *is a threat to the standard* of services and to patient care.

Workers at the Barking Hospital had gone on strike because the cleaning contractors, in their determination to retain the contract, had cut their price by 41 per cent by reducing working hours by 40 per cent and wages from £87 a week to £47 a week. Holidays had been reduced to three weeks and the long-established sick pay scheme had been abolished.



Mr Bickerstaffe: "Privatization is profiteering".

There were proven links between Tory MPs and private contractors. There was Mr Marcus Fox, MP for Shipley; Sir Geoffrey Finsberg, MP for Hampstead and Highgate; Mr Michael Forsyth, MP for Stirling; Sir Anthony Grant, MP for Cambridgeshire South West; Mr Geoffrey Lawler, MP for Bradford North.

Mr David Basnett, for the general council, said it wanted to strengthen and expand the campaign against privatization, to take the lead. The whole trade union movement, not just the public sector unions, were interested, in this campaign. One reservation was that the primacy of union rules and procedures on *industrial action against privatization* must be accepted.

Secondly, research into consumer attitude could improve the professionalism of the campaign, but that would need resources and the general council must be able to control their allocation between the campaigns required by the congress.

● Delegates passed unanimously a motion attacking the Government's plans to privatize bus services. On a show of hands the congress agreed *that the TUC would call for* maximum opposition and for urgent action to secure withdrawal of privatization and deregulation.

The motion called on unions to campaign against the plans. It said the proposals would lead to massive job losses, the disappearance of many vital rural and suburban services, virtual immobilization of *millions* without a car, lower safety standards and almost certainly rising fares and deteriorating services.

Mr Terry Law, chairman of the national transport committee of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, moving the motion, said the plan was to sell the profitable and efficient National Bus Company and to turn back the clock 50 years, bringing back "cowboy" competition and all that implied for public safety. Buses would be dealt with as the railways had been by Dr Beeching.

David Watt, page 12

Decision to sell warship yards hypocritical, says union chief

The congress carried unanimously on a show of hands an emergency motion condemning the *government decision to privatize* the five British Shipbuilders' warship yards. It also called on the congress to resolve that the Labour Party would develop a strong, positive policy for recovery and restoration of a full state-owned shipbulding industry "rescued from the ravages of Tory policy".

The motion said the decision to sell off the most profitable parts of British Shipbuilders would seriously undermine its finances, lessen its ability to compete in world markets, and threaten thousands of shipbuilding jobs.

Mr Jim McFall, of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers, and Allied Trades Union, moving the motion, said that the decision to sell the warship yards to the highest *bidder revealed the hypocrisy of the* Government, which believed in strong defence and which pretended to want nationalized industries to be efficient.

The Government shed crocodile tears over the unemployment figures and the deprived regions. It was putting on the line not only shipyard workers' jobs but also the jobs of those who depended on the shipyards.

It was deliberately and ruthlessly destroying any hope of British Shipbuilders operating economically. The announcement to sell the yards seemed to show that the Government wished to destroy the whole *nationalized shipbuilding* industry.

The decision to end the central training effort at British Ship*builders was hypocrisy*, too. The Government purported to believe that a skilled workforce was needed.

● Industrial action against government interference in local democracy was agreed by delegates after they were told that some of it might involve breaking the law.

Mr Mike Blick, National and Local Government Officers' Association, made the point when he said *there would be a statutory* obligation on local government staff to co-operate in the demise of their own local authorities. Mr Blick was moving his union's resolution reaffirming the congress's outright opposition to the Government's attempts to dismantle local democracy and local services.

The motion declared abhorrence for the rate limitation proposals and spending levels of local authorities and for what it called the Government's "crude attempt" to prevent elections for the metropolitan authorities and the Greater London Council, leading to their *abolition*.

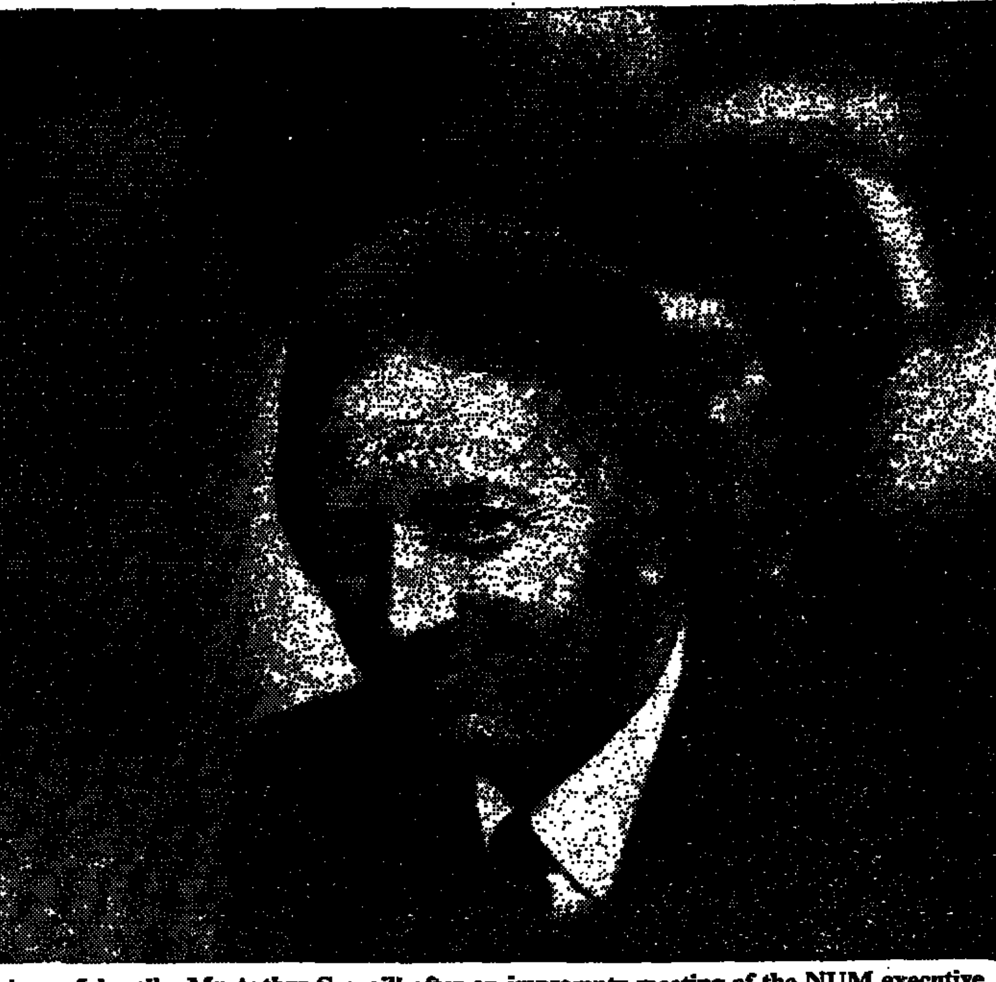
The motion, which was passed unanimously, called on the congress to help in resisting the Government's proposals and pledged support for *affiliated unions* which, having involved the general council, took official industrial action to defend jobs and services in local *authorities*.

Mr Blick said the Government had gone into the "Goebbels technique" of the big lie, painting a picture of inaction in local government by tea-swilling bureaucrats acting as a drain on the nation's resources and of money running out of control because of hare-brained projects.

Local government spending, in fact, was going down and had *dropped in real terms by 2½ per cent* since the Government took office.

Mr Arthur Capelin, GLC Staff Association, seconding the motion, said that it was a lie to be offering about 9,000 redundancies. According to the Government's consultation paper, redundancies would come close to that figure among support staff of ILEA and white-collar and blue-collar staff of the GLC alone if the Government had its way.

Abolition would be delayed by lack of cooperation. That was not just about jobs and the destruction of local authorities but fundamen*tally about the destruction of* democracy.



A careful smile: Mr Arthur Scargill after an impromptu meeting of the NUM executive on the congress floor yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Vitriolic attacks on press

Fleet Street newspaper proprietors were the subject of a vitriolic attack as the congress united in support of a statutory right of reply for anyone who believed they had been misrepresented by the media.

The most strident criticism was directed at what Mr Aidan White, National Union of Journalists, described as the monopoly of the three Ms, Rupert Murdoch, Lord Matthews and Robert Maxwell.

The three controlled 80 per cent of national daily newspapers. They represented the greatest threat to press freedom and needed to be made accountable.

Mr White was supporting a National Graphical Association motion deploring media attempts to trivialize and personalize industrial disputes. It condemned the consistent anti-trade union bias opted for *by the vast majority of the national* and local press.

The motion welcomed and endorsed the action of print workers *in helping to ensure that unions in* industrial disputes obtained the "right of reply" and instructed the general council to seek an assurance from the Labour Party that it would enshrine this in legislation.

Mr Bryn Griffiths, moving the motion, said a legal right of reply must be a priority for an incoming Labour government. What better example of gutter journalism at its worst was there than the scurrilous, personal attacks on the character of the president of the NUM.

Mr Alan Sapper, speaking on behalf of the General Council, said a statutory communications council *was needed to enforce the right of* reply.

Mr Mike Power, NGA, said it was time for the TUC and affiliated associations to boycott the Press Council, which had nothing to do with press freedom. It opposed a genuine statutory right of reply and did not support an enforceable code of conduct for journalists, such as the one in the NUJ rule book.

The motion was carried on a show of hands.

Labour Party daily newspaper shelved

By Glenn Allan

The TUC shelved yesterday *its plans to* produce a pro-Labour Party daily newspaper in the face of a refusal by unions to provide sufficient funds to launch and sustain it.

The decision, taken "reluctantly" follows a feasibility study conducted by Lord McCarthy last year which concluded that unions could finance a national daily newspaper.

But the economic tide has forced the unions to economize and, after a survey of unions, the general council report to the congress yesterday concluded: "In the current economic conditions the replies received indicated that sufficient funds *would not be forthcoming from* affiliated unions to launch and sustain a new newspaper, nor would the sums promised provide the TUC with a credible base from which to seek outside finance and at the same time retain control over the ownership, structure and orientation of any resulting publication."

The TUC's appreciation of the difficulties of establishing its own national daily newspaper takes place against a *background of trouble in Fleet* Street which underlines the problems any newspaper is likely to face.

However, the TUC went on to attack established proprietors, publications and policies and to demand the right to reply in the media. "It is quite wrong to make journalists and other media workers and *scapegoats for the abuse of* press power', Mr Aidan White, National Union of Journalists, said.

"What must be attacked if we are ever going to change the *media, instead of just talking* about it, is the structure that exists.

"In the press I would refer to *this as the monopoly of the* three Ms, Murdoch, Matthews and Maxwell. Rupert Murdoch has debased the standards of British journalism. He brought bingo to *The Times*. He has made *The Sun* a spiteful and poisonous caricature of a newspaper, which is frankly a laughing stock.

"Victor Matthews is a Tory lord whose Express group vies with the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Telegraph* for the role of cheerleader for Thatcherism.

"*Then, of course, there is* Robert Maxwell, a so-called Labour supporter who is not beyond using Tory anti-union laws to bludgeon his staff. The last thing we need is a born-again Beaverbrook trying to sell newspapers by self-promotion and political interference in union affairs

"They represent the greatest threat to press freedom. The right of reply is about curbing their power. These are people who need to be made account*able*." Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, said: "I think it is central to all that we believe in that if you are rubbished in the press or broadcasting you have the right to have that distortion speedily corrected and not just on the back page of a newspaper or on *an 11.45 newscast on television*, but in the same time-slot, the same space, and the same prominence

NUM victory 'step to sane energy policy'

Victory for the miners was a step towards a sane, safe and cheap energy policy, Mr Gary Craig, of the National Union of Public Employees, told the congress.

Setting out his union's opposition to the use of nuclear power, Mr Craig said the commitment of the Government to nuclear power was the other side of the coin from its attack on the miners.

"If the coal industry is effectively destroyed we will face a future almost totally dependent on the nuclear power industry for the generation of electricity," he said. "We won't stand a chance of a balanced energy policy in this country."

Mr Craig made his point as the congress endorsed the work of the TUC's fuel and power industries *committee*.

● The congress carried on a show of hands a motion expressing concern at the level of racism in the National Health Service, both as an employer and as a provider of services.

It criticized the poor training and promotional facilities for many ethnic minority health workers and their repatriation, whether by immigration rules or by professional registration or post-training procedures.

The congress also condemned the lack of interpreter services and of religious or dietary practices of ethnic minority patients.

Dr Dipik Ray, the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, moving the motion, said on racial harassment that the GLC's anti-racist year had done more for the health of immigrants than 10,000 vitamin pills.

● Many newer foreign exchange bureaux were "ripping off" foreign *tourists, delegates* were told.

Mr Richard Rosser, Transport and Salaried Staffs' Association, said these money shops, particularly in *London*, were *high street* muggers. They had sprung up since 1979, when it became possible to open exchange bureaux without a licence. The newcomers had prompted many complaints, mostly because of high commissions of up to 9 per cent on currency purchases – compered to 1 per cent charged by clearing banks.

Mr Rosser moved a resolution calling for licensing and expressing alarm at the damage the shops did to Britain's reputation in international tourism. The motion, carried unanimously on a show of hands, described the commission rates as exorbitant.

Ballot law demanded

A call to change the law to allow an immediate independent ballot of miners over their 26-week long strike was sounded by the Social *Democratic Party leader, Dr David* Owen, yesterday. If Parliament wished, he said, legal changes could be pushed through within days, which would alow the government's certificate officer to conduct a miners' ballot.

Dr Owen stepped into the dispute when he told a fringe meeting of about 200 delegates: "Parliament has it within its power, and the potential to provide the mechanism whereby the mining dispute will be resolved.

"Admittedly, the Prime Minister has until now rejected the possibility, but perhaps faced with the *total stalemate* which might well be the situation as we go into the winter, and the real risk of losing even more pits, the government will be prepared to look again and adopt a proposal to avert that situation".

An emergency session of Parliament to incorporate the change in new trade union legislation due to come into operation on September 27 would put strong pressure on the National Union of Mineworkers to find a quick solution to the dispute, Dr Owen said.

"Our proposal, in simple terms, is *that the certification officer, having* received an application from a group of workers for a ballot in relation to a decision to call for strike action would be able to organize an independent ballot if satisfied that was the wish of a significant group of workers."

There had been much discussion over how many workers would comprise a significant group.

"One thing is for sure: no certification officer would have any doubt that 55,000 working miners requesting a ballot and repeatedly refused by the NUM executive, and against the background of a historical commitment by the NUM to balloting their members, would immediately accept a request for a ballot and would be able to organize *it independently*."

"Some would say it is too late to introduce this new legislation takes months to enact. Not so When *Parliament has wanted too it has* been prepared to pass legislation through all its stages in days."

Building campaign called for

There should be a sustained trade union campaign for increased public spending on construction, on retaining direct employment for building workers rather than self-employment, and on genuinely fair competition between local authority departments and private contractors.

That was urged by Mr Albert Williams, Union construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, when he moved a motion to that effect which later was carried unanimously.

He said that increasing construction work would increase the amount of work for other, related, industries. There was an urgent need for a big civil engineering *project after the Thames* barrier: the Channel tunnel was the obvious one.

The worst effects of the water shortage could have been avoided if the Government has learnt the lessons of 1976 and invested in the supply industry. There has been no shortage of water – only a shortage of pipes.

The combined results of government measures had pushed unemployment in building above 500,000 for the first time.

● Despite opposition from the National and Local Government Officers' Association, a motion opposing regulation of shop opening hours was carried on a show of hands.

The motion, tabled by the Union nof Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, also rejected the Government's "implied intention" to renege on the wages council system.

Mr John Flood, USDAW, moving the motion, said that many of the congress might fancy the idea of shopping whenever they liked, at any time of day on any day of the week, topping up the larder and and buying bits and pieces for DIY projects.

The motion was not just about restricting the sale of certain goods at certain times, but about protecting people who worked in the retail trade.

Business today

The congress ends today with the adoption of the general council's report, including items on the 150th anniversary of the Tolpuddle Martyrs and tributes to the retiring general secretary, Mr Len Murray. It is hoped to include some motions squeezed out of the timetable this week.

Services of public sector to be stressed

Public service workers had been singled out by the *Government* for special penalties in the recession handicap race, Ms Diana Warwick, General Secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said when successfully moving a composite motion pledging the congress's support for public sector unions.

There was no visible opposition on a show of hands to a long motion deploring the Government's persistent denigration of the public sector and its attempts to undermine public confidence in the contribution to society made by its workers.

The motion condemned covert government interference in free collective bargaining and the use of arbitrary cash limits to hold down pay increases below the cost of *living and the general increase in* wages.

It called on the general council to coordinate developments, minimize duplication in the establishment of the necessary review and to give all possible support to groups seeking freely negotiated pay settlements.

"Congress believes the period of this Government will be one of continuous attacks on the public sector. Recent decisions on rate capping and the abolition of *metropolitan authorities* further underline the Government's determination to continue its policies of cuts in necessary public spending".

In resisting the cuts, no service, industry, union, or local authority, should be left to fight alone, unions should cooperate in mounting a campaign to emphasize the importance *of public sector services to the* community.

The motion ended: "Congress supports public sector unions in *resisting government attempts* to depress the wages of their members, to attack jobs by privatization schemes and unrealistic local government grants, and to deny basic democratic trade union rights to workers."

Ms Warwick said that there had been a frighteningly effective and invidious attack on public service workers. By the simple expedient of an arbitrary limit on the money available for pay the Government had almost broken the will to oppose by making loss of jobs the price of maintaining living standards.

The Government had said that the market should govern wage rates but how could that quantify the skill and dedication of teachers?

"We are beginning to win in the major task of convincing reasonable people that higher levels of pay are justified, but in one area we are not winning. Comparability may be a useful weapon but it has not lessened the impact of the Government attack on the low paid."



Mr Jarvis: "Teachers' work more demanding than ever".

By using temporary contracts, contracting out and by flagrant breach of agreements. The Government had corralled people into a stockade of low pay. They must unite to end that. They must have an agreed strategy if unions were to break out of the strangehold of cash *limits*, Ms Warwick said.

Seconding, Mr Peter Davies, general secretary, Society of Telecom Executives, said the Government would abuse the loyalty of health service workers, senior civil servants and BT staff, but was frightened of a united trade union movement. They had nothing to be frightened of, and should show they were ready for reasoned argument; but also for the alternative.

Mr Fred Smithers, general secretary, National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said that refusal to pay the rate for the job meant teachers, like *any other employees, became* increasingly demoralized if they had to stay in the job and sooner or later the supply of good quality recruits dried up.

Sir Keith Joseph's American counterparts had learnt that. There was no shortage of recruits in Britain, but it was inevitable that a *shortage of well-qualified teachers* would develop. It would not be easily removed.

Mr William Deal, Fire Brigades Union, said the motion was an attempt to protect pay and secure jobs. The Government's measures, including rate capping and abolition of the metropolitan counties, had put their backs to the wall.

The union would say that the first redundant fireman would bring it out on strike, but if the firemen were alone and won, every *fireman's job* would cost the job of a teacher or a dustman. Firemen needed the teachers and the dustmen.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary National Union of Teachers, said teachers' work had never been more stressful or demanding. Without their dedication the system would collapse.

Few teachers would be happy at the outcome of their pay arbitration. It did not meet their just claim for *relativity in any way*. Teachers were not the most united of professions, but Mrs Thatcher, Sir Keith Joseph and the pay award chairman had done more in the past six months to unite them than had been achieved in years.

Mr Michael Perkins, Society of Civil and *Public Servants, said* the main method of controlling public expenditure had been cash limits, but someone in the Treasury had now had the bright idea *of stepping* up pension contributions.

Public service unions must begin immediately to build a coordinated campaign against cash limits, so rational pay negotiations could start.

The motion was agreed to.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

A year ago we all left the TUC at Blackpool talking of the new realism evident in the trade union movement. We shall be leaving Brighton today talking of the new realities facing the trade union movement.

The miners' strike has dominated the week. But more significant than all the rumours and counter-rumours of talks-on or talks-off has been the way in which the dispute had directly or *indirectly* drawn attention to those deeper realities.

The most important of them is *that trade* unions can no longer afford to take their members for granted. The days have gone when the union bosses *could tell* their members to strike and automatically be obeyed.

The NUM has not been able *to bring all its own members* out in support of its own strike. The Transport and General Workers Union, the creation of Ernest Bevin, the most powerful figure in the history of British trade unionism, has not been strong enough to impose a comprehensive national dock strike. The TUC has promised a level of support for the miners which most union leaders know it cannot deliver. Or rather it has appeared to promise, without actuallly quite promising, *that support*.

Narrowing of sympathy

These developments point both *to the weakening of control* by national trade union leaders and to a decline in the sense of solidarity between one group of workers and another. Dockers, steelworkers, and electricians do not identify with the miners in their dispute.

I do not believe that this is an isolated episode brought about either by revulsion at Mr *Scargill or the Government's* compelling logic. These trade union attitudes reflect changes in society at large. There is a tendency towards compartmentalization. My problem is not your problem unless it impinges on you as well.

This trend may not be welcome in other respects. It may imply a narrowing of sympathy, a restriction of generousity. But these changes are facts to which the trade unions must respond if they are *not to lose still* more members and influence.

The growing diversity within unions and between unions presents a challenge both to the national leadership of individual unions and to the central direction of the trade union movement as a whole. The case for unions being more closely in touch with the views of their *members* becomes *not just* a pleasing principle or an agreeable theory but a practical necessity.

The *British* trade union movement has historically had weak central direction compared with its counterparts in a number of other countries. Power has tended to lie with a few big individual unions rather than with the TUC. A broader cohesion has depended upon one or two union leaders exercising their personal dominance over the movement or upon the influence of the TUC general secretary.

The role of a court jester

I do not see any immediate prospect of another dominating duo like Jones and Scanlon, which throws a still greater responsibility upon Mr Norman Willis, who takes over today from Mr Len Murray as general secretary.

I have been struck by how many senior union figures, including a number who voted for him, have little confidence in Mr Willis. He is dogged by his reputation as a joker. I see his adoption of the role of court jester as the defence mechanism of a sensitive and intelligent man who has had to spend his career adjusting to superior power, as *personal* aide or deputy to such strong personalities as Mr Frank Cousins, Mr Jack Jones and latterly Mr Murray himself.

It will be fair to judge him only on his performance now that he has power. But he will need to show very quickly that he is to be taken seriously.

It is important for the movement *that* he should establish himself, because it needs to have its thinking focused on how to operate in *the new* conditions. *It* has to show that it can still serve the interests of its members now that its industrial power has been limited, there is a government which does not regard broad economic policy as negotiable, and the very structure of industry is changing rapidly and must continue to change.

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Acid rain report

'Appalled' MPs demand pollution control

By John Young

The Commons environment committee is "deeply disturbed" by Britain's policy on acid rain and "appalled" by lack of monitoring of the damage done to buildings by corrosion.

The absence of serious research has been "a major failure", and evidence given by the Central Electricity Generating Board seemed "trite and evasive", the MPs say in a report published yesterday.

Britain's policy appears to be that the case for controls is not proven and that those controls which have been approved are not cost-effective, the report says.

"We firmly believe that the Government's present position pays too little heed to the weight of scientific evidence in Britain and in Europe that sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxides and hydrocarbons emissions are separately and in conjunction destructive to any natural and built environments", it says.

"That position is accelerating the destruction of our cathedrals. It is destroying fish life. It is placing many of our most outstandingly beautiful areas at quite unacceptable risk. Controls must be introduced as soon as possible."

The United Kingdom has become increasingly isolated by its refusal to legislate to reduce sulphur and nitrous oxide emissions, the report says.

It acknowledges that the Government, in parliamentary answers and in response to invitations join those countries committed to a 30 per cent reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions between 1980 and 1993, has rightly cited the fact that emissions in the United Kingdom have fallen by 37 per cent since 1970.

"However, in 1970 the United Kingdom was, and in 1984 still is, the largest producer of sulphur dioxide in Western Europe."

The CEGB, although the biggest burner of oil and coal in Britain, has made practically no reduction in its emissions. By building tall smokestacks it has lessened the pollution close to power stations but has caused it to be transported over long distances to ecologically sensitive rural areas.

Britain is the principal foreign depositor of sulphur dioxide in Scandinaavia, the report asserts. By 1990 it will be the biggest single polluter of Swedish forests and lakes, and already it deposits 50 per cent more in Norway than any othe country.

The fact that ozone has emerged as one of the primary suspects for tree damage in German forests was cited by the CEGB and by motor manufacturers as a reason for not controlling their nitrous oxide emissions, the report observes.

"We are unsure whether this was the product of ignorance or a deliberate attempt to mislead us," it says," it says. "Ozone pollution is the consequence of nitrous oxides and hydrocarbons". No significant reductions have been taken to control emissions and no significant reductions have been reocorded in the United Kingdom, the MPs say.

The committee, which heard evidence from government departments and quangos, local authorities, inudstry, scientists, water authorities, environmental groups, trade unions, doctors, farmers, architects and surveyors, concentrates primarily on damge to buildings and vegitation and on the increasing acidification of lakes and rivers.

Among the buildings damaged by acid rain, it claims, are Westminster Abbey, Lincoln Cathedral, York Minster, St Paul's Cathedral and the Palace of Westminster.

Acid Rain. Fourth Report from the House of Commons Environment Committee (Stationery Office. £5.55).

Leading article, page 13

Sulphur dioxide: estimated emission from fuel combustion

By type of consumer (million tonnes)	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	*Percentage of total in 1982*
Domestic	0.37	0.35	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.20	*5*
Commercial/ public service[1]	0.31	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.17	*4*
Power stations	2.87	2.78	2.69	2.81	2.87	2.65	*66*
Refineries	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.21	*5*
Other industry[2]	1.75	1.59	1.42	1.36	1.05	0.76	*19*
Rail transport	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	*<1*
All consumers	5.64	5.35	4.98	5.02	4.67	4.04	*100*
By type of fuel							
Coal	2.85	2.56	2.74	2.77	3.02	2.75	*68*
Solid smokeless fuel	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.10	*2*
Petroleum:							
Motor spirit	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	*<1*
Derv	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	*1*
Gas oil	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.09	0.07	*2*
Fuel oil	2.29	2.10	1.61	1.64	1.13	0.86	*21*
Refinery fuel	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.21	*5*
All fuels	5.64	5.35	4.98	5.02	4.67	4.04	*100*

[1] Includes miscellaneous consumers.
[2] Excludes power stations and refineries; includes agriculture.

Nitrogen oxides, estimated emissions by source (thousand tonnes)

	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	*Percentage of total in 1982*
Domestic	51	53	50	52	52	51	*3*
Commercial and Industrial	470	449	419	405	338	309	*19*
Power stations	731	722	770	806	851	759	*46*
Incineration and agricultural burning	8	8	12	12	12	12	*1*
Road vehicles							
petrol engined	262	272	279	303	316	318	*19*
diesel engined	158	166	168	176	178	172	*10*
Railways	48	77	41	42	40	35	*2*
All emissions	1,728	1,716	1,739	1,796	1,785	1,666	*100*

Source: *Warren Spring Laboratory, Department of Trade and Industry.*

Police improve ways of treating public

By Stewart Tendler

London police officers are to be trained to improve their handling of members of the public on a course which includes techniques such as self-awareness.

The course, already used for new recruits to the Metropolitan Police, was introduced after the Scarman inquiry into the Brixton riots in 1981.

Known as advanced skills training, the course is intended to improve interviewing techniques. Officers examine how situations are handled and are taught to respond with better judgment.

Heat detector can stop blasts in ships

By Michael Baily

An electronic device to combat explosions at sea and the mysterious disappearance of merchant ships has been developed by a London-based company.

Several hundred engine-room explosions occur each year, some believed to be the cause of unexplained loss of merchant ships at sea with all hands.

The new device, developed by Quality Monitoring Instruments, based in Hampstead, north London, gives early warning of an engine overheating and automatically slows it or stops it before a build-up of fuel mist causes an explosion.

Home study kits will teach new technology

By Sheila Beardall

A new training concept was launched yesterday to enable employees and private individuals to learn the latest technological skills without going to college.

Southtek was devised by Mr Cive Hewitt, head of the learning resources department at Brighton Polytechnic, who saw the need for people to gain up-to-date knowledge in the changing world of computers and high technology.

His project will provide training in such subjects as basic digital electronics, fault finding and computer-aided design, packaged so people can learn at work or at home at their own pace.

It was launched by Mr David Young, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, which has given a setting-up grant of £1.7m to be administered by East Sussex County Council. When the grant runs out, Southtek's administrators hope it will be able to go independent.

The training packages will be devised by a staff of 30 at Southtek's headquarters in Brighton Polytechnic, with the help of outside specialists.

Their average cost will be £40 to £45 a course and involve about 16 hours study. There will be no final qualifications, but students who sit a test will gain a certificate proving they have completed the course.



M Fabius: Technocrat capable of showing emotion

Secret diplomacy denial

President Mitterrand attempted yesterday to play down the importance of his conversations with King Hassan during a three-day "private" visit ot Morocco last week, expressing surprise at the suspicions voiced over his alleged "secret diplomacy" (Diana Geddes writes from Paris).

His meetings with the King were about the possible effects on North Africa of the new treaty of union between Morocco and Libya, he said. France's policy in the area remained unchanged.

On Chad, M Mitterrand indicated that France had no need for a mediator when the situation was so simple: France would leave the moment all foreign troops had withdrawn, he said, without actually mentioning Libya by name.

Prime Minister passes TV test

Plain-speaking Fabius presses ahead with austerity policy

From Diana Geddes
Paris

M Laurent Fabius, France's youngest Prime Minister for more than 100 years, appears to have passed with flying colours his first big public test since taking office seven weeks ago. His performance during an hour-and-a-half's grilling by senior journalists on television on Wednesday night seems to have delighted most of the Government's supporters and upset its foes.

There was no high-flown language, no brilliant attacks on the Opposition, no glittering promises, no dramatic surprises, not even any soothing words about an imminent light at the end of the tunnel of the economic crisis. But M Fabius gave the disillusioned French public what they now apparently want more than anything else – the truth, even if it was not, perhaps, always the whole truth.

He spoke with a sincerity, clarity and even a certain hesitant humility that is rare among politicians. The brilliant technocrat, who has been accused of cold aloofness, showed he was capable of talking in simple, everyday language, without being condescending or simplistic, and that he could feel as emotional as the next man over things such as people losing their jobs, seeing striking car workers being bashed over the head by the police.

He also had ideas, notably on the severest problem facing the Government, rising unemployment. He had no miracle recipes, but he proposed to make a five-pronged attack on that "cancer", including an ambitious plan to ensure that very young person under 21 was offered some kind of job or training by the end of 1985. More than a million of the 2.3 million unemployed in France are under 25.

'The brilliant technocrat showed he was capable of talking in simple, everyday language, without being condescending or simplistic'

He also proposed a programme of measures to help to create jobs in small businesses; to promote limited economic growth through a big push on the export front (too much growth was not possible because that would only refuel inflation); to introduce greater flexibility in the organization of work, and to provide local authority jobs for the unemployed.

M Fabius did not seek to minimize the length or difficulty of the task of modernizing the economy, or the need to continue and even increase the effort required from everyone. There was no question of any relaxation in the Government's programme of economic austerity. Despite the promised 5 per cent tax cut next year most people would continue to suffer a slight fall in their standard of living, he admitted, though the worst-off would be protected.

The Socialists believed in greater social justice and equality of opportunity, but hard work and merit should not go unrewarded, M Fabius said. That was why the Government had decided to reduce taxes equally for everyone, including the rich. It had also decided to abolish the surtax on top salaries from 1986.

With those views and policies, would he not more properly be described as a "neo-liberal" rather than as a socialist, he was asked. ["Liberal" in France refers to someone on the right.] Deliberately side-stepping the question for fear of offending any potential recruits on the moderate right, M Fabius replied in substance that the old right-left cleavage in politics was outdated.

In his view there were three distinct political groupings, not just two. There were those who believed in the state controlling everything; those who believed in a general free-for-all without any state interference, and those, including himself, who believed in an organized society which worked to reduce social inequalities. That last category he called "modern socialism".

Hongkong snag feared as deadline approaches

Peking (Reuter) – Britain and China appear to have hit a snag in negotiations on the future of Hongkong aimed at achieving an agreement by the end of the month on a handover of the colony.

After their regular two days of talks, the twenty-second round of formal negotiations between the two sides, they said yesterday another session would be held this month but did not set the date.

After two years they now have 24 days to settle remaining problems if they are to fulfil their announed intention of initialling an accord by the end of this month.

A joint statement described the talks as useful and constructive but the failure to set a date for the twenty-third round was highly unusual. In the past the sessions have been held every two weeks.

The British embassy declined to say whether the lack of a date meant the talks had run into difficulties.

But non-British Western diplomats said the fact a date had not been fixed showed there was still much to be done by a joint working group which is meeting daily behind the scenes to thrash out the remaining problems, including which passports residents will use. They said the next formal round would probably be scheduled only when the working group had settled whatever problems were outstanding.

Chile tense after days of protest

From Florencia Varas
Santiago

The Catholic Church is taking legal action against those responsible for the death of the French priest, André Jarlan, who was shot in the working class Santiago suburb of La Victoria, during two days of anti-Government protests this week.

Witnesses, including several journalists, confirm that Father Jarlan must have been hit by a bullet fired by police at a group of people standing outside the priest's house. Father Jarlan was in his first floor bedroom.

The Minister of the Interior and the police have denied any part in the violence and have blamed the opposition parties, calling their leaders irresponsible for organizing the demonstrations.

The killing of the priest and censorship of the Catholic radio station, Radio Chilena, has created tension between the Government and the Church.

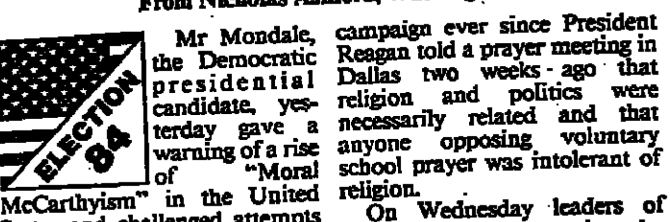
The two days of protests were marked by violence, principally in the working-class areas surrounding Santiago. Eight people were killed.

A former Christian Democrat Senator Señor Agustin Gumucio, told *The Times*: "There is a unanimous feeling that the only way of avoiding a civil war will be if the military, who have so far given their unconditional support to President Pinochet, realize what is happening. The events of last Tuesday and Wednesday are clear signs that Pinochet is seeking to become an absolute dictator."

Reagan's ploy challenged

Mondale warns of moral McCarthyism

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington



Mr Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, yesterday gave a warning of a rise of "Moral McCarthyism" in the United States and challenged attempts by the Reagan Administration and the Republican Party to make religion a political issue in the election.

Addressing the international convention of the B'nai B'rith, Mr Mondale accused the Reagan Administration of opening its arms to zealots on the "extreme fringe" who seek government power to impose their religious beliefs onothers.

He said that for the first time in 25 years of public life he felt it necessary to defend his faith in a political campaign." I refuse to permit my political opponents to divert the debate from the real questions facing our future by questioning my patriotism, or my faith, my patriotism, or my family values," he told a largely sypathetic audience.

Mr Mondale was responding to recent attacks on him by right-wing religious organizations which are campaigning in support of President Reagan. He was also attempting to challange attempts by the Republican Party to pose as the party of patriotism, traditional values and belief in God.

The relationship between politics and religion has become a big issue in the election campaign ever since President Reagan told a prayer meeting in Dallas two weeks ago that religion and politics were necessarily related and that anyone opposing voluntary school prayer was intolerant of religion.

On Wednesday leaders of leading religious groups issued a statement urging both parties to oppose any efforts by the Government to interfere with the separation of church and state.

Aware that his remarks about religion could produce a backlash among voters, President Reagan yesterday sought to play down the controversy. Appearing before the B'nai B'rith convention two hours after Mr Mondale, the President emphasized that the constitution ensured there would never be a state religion in the US and ensured that every American was free to choose

● NO JOKE: President Reagan has admitted he should not have joked during a radio microphone test last month about ordering the bombing of the Soviet Union (AFP reports).

In a letter due to appear in the September 24 issue of *Forbes* magazine, Mr Reagan writes: "Granted, I shouldn't have said it, even though I was sure I was saying it only to the several people who know me well and with whom I work.

"The damage, if any, was due to the worldwide press dissemination."



Damp but undaunted: Mr Mondale and his running mate, Ms Geraldine Ferraro, during a rainy campaign rally in Portland, Oregon.

Hitler diaries forger denies Nazi link

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Herr Konrad Kujau, the Nazi memorabilia dealer who has admitted forging the Hitler diaries, said on his last day of testimony at a Hamburg court that he had nothing to do with Nazism and had never belonged to any right-wing movement.

He said, however, that as a collector it was quite natural that he should try on the uniforms he obtained, but that did not mean he supported the aims they represented.

Much of Herr Kujau's testimony yesterday and on Wednesday centred on attempts to make sense out of the chaotic financial records he kept in order to find out how much money he had received from Herr Gerd Heidemann, the former *Stern* magazine reporter jointly accused with Herr Kujau of fraud. Herr Kujau said he has often been paid not only in cash but in uniforms and other memorabilia.

Tapes were produced in court which Herr Heidemann had made of his telephone conversations with Herr Kujau. The reporter had told him he needed the tapes to prove the authenticity of the diaries to contacts of Martin Bormann, Hitler's former secretary. The trial resumes on Tuesday

Philippines rejects aid offers for victims of typhoon

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The Philippine Government yesterday declined offers of international assistance to victims of a powerful typhoon which devastated central and southern provinces at the weekend.

Government radio and television reported 1,500 dead and widespread destruction. But a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the situation was under control with relief and rescue operations well advanced.

The Office of Civil Defence rejected assistance offered by the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization and the French offer of the World Assistance Corps, saying that the Philippines could handle the rehabilitation work.

Bodies were still being dug out from beneath the rubble of houses and buildings, and bloated corpses were retrieved from coastal waters and rivers four days after Typhoon Ike hit the region.

Ike, whose winds reached 137 mph was the strongest typhoon to strike the country in 14 years.

The trail of death and destruction it left behind in a 36-hour rampage across seven main islands is believed to be the worst the Philippines has experienced since accurate typhoon records were kept.

Although the government figures exceed those compiled by a number of relief agencies, the Red Cross in Surigao del Norte, the worst-hit province on Mindanao island, estimated that at least one thousand people died in that province alone.

Scores of people were buried in mass graves on Monday when the provincial capital, Surigao, ran out of coffins.

At least 135 residents were killed when 90 per cent of the city's buildings and houses were totally or partially destroyed, Mr Rolando Geotina, the Governor, said.

The lakeside town of Mainit, 30 miles south of Surigao, was smashed when the lake broke its banks and giant waves crashed through houses killing 500, the Office of Civil Defence reported.

Israelis set 45 free at Ansar

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

The Israeli occupation Army in southern Lebanon reportedly released 45 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners from the Ansar prison camp yesterday to mark the *Eid* holiday, the end of the Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca.

In an effort to improve embittered relations with local inhabitants – in an area where guerrilla attacks against Israeli troops still occur daily – the occupation authorities made a similar series of releases last year, with no marked effect on the security situation.

At least 770 prisoners are in Ansar, none of them legally charged, while an unknown number of men and women are held by the Israelis in other interrogation centres

At least one militiaman was reported killed on Wednesday after Israeli troops handed over security in most of the Shia Muslim town of Nabatea to the largely Christian and Israeli-paid force.

● NEW YORK – Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli Defence Minister, has denied a *Time* magazine report that he encouraged Lebanese Christian Phalangists to slaughter Palestinian refugees in Beirut camps in 1982 (Reuter reports).

Taking the witness stand at a pretrial deposition hearing of a $50m (£38m) libel suit against the magazine, Mr Sharon said such allegations were "a bloody lie . . . and a libel on the Jewish people."

Irish consul shot dead in Amman

An Irish consul who was investigating the death of a Dublin woman and the case of another held against her will in Jordan has been murdered.

The Irish Foreign Affairs Department in Dublin disclosed yesterday the Emmanuel Jack Sabella, honorary consul in Jordan, was shot in his Amman home on August 29. He had been asked to investigate the death in Amman in January of Patricia Harte, a stewardess with Alia, the Jordanian airline, who was shot in her apartment. Sabella reported that the shooting was accidental. A man was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. More recently, Sabella was investigating a claim by another Dublin-born Alia stewardess that she was drugged and starved by a man she married in a ceremony she did not remember.

Threat to put Ten in the dock

Brussels – The European Commission gave a warning yesterday that it could take the 10 EEC governments to court if they did not agree to let the cash-starved Community have more money this year (Ian Murray writes).

But the warning by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the budget commissioner, at a special session of the Council of Ministers was somewhat hollow because the EEC's legal machinery moves so slowly a decision to start the case could not be taken for two months, by which time the community would have run short of money.

Damascus trip

Damascus (AP) – President Khamenei of Iran and President Assad of Syria opened a series of meetings yesterday during the first visit here by an Iranian President. Mr Khamenei is accompanied by his Foreign Minister and top military officials.

Berlin ban

Berlin (AFP) – The three Western powers in West Berlin – Britain, France and the United States – yesterday banned the neo-Nazi (NPD) from taking part in elections on March 10, next year. The party is not banned in West Germany where it has never won more than 1 per cent of votes.

Chinese haste

Peking (AP) – The Chinese Government yesterday confirmed that the Communist Party's general secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, had disclosed plans for a Central Committee plenum in October and a full national party congress next year when he spoke to a Japanese newspaper executive on Wednesday. The congress will be two years earlier that expected.

Fela arrested

Lagos (AFP) – The Nigerian musician Fela Anikupo-Kuti has been arrested at the airport here undr Nigeria's strict exchange control laws for allegedly attempting to smuggle out the equipment of more than $2,000. He was about to leave for a trip to the United States.

Tourist killed

Rome (Reuter) – A Dutch tourist was killed and two other people were injured by knife-wielding robbers in a dimly lit alley under the Capitoline Hill here.

Ozal balks at separate Bonn deal on migrants

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn

Mr Ivor Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, yesterday appeared to rule out a bilateral agreement with Bonn to limit the number of Turkish workers entering West Germany after 1985.

Mr Ozal, ending a two-day official vist here yesterday, said the free movement of Turkish workers to West Germany was something that could be discussed only in the framework of the European Community. From January 1, 1986, Turkey's associate membership of the EEC will allow Turks to seek work anywhere in the Community.

Bonn in adamant that it will not allow any more Turks to join the £1,500,000 now in the country, whose presence is stirring increasing controversy at a time of high unemployment.

The Kohl Government is committed to halving the total of 4,500,000 foreigners living in West Germany, and during an eight-month period from last November offered heads of families DM10,000 (about £2,600) each to return home, with additional payments for wives and children.

About 3,000,000 foreigners, mostly Turks, took advantage of the scheme, and whole areas of German cities have been left empty by the exodus.

In an attempt to induce Ankara to take steps to regulate any new migration to Germany, the Kohl Government has offered unpresedentedly generous credits and aid packages to Turkey.

They include a nuclear power station costing DM3bn, delivery of Airbus planes and a modern telephone system. Turkey receives more of Bonn's development aid than any other country except India already.

Mr Ozal refused to comment on the controversial plans of Herr Friedrich Zimmerman, the Minister of the Interior, to reduce the maximum age at which foreign workers' children may join their parents in West Germany from 16 to six.

With a large number of Turkish opposition groups and exiles living in West Germany, there was a massive security cordon to protect Mr Ozal during his visit. Sharp protests against human rights abuses in Turkey were made by the Greens and Human rights groups.

Pretoria ministers inspect riot area

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Three senior South African Cabinet ministers yesterday visited the riot-torn black township along the River Vaal, 40 miles south of Johannesburg, as negotiations continued between the residents and white government officials on the explosive issue of increased rents.

Violence in the Vaal Triangle area and in other townships on the East Rand, where rents seem to have provided the spark which caused educational and political grievances to burst into flame, has claimed at least 35 black lives in the past two weeks, and an unknown number of injured.

Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, Mr F. W. De Klerk, Minister of the Interior, and Mr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education, made a helicopter tour of Sharpeville, Evaton and Sebokeng, the Vaal Triangle townships which saw the most serious unrest. The townships were reported to be more or less calm.

Discussions on the rent issue began on Wednesday between a Sharpeville delegation and officials of the Orange-Vaal Development Board after 3,000 of the township's residents confronted armed police and demanded to talk to the Government.



The ostensible cause of the rioting was the belief of the residents of Sharpeville and other townships in the area that a 5.90 rand (£3) rent increase had come into force on September 1. That provoked a stay-away from work and protest marches which turned violent when police tried to disperse them.

But because of a bureaucratic oversight, the rent increase had not been announced in time in the Government Gazette and had had to be postponed until October 1. No one, however, had bothered to inform the townships.

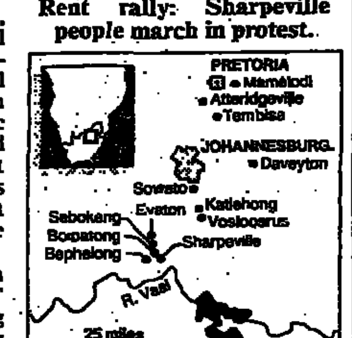
The rent increase, in any case, was only the final straw. Resentment over rents, which average between R50 and R70 a month, had been bubbling for a long time, against a background of sharp increases in fares and the basic foodstuffs which form a large percentage of black household budgets.

The Government argues that the increases in rents are needed to help to pay for sewers and electricity, which have been introduced only recently in many townships. Blacks say those are basic services which should have been provided long ago.

The Rev Frank Chikane, vice-president of the Transvaal branch of the United Democratic Front, the multiracial anti-apartheid alliance which led the campaign to boycott the recent Indian and Coloured elections, said yesterday that police were hampering attempts by community groups to get medical aid and food into the Vaal townships.

The Vaal Civic Association and the Evaton Ratepayers' Association were experiencing "great difficulty" in moving around the townships and identifying and assisting distressed families.

Rent rally: Sharpeville people march in protest.



Black townships affected by violent protests

Nicaragua seeks debate on US at Security Council

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Nicaragua has requested an urgent debate in the United Nations Security Council on what it sees as the "dangerous escalation" of American involvement in attacks against it. The move comes after the admission by a group of Vietnam war veterans of their participation in an air raid on a Nicaraguan military installation.

The Sandinista Government is also referring the matter to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, which is already considering a complaint about the involvement of the CIA in the mining of Nicaraguan ports earlier this year.

A group of war veterans calling themselves Civilian Military Assistance told a press conference in Huntsville, Alabama, on Tuesday that the two Americans who died when a helicopter was shot down over a Nicaraguan army camp on Saturday had been taking part in an operation by CIA-funded counter-revolutionaries based in Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, said the Reagan Administration, particularly the CIA, must have known of their involvement yet had taken no action against the veterans.

"The US authorities have failed to institute criminal proceedings against an organization of individuals who, from their own account, have been involved in activities which imply clear violation certainly at least of national law, the Neutrality Act of the United Stated", he said.

"It should be evident to everyone from the facts that have already surfaced that these activities could not have been carried out without the knowledge and consent of the CIA.

"Not only are these people able to leave the United States to come and murder our people but they are able to come and use CIA facilities in Honduras, bases, airfields and hellicopters. This is something for which the US Government must be held accountable under a very wel recognized principle of state responsibility.

"I think we have yet to see the full consequences of this incident. I believe we are coming close to the time when President Reagan will have to learn the hard way what he should have known a long time ago, that might does not make right."

Father D'Escoto said that once the identities of the two dead Americans had been made known by their organization, he had personally been in touch by telephone with their parents in Tennessee and Alabama, offering to repatriate their remains.

Both families said they had not been notified of events by the US authorities, which had also made no approach on the subject to the Managua Government. A spokesman for the US Embassy in Managua said an approach had been made.

At the Tuesday press conference the two Americans killed on Saturday were identified as Dana Parker, a Huntsville police detective on leave of absence, and James Powell of Memphis. Both were said to have been helicopter pilots in Vietnam.

● HUNTSVILLE: Two members of Civilian Military Assistance said here on Wednesday that they had received help from US embassies in Honduras and El Salvador in their efforts to provide military equipment to anti-communist forces in Central America (The New Yok Times reports).

Although Mr Thomas Posey and Mr Walton Blanton maintained that they were not associated with the US Government in any way and had received no money for their work, they said that US officials in El Salvador and Honduras had helped to put them in touch with the Chief of Staff of the Salvadorean armed forces and with Honduran military officers

Meetings begin on Vatican ban

A Nicaraguan Government delegation which hopes to persuade the Vatican to relax a ban on three priests serving as ministers had talks yesterday with Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, Secretary of the Church's Council for Public Affairs. No information was given about the discussions except that they will continue today (John Earle reports from Rome). Also present was Mgr Pablo Antonio Vega, president of the Nicaraguan Bishop's Conference.

212 days in space

Cosmonauts set endurance record

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Three Soviet cosmonauts yesterday established an endurance record in space after spending 212 days on the orbiting space station Salyut 7.

Mr Leonid Kizim, aged 43, Mr Vladimir Solovyov, aged 37, and Dr Oleg Atkov, aged 35, have been in space since February 8 this year. The revious record for continuous space mission was held by two Soviet cosmonauts – Mr Anatoly Berezovoy and Mr Valentin Lebedev – who spent 211 days on board the station in 1982.

The latest record is being hailed by Soviet official as a triumph of Soviet technology

President Chernenko, making his first public appearance for seven weeks, spoke with evident feeling on Wednesday in the Kremlin of Soviet advances since Yuri Gagarin's pioneering space flight 23 years ago. He praised the "daring thinking" of Soviet scientists and the courage the cosmonauts on Salyut 7, whose flight was "another conspicuous landmark in mankind's unravelling of earthly and universal mysteries."

The Soviet leader was presenting medals to Miss Svetlana Savitskaya and two other cosmonauts who visited the three resident Salyut 7 cosmonauts in July.

The Salyut 7 mission has suffered setbacks, including a launchpad explosion and a fuel leak whih damaged the station's manouevrability. But Mr Kizim, Mr Solovyov and Dr Atkov have become adept at using space walks to repair faulty equipment. In July, Miss Savitskaya became the world's first woman to walk in space, using a welding and cutting tool nicknamed "jaws". The Salyut 7 team made six space walks, which, President Cheruanko remarked jokingly, were like regular strolls."

Salyut 7, launched in April, 1982, has become a giant orbiting complex, with unmanned Cosmos and Progress cargo craft attached to it.

The United States has concentrated on shuttle technology, and committed itself to the concept of permanent space stations only this year. Space experts say the Russians have now copied the American space shuttle while also going ahead with huge rockets designed to ferry a gigantic orbiting station into space in component parts.

Mr Chernenko noted on Wednesday that the experience of the Salyut 7 crew and the visiting Soyuz T12 team led by Commmander Vladimir Dzhanibekov would be used to build "major orbiting stations to act not only as laboratories but also as space production workshops".

The Salyut 7 project has obvious military applications, according to Western experts, although Soviet officials insist the Soviet programme is purely peaceful and accuse the US of "militarizing" space. Talks on Star Wars weapons were due to open in Vienna this month but they are stalled.

The Salyut 7 crew did scientific experiments and geological surveys during their 212 days in space.



Space trio: Cosmonauts Vladimir Solovyov (left), Leonid Kizim (centre) and Oleg Atkov facing the press

Madrid hints at complete opening of Rock frontier

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spanish diplomats have said here they are hopeful that some "concrete results" on Gibraltar will emerge from a meeting between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Señor Fernando Morán, his Spanish opposite number, at the United Nations General Assembly in New York at the end of this month.

The talks over Gibraltar, which have been going on quietly since last spring, have been making progress, the diplomats claimed, and they were looking forward to the possibility of a complete opening by Spain of the frontier between the Rock and La Linea later this year.

However, it was immediately clear here that Señor Morán, who ordered a limited opening of the frontier, benefiting chiefly Spain, in December, 1982, has not given up the hope of receiving something tangible in return from Britain for unrestricted passage to and from the Rock.

But Spain will have to open the frontier anwyay without restrictions on joining the EEC, and Britain's view has always been that the sooner the last vestiges of Franco's 1969 blockade of Gibraltar are removed the better.

The Gibraltar issue is now increasingly involved with Spain's EEC entry negotiations, supposed this autumn to be in their concluding phase, and especially the issue of free movement of labour. The Community is thinking in terms of a seven-year transitional period, but Spain has asked for a review in five years. Countries such as West Germany are giving Madrid a dusty answer to that.

Last April, London proposed the implementation of EEC requirements in advance of joining, but Madrid rejected that idea.

● WHITEHALL HOPEFUL: The Madrid reports have raised hopes in Whitehall that Spain is preparing to implement the 1980 Lisbon Agreement, which assures the full reopening of the Gibraltar frontier. (Henry Stanhope writes).

City drained of its old vibrance

A life lost in Odessa

Cosmopolitan Odessa, colourful Black Sea city of crime, dockside whores, salty sailors and Jewish shopkeepers and humourists. Not any more.

Ladies of the night do haunt the hard-currency bars, and Soviet thrillers about the KGB still tend to dipict corrupt *underworld villians living in* luxury in Odessa. But there is no sign of the Bohemian cafe frequented once by the celebrated comic writing duo, ILF and Petrov.

The café name has been retained, *but the premises have* moved, and the place is a run-of-the-mill Soviet cafeteria.

No streets are named after Babel, creator of the archetypal Odessa gangster Benya Krik, or after ILF and Petrov, inventors of the roguish con man Ostap Bender. All the places seem to be named after Taras Shevchenko, a Soviet-approved founder of Ukrainian culture [Odessa is now part of the Ukraine, largely an administrative convenience].

No doubt the old Odessa had its drawbacks, such as the loving restration of eighteenth and nineteenth-century limestone buildings, including the London Hotel overlooking the sea.

There is more street life than in most Soviet cities, with shoppers strolling along airy, and pausing at stalls or ice cream kiosks. Fruit seems plentiful.

There are good beaches at Arcadia, Odessa's contribution to the concept of the working class sanatorium belt (*Et in Arcadia ego* suddenly takes on new meaning as a Marxist-Lennist 'slogan), and at the resort of Luzanovka, also known rather diconcertingly as Kemping [camping].

The port bustles, with a thriving new cargo terminal at Yuzhni near by, constructed with Western help. The combined cargo turnover is 20m tons a year, including grain, fertilizers and petrochemicals.

The main passenger harbour was rebuilt in 1936, the only drawback being the loss of one or two of the bottom-most Potemkin steps, the legendary flight of 192 steps on which the blood of Russian revolutionaries was spilled in 1905, but which are now *cut off from the* water by the terminal.

The Odessa Stock Exchange, once the beating heart of the city's commerce, is now used for pop concerts. The latest attraction this summer was *a group called Bim Bom*. Across the road is the delightfully baroque Stucco exterior of the Krasnaya or Red Hotel, a name which predates the communist era.

There is also the music school which gave us Emil Gilels and David Oistrakh, and the magnificent Opera House, modelled on the Vienna Opera House and saved by partisans from Nazi destruction during wartime occupation. The communists, indeed, have restored a great deal of the Odessa the Nazis toré down.

What the Soviet authorities have not been able to restore is the vibrant Jewish life which once made Odessa a byword for Jewish humour and acumen.

Thousands of Jews perished under the Nazis, but there is a significant Jewish community left. They have one synagogue, but as I found when I set out by tram and on foot to track it down one hot and dusty afternoon, the synagogue is "close for repairs". Its windows cracked and boarded up.

It is, in any case, in a semi-industrial area, next to a railway line, a forlorn sight. The official view is that Odessa's Jews, Armenians, Greeks, Ukrainians and Russians have all intermarried and are assimilated.

In the sense that all Odessans *seem to* have a *Jewish* sense of humour and love or wisecracks this is true. But the Jewish community which once produced the great Isaac Babel is none the less left without a focus for Jewish spiritual life.

Tomorrow: *Bakhchissarai*

Richard Owen

THE SOVIET SUN BELT

ODESSA SOVIET UNION Crimea 100 miles BLACK SEA

Hirohito ends 400 years of bitterness

From David Watts
Tokyo

Emperor Hirohito of Japan, speaking with a firmness and clarity that belied his 83 years, last night moved Japanese-Korean relations into an era of warmth unprecedented in almost 400 years.

In an historic and highly symbolic gesture, the Emperor sought to take the vitroil out of a relationship first soured in 1592 when Hideyoshi Toyotomi, the Japanese warlord, invaded Korea to give birth to one of the world's most bitter enmities.

At a banquet in the Imperial Palace, the Emperor's presence at the side of President Chun Doo Hwan of Korea was even more important than his words.

Recalling the earlier, productive years of the sixth and seventh centuries, the Emperor said Japan had learnt a great deal from Korea. "Our two countries were thus bound by deep neighbourly relations over the ages," he added.

"In spite of such relations, it is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us *for a period in this* century and I believe it should not be repeated again."

The form of words was vague, as befits an Emperor who must refrain from political statements. But the Koreans were pleased that the Emperor, who came to the throne 18 years after Japan annexed Korea and ruled throughout the brutal war period, acknowledged what they see as Japan's historic debt to Korea.

Although the Emperor is bound by strict rules of protocol, he went far to show the Korean leader the warmth of his feelings in their few public moments.

What the Emperor told President Chun in their private talks was not revealed. But from the arrangements for the visit, it is clear the Japanese want to bring the Emperor and the President together as much as possible to reflect something of the personal relationship Mr *Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japa*nese Prime Minister, has built up with the President.

Yesterday's first round of talks between Mr Nakasone and the President centred on the divided Korean peninsula. Mr Nakasone emphasized the need to bring North Korea out of isolation and so lessen tension, but President Chun urged caution in dealing with the north.

He asked Mr Nakasone to use Japan's *diplomatic* contacts with the Soviet Union and China to try to contain North Korea. Seoul has no diplomatic relations with either Moscow or Peking.

The *massive police presence* throughout Tokyo limited protests against the visit to a left-wing demonstration near Haneda airport as the President arrived. Two radicals were arrested and later a gas bomb was discharged in a car. The security operation is said to be costing £1m a day.


New era: President Chun and his wife being greeted by Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo yesterday.

● BANGKOK – President Chun's trip to Japan is aimed at permanently dividing the Korean peninsula and turning South Korea into "a springboard for United States aggression" against the socialist world, the Vietnamese Communist Party paper *Nhan Dan* said

It accused the United States of pressing President Chun and Mr Nakasone to settle their differences and forge a military alliance

Mulroney landslide pulls Quebec into Conservative fold

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr Brian Mulroney, the Conservative leader who will soon be taking over as Canada's Prime Minister, has an historic opportunity to knit this often-divided country together.

Mr Mulroney returned to Ottawa on Wednesday night from his consutiuency in Manicouagan, Quebec, with the largest electoral majority in Canadian history. In his first federal general election on Tuesday he humiliated the long-reigning Liberals, winning 211 seats to their 40. The New Democratic Party finished third with 30 seats.

Mr Mulroney, a superb politician with charm to to match his adroitness and unbounded ambition, played on and capitalized on all the Liberal weaknesses.

In the process he has accomplished the ramarkable feat of making the Conservatives a truly national party for the first time in nearly a century.

He gave the party strength in predominantly French-speaking Quebec to complement its well established strength in the rest of Canada. The Quebec breakthrough was spectaculay. From one seat four years ago the Tories climb to 58 seats this time. The Liberals won just 17 against the 74 seats they won in the last election.

The astonishing turnround was reminiscent of the haul of 50 Quebec seats engineered by the late Tory Prime Minister, Mr John Diefenbaker, when he swept the country in 1958.

But that was strictly a matter of Quebec getting on a national bandwagon. Five years and two elections later, the Conservatives had relinquished all but eight of those seats to the Liberal Party, which mantains its long-term hold on the province by periodicaly electing French-Canadian leaders from Quebec. Mr Mulroney is the first Conservative leader from the province.

Mr Mulroney has the opportunity to make the rapprochement with Quebec more durable than Mr Diefenbaker could. Whereas Mr Diefenbaker was a westerner who did not understand Quebeckers, much less speak their language. Mr Mulroney is a native-born Quebecker who was brought up in Baie Comeau, on the remote noth sore of the St Lawrence river.

He is a member of the province's 20 per cent English-language minority, but speaks French as though it is his mother tongue. His ability to communicate with French-Canadians, individualy or in crowds, is astonishing. It will not be easy to maintain unity in a swollen parliamentary caucus that has suddenly spawned 57 new Quebec MPs to compete for Cabinet posts to which party loyalists from English-speaking Canada might feel entitled.

But Mr Mulroney has shown a statesmanlike ability to stand above Canada's historic French-English divison. for example he has spoken out in favour of official bilingualism in Manitoba, *much to the chagrin of the* province's overwhelming English-language majority.

He let it be known during the election campaign that he would try to substitute a friendly and cooperative re*lationship with Quebec's sepa*ratist Parti Quebecois government for the hostile relationship that prevailed under the Liberals.

How far he will be able to work with a regime that still, *officialy, advocates* Quebec's separation from Canada remains to be seen. But it is perhaps significant that in his first comment on the election Mr René Levesque, the premier, said that the Conservative landslide had *opened the* prospect of a new era in federal-provincial relations and he said: "We are going to jump in."

RESULTS BY PROVINCES

	PC		Libs		NDP	
	1984	(1980)	1984	(1980)	1984	(1980)
Newfoundland	4	(2)	3	(5)	–	(–)
Prince Edward I	3	(2)	1	(2)	–	(–)
Nova Scotia	9	(6)	2	(5)	–	(–)
New Brunswick	9	(3)	1	(7)	–	(–)
Quebec	58	(1)	17	(74)	–	(–)
Ontario	67	(38)	14	(52)	13	(5)
Manitoba	9	(5)	1	(2)	4	(7)
Saskatchewan	9	(7)	–	(–)	5	(7)
Alberta	21	(21)	–	(–)	–	(–)
Brit Columbia	19	(16)	1	(–)	8	(12)
Yukon	1	(1)	–	(–)	–	(–)
Northwest Terr	2	(1)	–	(–)	–	(1)
	211	(103)	40	(147)	30	(32)

Plus: Ontario Independent 1 (–)

Gay teachers threatened with dismissal

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne

Teachers in Queensland who publicly declare that they are homosexuals will be dismissed by the state government.

The move by Mr Lin Powell, state Minister for Education, helps to reinforce the reputation of Queensland as Australia's most conservative state. It brought a strong protest from the Queensland teachers' union.

Mr Powell's move comes after recent court cases involving teachers convicted of sexually abusing students.

Mr Powell has a reputation for taking action against *homosexual teachers*: he banned Queensland teachers from attending last year's national conference of Lesbians and homosexuals in Melbourne.

New inquiry on Sri Lanka's Chief Justice

From Our Correspondent
Colombo

The Speaker of Parliament, Mr E. L. Senanayake, yesterday nominated a 10-member committee to inquire into and report *on a resolution submit*ted to him on Wednesday by 57 MPs requesting the President to remove the Chief Justice, Mr Neville Samarakoon, from office.

The resolution refers to *statements by the Chief Justice* at an awards ceremony.

Mr Samarakoon had said that resentment had been building up not only against Tamil terrorists, but also against the establishment that has not taking proper action against them. "It is unfortunate that the means to an end was racial. If there was another way of doing it, it would have been done."

THE ARTS

Cinema

Monotonous shriek in angry exile

The Wall (18)
ICA; Phoenix East Finchley

Unfaithfully Yours (15)
Studio Oxford Circus; Classic Tottenham Court Road

This is Spinal Tap (15)
Electric Screen; Classic Oxford Circus

The Hit (18)
Classic Haymarket

The Wall, first shown at Cannes last year, is the first film made by Yilmaz Güney since his escape from a Turkish prison in 1981 and subsequent refuge in the West. In a recent interview Güney speaks eloquently about the problems of exile: "The dough of my art consisted of the images of my people. . . the accumulated experience of my land and its soil. Today I am relatively free, but there is no public I can relate to, no characters I want to describe." Yet Güney inevitably carried his past experiences and fury with him. *The Wall* recreates a notorious revolt by child prisoners in Ankara, though for practical purposes the prison walls belong to the Abbaye de Moncel in northern France, and the children come from immigrant families in West Germany and Paris. It is a difficult film to assess. We acknowledge the appalling facts and the human agony – the beatings, the deprivations – yet Güney's treatment is so surly, so implacable, that the film seems something of a wall itself, defiantly plonked down before the audience. Hearts and consciences should be pricked, yet we sit there, bemused and staring.

The Wall not only shows Güney working in a strange land; he is also working without the associates who directed his detailed scripts during the years of imprisonment. Serif Gören, who supervised the overwhelming *Yol*, has since made a fascinating film, *Derman*, with an identical eye for lanscape and a related emotional force. Güney's own camera, alas, falls prey to cliché (birds in flight; prayers before a crescent moon) and never quite surmounts the artificial setting.

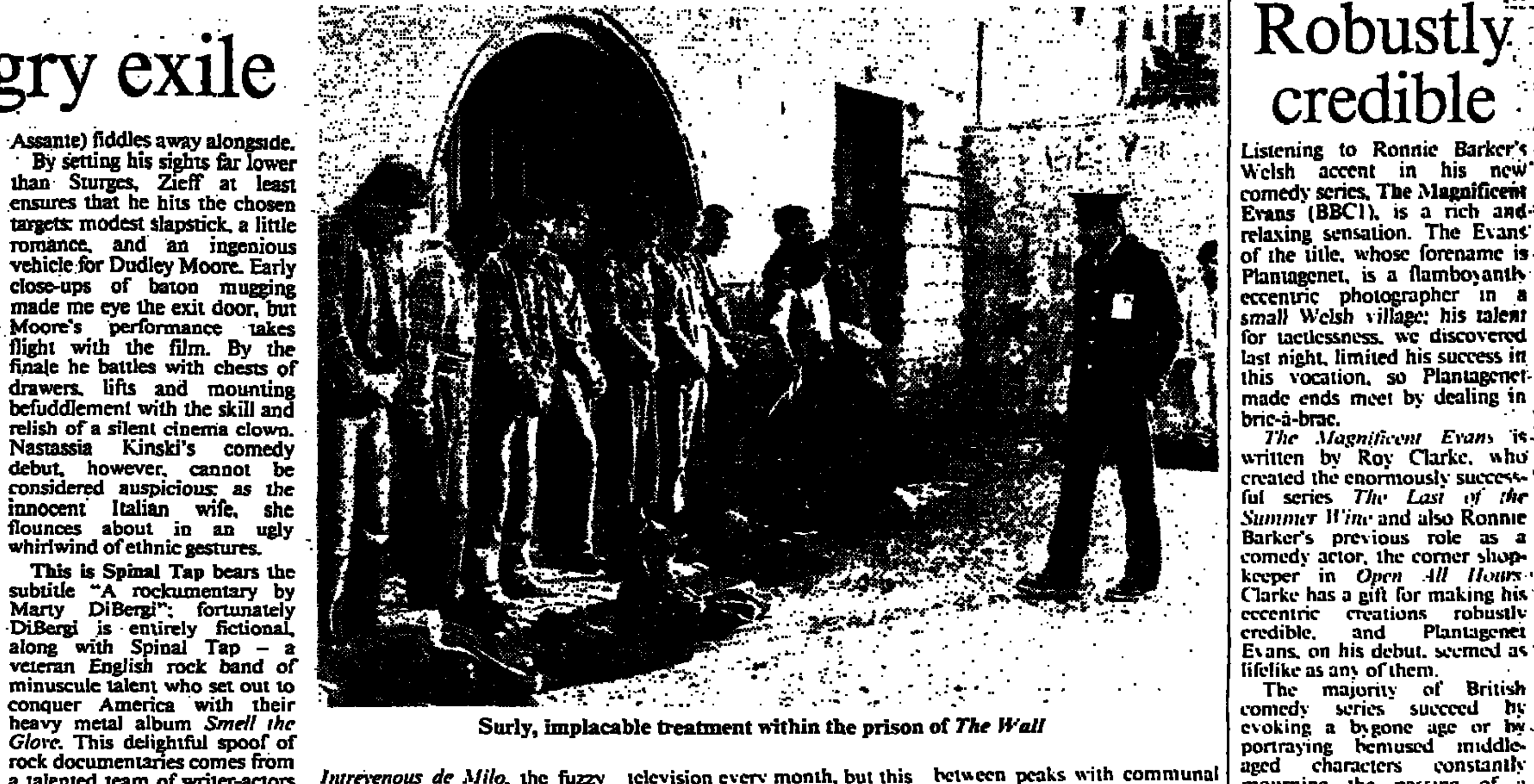
Most frustrating of all, Güney offers no dramatic variety: events unfold at a steady pitch and tempo, and promising incidents like the execution of two prisoners minutes before their supposed wedding are cut short to fit. This may be a deliberate tactic; Güney has spoken of softening the facts about Turkish prisons to avoid Western complaints of overstatement. But audiences need something to bite on. *The Wall* only serves up the monotonous shriek of an extraordinary man, lost in exile with his memories and anger.

Remakes and sequels continue to spread through mainstream cinema like pernicious weeds, obliterating fresh air and stunting growth. Sequels at least pay short-term dividends at the box-office; but who benefited from *Breathless*, or *The Man Who Loved Women*? Hollywood's latest victim is Preston Sturges's 1948 comedy Unfaithfully Yours – not the very best work of this maverick figure, though it displays well enough his passion for voluble characters, for his high satire and low slapstick lassooed together in an intricate structure. The story of marital jealousy among the musical élite also displays social attitudes difficult to transpose to the Eighties: it would take an exceedingly prim contemporary artist to act like Othello at the slightest whiff of infidelity.

Dudley Moore and the director Howard Zieff swallow Sturges's storyline, anachronisms included, but they wisely avoid matching his ornate style. Gone are lines like Edgar Kennedy's "I'm delirious over your Delius"; gone are the minute aural jokes like Rex Harrison pressing down hard on a plateful of dry sandwiches. Gone, too, is much of the structure. Where Harrison concocted three campaign plans while conducting his concert, Moore is content with one – murder – dreamed up during Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto as the suspected lover (Armand Assante) fiddles away alongside.

By setting his sights far lower than Sturges, Zieff at least ensures that he hits the chosen targets: modest slapstick, a little romance, and an ingenious vehicle for Dudley Moore. Early close-ups of baton mugging made me eye the exit door, but Moore's performance takes flight with the film. By the finale he battles with chests of drawers, lifts and mounting befuddlement with the skill and relish of a silent cinema clown. Nastassia Kinski's comedy debut, however, cannot be considered auspicious: as the innocent Italian wife, she flounces about in an ugly whirlwind of ethnic gestures.

This is Spinal Tap bears the subtitle "A rockumentary by Marty DiBergi"; fortunately DiBergi is entirely fictional, along with Spinal Tap – a veteran English rock band of minuscule talent who set out to conquer America with their heavy metal album *Smell the Glove*. This delightful spoof of rock documentaries comes from a talented team of writer-actors experienced in the wilder reaches of American comedy. DiBergi is played by the film's true director Rob Reiner (son of Carl), though the comic spotlight naturally falls on the accident-prone band itself – particularly Christopher Guest's lugubrious, shaggy-haired Nigel Tufnel. The subject is parodied with loopy humour, a sharp eye for pretentions and – most important of all – a great flair for detail. Artwork for the albums *Shark Sandwich* and *Intrevenous de Milo*, the fuzzy BBC clip from 1965, the crass song-lyrics: all seem exactly, and wickedly, right.



Surly, implacable treatment within the prison of *The Wall*

Mother's Pride on the breakfast table; solemn talk about Beavers Road, East Dulwich: in its opening moments The Hit appears indubitably British. But then comes the legend "ten years later". We cut to Spain, and the leisurely development of a playful thriller about a botched contract killing, directed by Stephen Frears. He seems to have something on television every month, but this is the first cinema venture since the amiable *Gumshoe*, 13 years ago.

For all its flaws, *The Hit* sits happily on a large screen, which cannot be said about every offering from the British renaissance. The images are expansive, carefully exploiting the dusty roads, windmills and wayside cafes for dramatic effect. The storyline, too, is of the teasing kind that needs a large audience to enjoy the twists and bridge the gaps between peaks with communal goodwill. The actors themselves bridge a few (Terence Stamp as the philosophical informer facing his comeuppance; John Hurt as the grimacing hit man; Laura del Sol, from Saura's *Carmen*, as a sultry hostage with ferocious teeth). But the silly dialogue of Peter Prince does them all less than justice; ultimately, both laughs and thrills are too slight for comfort in a film designed for a good night out.

Geoff Brown

Television

Robustly credible

Listening to Ronnie Barker's Welsh accent in his new comedy series, **The Magnificent Evans** (BBC1), is a rich and relaxing sensation. The Evans of the title, whose forename is Plantagenet, is a flamboyantly eccentric photographer in a small Welsh village; his talent for tactlessness, we discovered last night, limited his success in this vocation, so Plantagenet made ends meet by dealing in bric-à-brac.

The Magnificent Evans is written by Roy Clarke, who created the enormously successful series *The Last of the Summer Wine* and also Ronnie Barker's previous role as a comedy actor, the corner shopkeeper in *Open All Hours*. Clarke has a gift for making his eccentric creations robustly credible, and Plantagenet Evans, on his debut, seemed as lifelike as any of them.

The majority of British comedy series succeed by evoking a bygone age or by portraying bemused middle-aged characters constantly mourning the passing of a bygone age. (It is no surprise that television's lost generation is the one between 15 and 25.) *The Magnificent Evans* at first looked like a period piece, since our hero drives a very imposing vintage car and lives in one of those untouched Victorian terraces. On careful examination, however, it proved to be set in the present.

The series appeals to the perpetual childhood of its audience, relying on a combination of smutty-mindedness and innocence to raise laughs from the connotations of the word "experience", for example. A major theme is the discomfort of Evans's girlfriend, played with presence by Sharon Morgan, who wants him to marry her. At present she is living with him, although she pretends otherwise by strategies like asking for their chops to be wrapped separately at the butcher's shop. She has been given a sweater evocative of Lana Turner and a mini-skirt to wear with her black stockings in order to underline the silliness of her aspirations to respectability.

Roy Clarke's script was full of typically fresh, idiosyncratic witticisms, all of which sounded twice as funny in a Welsh accent, and *The Magnificent Evans* gave every promise of fulfilling its title as the series develops.

Celia Brayfield

Hilary Finch meets **Stefanos Lazaridis** (right), designer of the English première production of Janáček's *Osud* which opens at the Coliseum tomorrow

Under the metaphor



Destiny has turned full-circle for *Osud (Fate)*, the strange semi-autobiographical opera which Janáček wrote after *Jenufa*. Never performed in Janáček's lifetime, and mauled and rearranged during its short European performing history, it will be seen for the first time in England tomorrow, on a revolving stage at the Coliseum. Its time-teasing streams of consciousness provide a startling new challenge not only for David Pountney, directing, but also for the designer, Stefanos Lazaridis in a season in which he is responsible for the visual realization of no fewer than six English National Opera productions.

"*Osud* is such a private work. I sometimes think Janáček wrote it only for himself. It's about the exposure of an artist and his *angst*. It's an internal explosion from a tiny capsule." And the means Lazaridis has found to handle the explosion, with all its fluidity, its fragmentation and shifting focuses, has ended up exposing, too, the very mind and methods of a stage designer. Externally, the proscenium goes, the apparatus shows. And internally? *Osud*, for Lazaridis, is, like any opera, "a musical journey with imagery supplied in such a way as to give the spectator the freedom to respond to it according to his or her own instinct and logic".

Lazaridis is consistently lucid and articulate about the designer's role and *raison d'être*. But in practice, the vocabulary of which he speaks can provide, as was the case in his white nursery psychorama for *Rusalka*, a very neatly tied interpretative package. However beguiling its contents, it surely leaves the spectator's imagination precious little room for manoeuvre?

"*Rusalka* was perhaps a little bit too complete. But do you leave the piece to speak for itself through the music, or do you go under the skin, under the metaphor? That is the perennial dilemma. And at the moment – and since working with Pountney and Lyubimov – I am tempted to go under the metaphor."

Going under the metaphor inevitably involves casting up further images. In a house where economic necessity is the deliberately adopted mother of new invention, Lazaridis is a master of both mental and physical recycling. *The Flying Dutchman's* central revolve becomes in *Osud* a carousel, a treadmill, an instrument of torture; impedimenta from previous "vocabularies" scatter over the stage like building blocks. Is he afraid of the danger of cliché, even of obstructive recall inherent in his approach?

"The reshuffling of one's vocabulary according to the work concerned instantly changes the meaning of the space. I'm not afraid of exhausting that potential. If you think about *Rusalka* during *Osud*, that's your problem. Composers use their imagery over and over again. I could say I don't want to do *Osud* because I think it's a black and white show, and I don't want to do another black and white show. But if something feels absolutely right, you have to do it that way.

"The idea is right, and that's what's important. The focus will change of course – and for that reason I think one should constantly interfere with revivals. I hate revivals. They are like crippled children that one is lumbered with. You have to look after them and they get worse all the time. We're still modifying *Dutchman*: it's still not quite right – the focus needs tightening still more."

The next show on the road, though, will be another new production: *Madam Butterfly* with Graham Vick. "Vick's approach is a micro-biological one. He probes as if with a surgical knife and finds extraordinary details and nuances. I have to go into the director's mind each time, and with Graham our reactions were enmeshed right from the start. Whether it'll work or not is another question. Everything you expect in *Butterfly* is taken out; we're saturated with visual information anyway – and it's all in the music." So Lazaridis talks of Butterfly's acute monomania, of a wardrobe department already rather worried about the quantities of mud . . .

And, after his *Midsummer Marriage* with Pountney, more theatre. At present Lazaridis is working on Dostoevsky's *The Possessed* in Lyubimov's English production for the Theatre of Europe which will come to England at the Almeida. He looks ahead, too, to the possibility of a *Jenufa* with Lyubimov at Covent Garden. And further ahead still to a *Ring*. With whom? "I can't say. But here, in this country." And when? "Not yet. I've missed it. It should be done either with the arrogance of youth or the wisdom of age. I'll wait at least another ten years."

Theatre

Hamlet
Stratford

A foretaste of things to come appears in the first scene of Ron Daniels's production with the arrival of Nicholas Farrell as an exceptionally supercilious Horatio, pouring scorn on the guards' superstitions and then collapsing into gibbering amazement when the Ghost strides on. From that you expect more surprises from the Prince's companion. But no: Mr Farrell has had his moment, and thereafter he subsides into familiar Horatian subservience apart from a momentary flash of the old spirit when he snatches Osric's hat and outdoes Hamlet in ridiculing the wretched messenger.

The production is full of apparently significant details that lead nowhere. Gertrude rejects Claudius at the end of the closet scene, only to resume normal relations afterwards. The Polonius family are introduced as great huggers, exceptionally attached to each other; but come the nunnery scene and Frank Middlemass's Polonius treats his grief-stricken daughter with the usual indifference. A clue to the Prince himself seems to come in Roger Rees's despairing delivery of the "cursed spite" speech; but, when it comes down to setting things right in Denmark, he is not noticeably feebler or more irresolute than other Hamlets.

The one element that does run through the show is a strong emphasis on the revenge plot and a determination to give all the principals the chance to display high passion. Frances Barber's Ophelia – a performance of great sweetness with no frustrated sexuality to unleash in the mad scene – has climactic moments when she boldly challenges Hamlet, or falls to the floor in paroxysms of harsh weeping. Even Virginia McKenna's irreproachably regal Gertrude, whom you expect to expire with a faint smile on the lips, summons up the power to shout aloud the king's guilt with her dying breath. Claudius himself gets the full demon-king treatment from Brian Blessed: a palpable bull-necked villain, affecting a jovial, chuckling manner which breaks down into roars of wrath and torment whenever exposed to pressure.

Staged in an atmosphere of gathering doom that owes more to Chris Ellis's lighting and Nigel Hess's music (more of the RSC's current fondness for unaccompanied cello) than to the ballustrade and flanking staircases of Maria Bjornson's minimal set, the production bespeaks more interest in its actors than in any coherent view of the play. It is indeed extremely well cast, and takes you back to the old days of the RSC in awarding the greatest role in the English-speaking repertory to an actor who has made his way up through the company's ranks.

Roger Rees: noble nature in poison grip

Hamlet is a part for which Roger Rees's long line of desperate, hysterical tragi-comic parts could have been a long-term preparation. When it comes to the point, he offers a haggard, hollow-eyed figure, impelled into movement and gesture by the language (often by a single word) and set on fire by ideas. It is as convincing a portrait as I have seen of a noble nature in the grip of some obscure poison. What it lacks, surprisingly, is any trace of Hamlet the comedian.

What comedy there is in the performance – such as his impromptu re-enactment of the slaying of Caesar (brilliantly forecasting the actual murder of Polonius) – is contributed by the direction. Otherwise, for all its speed and volatility of mood, you are never allowed to forget for long about his inner torment and breaking heart, as emphasized through an insistent tearful catch in the voice. Where he does confess to "towering passion", it is after a noticeably cold-blooded performance of the graveyard scene. And such is the comic deficiency that he virtually scuppers Sebastian Shaw's excellent performance as First Grave-digger.

There are some curious awkwardnesses in staging: such as the presentation of the play scene downstage so as to conceal Claudius's face and direct the action away from him (though this scheme does allow Hamlet finally to invade the action and assume the murderer's crown as Claudius's double). Otherwise this strongly narrated but inconclusive event is to be recommended mainly for the commanding performances of the Ghost and the Player King (Richard Easton and Bernard Horsfall) and for the luxury casting of Kenneth Branagh as a fiery Laertes whose madness matches Hamlet's own.

Irving Wardle

Music in London

SCO/Maxwell Davies/Boettcher
Albert Hall/Radio 3

The recent music of Peter Maxwell Davies goes together well with Mozart. Both composers speak with an easy and beguiling fluency, and both appeal, possibly as a result, in equal parts to our intellectual and emotional responses. In *Into the Labyrinth*, given its première last year at the St Magnus Festival, Davies once more expresses in quite beautiful music the inner calm he has so obviously found. He has also devised an ingenious song-cycle which is a symphony as well as the central, predominantly slow movement of the "symphony of symphonies" completed by the Sinfonia Concertante and the Sinfonietta Accademica.

As we have almost come to expect, the work is inspired by the Orcadian landscape, but this is not so much a hymn to raw nature as a confrontation, through George Mackay Brown's magically evocative text, between the natural state and the real world – or is it? – of technology. Although the central figure of the text is ultimately tempted away by the wealth, science and knowledge put before him as the fifth of a series of propositions (the others are the traditional four elements), the implication is that life will return to the islands.

Davies's work, cast in a symmetrical five-movement pattern, is in part ritualistic, as the presentation of the elements as "doors" in the fourth section (*à la* Bartók) would seem to require. There are medieval echoes, too, most obviously in the complex rhythms of the second section, a paean to the elements, while the fourth section seems to fulfil the traditional role of sonata development. Aside from the organic feeling that pervades the whole work and the sheer poetry of the outer sections, which deal with the concepts of time and timelessness, what impresses most is Davies's unforced feeling for melody.

Under the composer's direction, the Scottish Chamber Orchestra played with admirable commitment, though at times the strings did not seem entirely comfortable. Davies's music is always devilish to play, and the absence of percussion in this score only highlights the burden that falls upon other departments. The woodwind, and particularly the brass, had an excellent evening, as did the tenor soloist, Neil Mackie, though some softer contours and more variety of tone would have been welcome. They will surely come with the familiarity that this score deserves.

Under the guidance of Wilfried Boettcher in Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony, the orchestra sounded rather lazy, luxuriating in relaxed speeds and rounded phrasing. But when Alfred Brendel appeared to play the same composer's Piano Concerto in B flat, K595, they were obliged to sharpen their responses in order to match his masterly instincts.

Stephen Pettitt

Kantrimiusik
ICA

There are pastorals and pastorals: *Acis and Galatea* is one, *Down by the Greenwood Side* is another, but Mauricio Kagel's *Kantrimiusik*, presented by Northern Music Theatre as part of the MusICA series, must be the oddest of them all. A seven-piece ensemble, occasionally reminiscent of the acidic clarity of *The Soldier's Tale* but more often jangling with the banjo and guitar sounds of a half-heard popular idiom, twangs its way through eight sound portraits – an emaciated waltz, a dislocated chorale – like dessicated echoes of country dance filtered through a contemporary sound system.

"But what does it all mean?", said Alice, and even her wide-eyed acceptance of the absurd might have been strained by twin-screen pictorial apparatus that Northern Music Theatre (with its habitual panache and originality) have extrapolated from Kagel's hints about staging the work. One curtain flies back to reveal singers' heads set against picture-postcard costumes of seaside fun and milkmaids at work, while another curtain lifts on a toytown countryside set with jerkily moving parts.

It all seemed to fall within the composer's notion of what his pastoral in pictures might amount to, but his wish for "slow but continuous transformations of landscape and typical rural impressions" suggested a rather quieter rate of change and a more relaxed sort of activity than this rather hectic little Noddy pageant.

If I say that the sound effects, with a specially prepared tape of moos, barks and periodically ear-splitting off-stage noises (including a storm that totally wiped out Kagel's brittle waltz), sounded way over the top, I shall doubtless be told that I missed the point.

But perhaps a touch more relaxation might make all the difference to the presentation: there were some hiccups in the music, but under Graham Treacher's rhythmical control the nicest moments were deftly poised and the expected resolutions wittily side-stepped. Three singers worked hard to give Kagel's whimsical-poetical quirks a semblance of logic. David Sawer directed; Nadine Baylis and Kate Kneale designed the show.

Nicholas Kenyon

Greene: four score years and then?

In Part Two of The Times' tribute to the life and work of Graham Greene, praise for his genius comes from the worlds of politics, literature and the universities. A private man, Greene, who is 80 on October 2, has rarely emerged from behind his mask of anonymity, yet his influence, as these tributes show, has been immense

DUKE OF NORFOLK
Leading Catholic layman

Not every gifted brain is embedded in a chuckling sense of humour which can see the funny side of even the dullest episodes. Graham's novels may well have been coloured by his incredible imagination, but when one knows of his endless urge to swan over the world and sample every person and experience, they are no more than spicy autobiographies.

Anyhow, this generation will always enjoy them, because we are jealous that we have not had his fortunate luck in leading such a life, and our children's children will surely read them to learn how we have all behaved.

There may be many subtleties in how he puts the novels together – by writing the last bit first or turning the middle upside-down – but you will agree that when you have started to read one, you do not want to cheat by looking at the last chapter first, and you are sad when you do reach it and it is the end.

ANGUS WILSON
Novelist

It was 1938. A time when we all needed painful truths that would stick. Did not want easy answers that would fade after they had jogged us along a little. We all needed a confirmation of the civil forces that were manifesting themselves. Needed to realize, and more important to feel, something deeper than just right or wrong, good guys and rotten eggs.

The world of that big – both hearted and breasted – decent, sensible, nononsense woman, Ida Arnold, was not going to be enough. Ida it was, I think, that first gave me the sense that Graham Greene's novels had a depth that was unknown to the novel of that day which was also a good story.

Rose, it is true, was a moving martyr; Pinky, irredeemably evil. But the insufficiency of Ida's no-nonsense good sense, her certainty of right and wrong as the limit of the depths of the human spirit, was, as I remember it, hard to take in a world clinging to optimism: yet the final conviction was total.

The realization that jog-along decency, human justice, right or wrong as being enough, just couldn't satisfy was, as I have found in discussing the novel with many many people, a moment of truth all the stronger because Ida was so real.

Added to this, of course, was Mr Greene's extraordinary power of plotmaking, of suspense and of narration that moves continuously both in time and space and in emotion. In *Brighton Rock*, I found for the first time that I could obtain from the same modern novel the simple pleasures of a good read and the exciting demand of a novel of great depth.

It did not mean that the excitements of the experimental novels of our century were not as important as they seemed, but it did mean that so much that had been so vital to my enjoyment in boyhood was now open to me again in young manhood, and, not as I had thought, to be found only by a return to the masters of the last century.



In a letter to The Times published on January 25 1982, Greene described Nice as a city "noted for its corruption". He also announced that he planned a non-fiction based on his own experience in the area entitled *J'Accuse*. The letter plunged Greene into a prolonged public row with the authorities involving demands from the Mayor for his evidence and advice from Greene to anyone planning to live in Nice to change their minds. Commenting on the affair he said: "A writer's old age can be very strange. Sometimes it's like his books: Evelyn Waugh, who made such fun of Apthorpe's 'thunder-box', died in the WC. Zola, like the miners in *Germinal*, was suffocated by charcoal fumes, and now, at the age of seventy-six, I find myself at grips with the criminal 'milieu' of Nice – but I hope that I, at any rate, shall get the better of Pinkie."

SIR DAVID HUNT
Diplomat and author

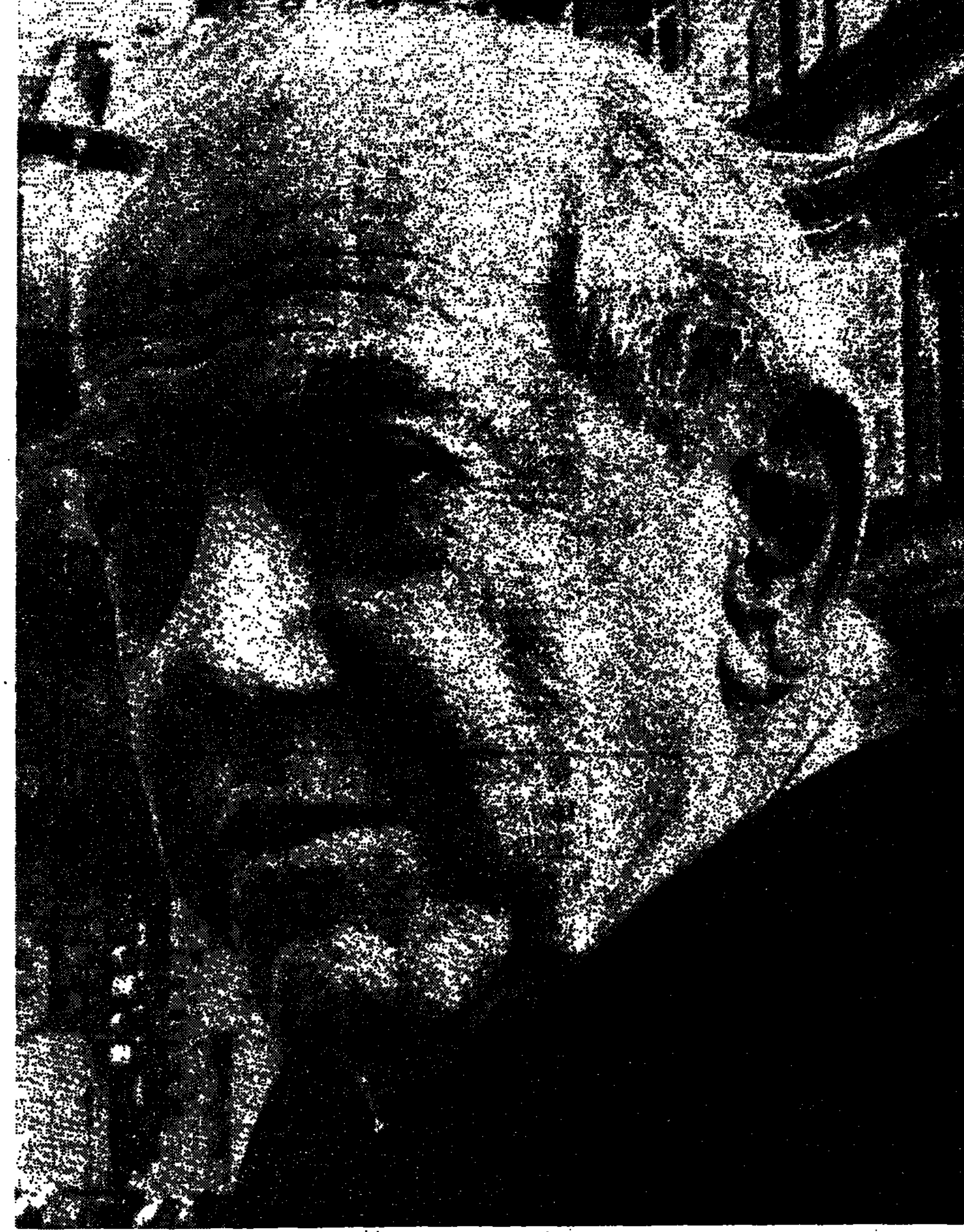
A retrospective glance at the works of Graham Greene makes you feel on the point of drowning – not because of the flood of material but rather because it brings, as drowning is said to do, the whole of your past life before your eyes.

In my first term at Oxford, 1932, I read *Stamboul Train*, published that year. Since then each stage and circumstance of my life has been accompanied by a new Graham Greene novel. To speak unkindly of any would be like treason to an earlier self.

The charm of the first novels lay in the fresh point of view and the impression of knowingness, like the young Kipling's, though ideologically he may dislike the comparison. Throughout his *oeuvre* I have preferred what he calls his "entertainments".

I don't think I am alone in thinking novelists have got a bit above themselves in the past fifty-odd years; I should prefer them to leave theology to theologians and *Weltanschauung* to philosophers and historians.

To call a novelist entertaining is to put him in the class headed by Cervantes as opposed to the one headed by Tolstoy; both have their merits and for what we have received Graham Greene's readers are truly thankful.



"Graham Greene: He is the living writer I most admire; the greatest novelist of his time, in any language. The contribution he has made to the literature of this century is enormous" – William Trevor, fellow author

ANTHONY QUINTON
Philosopher

Hindsight does nothing to dislodge the impression he gave at the time: of being the essential British novelist of the 1930s. Although not personally close, as Isherwood was, to Auden and the poets around him, he shared their political concerns and fixed his attention, as Orwell did, not on the comfortable surroundings of the educated classes – the world, at one extreme, of Forster and Virginia Woolf, at the other of Agatha Christie – but on England as it was for most people.

The outcome was Greeneland, the famously seedy world of terrace houses, dingy offices, inept private detectives with ulcers, oppressed teachers of absurd international languages, Harrovians gone to the bad, tarts and bookies in Brighton, communists caught up in a bus strike, mediums in benighted suburbs, forlorn, maltreated chambermaids in frightful hotels.

Conrad, particularly the Conrad of *The Secret Agent*, was the major and acknowledged influence. Admiration for Henry James showed itself in complexities of inner response, for John Buchan in a fondness, and a gift, for suspense: an inspired selection of examples.

Coming to read him in adolescence, in the last year of the 1930s, I felt him to be the most fresh and authoritative interpreter of my surroundings and they have never really lost the form that he helped me to perceive in them.

The original Graham Greene ended with the war, and with *The Heart of the Matter* and *The End of the Affair*. The former generous politics gave way to a sour anti-Americanism; the English scene was abandoned for the Third World. The earlier Greene retains undiminished glory for me. It is time to read *The Ministry of Fear* again.

DAVID STEEL
Leader of the Liberal Party

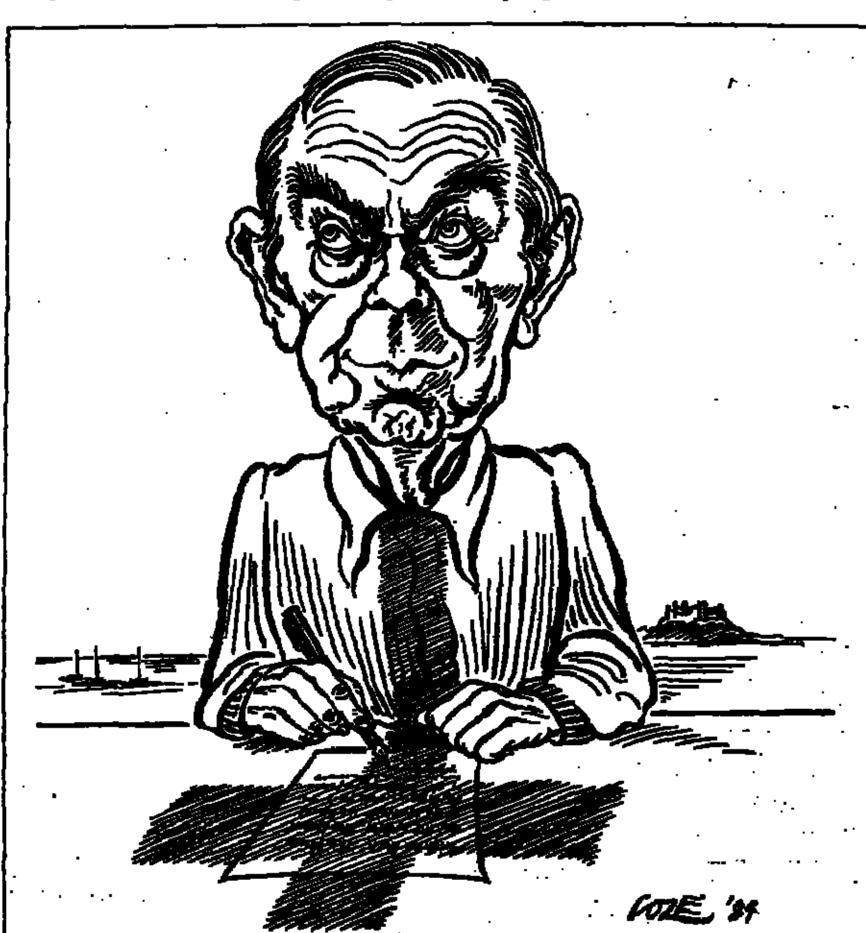
"I put the muzzle of the revolver into my right ear and pulled the trigger. There was a minute click, and looking down at the chamber I could see that the charge had moved into the firing position. I was out by one."

We must all be grateful that Graham Greene survived that and his other attempts at Russian roulette and has lived to entertain us for so long. His work happily continues unabated in his ninth decade, with no diminution in quality. Besides writing steadily he also manages to find the time and energy to stand up for an individual's rights in the face of powerful authority.

In his books he has created and peopled a territory all of his own, Greeneland, which ought to have a place in any atlas of English writers.

His prose has that unmistakable quality: spare, penetrating, evocative. Even in his entertainments there is a philosophy shining not far below the surface. Unlike most books of that genre they can be reread and rediscovered.

Surely it is of international regret that his achievement – and it is a varied one spanning over fifty years – has not been recognized with the award of the Nobel Prize. It is not too late for the judges to make amends.



The central issue throughout Greene's work has always been the question of faith. He became a Roman Catholic in 1926. He had been working in Nottingham and decided to ask for instruction because his fiancée was a Catholic. Over a period of instruction lasting six months a Father Trollope convinced him of the existence of God. Throughout his work, faith is always seen from a profoundly human standpoint.

He has always acknowledged doubt as part of the fabric of belief and a necessary condition of being a man. Yet he dislikes the term "Catholic writer" preferring to say instead: "I'm simply a Catholic who happens to write." Asked recently if he felt hounded by God he replied: "I hope so! I hope so! I'm not very conscious of His presence, but I hope that He is still dogging my footsteps. I also find myself thinking, not so much that He is pursuing me, but that certain extraordinary circumstances have had a beneficial effect on my life – I don't mean in terms of professional success or in terms of money, but in terms of happiness. My life has been radically transformed by events which have no logical reason."

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Played and Beaton by the camera

Missed the best recent TV documentaries? Here's your chance to catch up . . .

Narrator: "His full name was Cecil J. B. de Mille Priestley Beaton, but nobody ever called him anything but Cecil. The Hon Vivian Box-Brownie remembers him well."

Box-Brownie: "I remember J.B. as we always called him, terribly well. He was from Yorkshire of course, though he was quite normal in later years. But when I first met him he was down-to-earth, honest and full of sense. I was fascinated. I'd never met anyone like that before, as my family were all raging queens."

Ancient 1920s footage of Yorkshire miners in flowing Greek robes, enacting the story of Zeus and the Great Depression. J. B. Beaton is third from right, dressed as a right gradely nymph.

Narrator: "Beastly, as his friends always called him, was never content to be just a Yorkshire lad. He wanted to be an internationally famous Yorkshire lad. His great ambition was to dig for coal in the middle of New York."

Ancient newsreel film of Manhattan, showing the young J. B. Beaton digging for coal surrounded by George Gershwin, Noel Coward, Stanley Baldwin, Greta Garbo and Clement Attlee. Cut to Yorkshire v Arsenal final of 1934, with Lady Daphne Manners scoring the winning goal. Cut to Duke of Windsor broadcasting.

Windsor: "I'm Edward the Eighth, I am, I am, I'm Edward the Eighth, I am!"

Narrator: "Beaton was always fascinated by time, and immediately realized it must be 1936. That year the call of the homeland was too much and he returned to write his famous survey of Britain called *Round England with Pipe and Camera*. One place he called at was the tiny hamlet of Beryl Bainbridge. Box-Brownie remembers it well.

Box-Brownie: "I so well remember Cecil, Mrs Beaton as we called him, ringing me up and saying there was going to be this terrific party in Chapter Nine of his new book and could I come dressed as a butler. It was a wonderful party. Halfway through, "Baby-Face" Auden got up and announced that the Spanish Civil War had just started. There was a terrible silence as we all realized that none of us had the faintest idea what he was talking about."

Narrator: "Beaton, always fascinated by time, would be intrigued to know that that party, in the saloon bar of the Jug and Orwell at Beryl Bainbridge, is still going on 50 years later, though of course Beaton, Coward, Auden, Mountbatten and Chaplin are all long since dead. Not so the Hon Vivian Box-Brownie, though."

Box-Brownie: "Hello again. I must say, it's rather wonderful to be the only person alive who still remembers H. G. Wells, or whoever it is we're on about tonight. Then came the War and immediately J. B. saw his duty: go and take pictures of Greta Garbo."

Garbo: "But I wouldn't let him in."

Narrator: "So instead, J. B. started the wartime BBC radio series of talks on photography which made him a legend. His bluff, delicate approach to broadcasting is still remembered by James Cameron."

Cameron: "I'm sitting in the public bar of the Jug and Orwell, Beryl Bainbridge, and a Godforsaken place it is, too. Anyone for a drink?"

Narrator: "J. B. Cameron. By now Cecil Priestley had established himself as the best pipe-smoker of his generation, so it was only natural that he should be invited to take the photos for *My Fair Inspector*, a play which explored his fascination with time. Box-Brownie was there for the first night."

Box-Brownie: "It was rubbish."

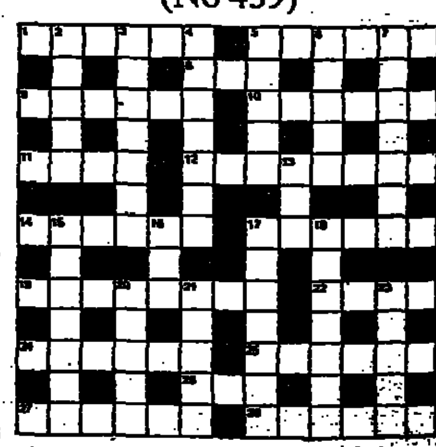
Narrator: "In his last years, J. B. used to wonder if he had been overtaken by such Yorkshiremen as Daisy Hockney, Geoff Boycott and J. B. Hattersley. Malcolm Muggeridge disagrees."

Muggeridge: "But then I always do. What you've got to remember about someone like Beaton is that to those who really knew him, J. B. was the kindest, gruffest, sweetest old nincompoop in the world. I often wish I'd met him".

Narrator: "With his passing, the world is somehow a duller place. The last word must go to Box-Brownie."

Box-Brownie: "And I expect you're all wondering by now whether I am a man or a woman. Well, to be quite frank, it's so long since the difference mattered to me that I simply can't remember. See you all next week in the tribute to Noël Coward."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 439)



ACROSS
1 Large fleet (6)
5 Security (6)
8 Clique (3)
9 Russian peasant (6)
10 Disorderly (6)
11 Two vector product (4)
12 Refuse consent (8)
14 Ineffectual (6)
17 Prosper (6)
19 Stray calf (8)
22 Little flock (4)
24 Soft and light (6)
25 Pasta strip (6)
26 Wrap pipes (3)
27 Unkeyed (6)
28 Benne oil seed (6)

DOWN
2 Spacious (5)
3 Declare (7)
4 With doubt (7)
5 Goaded (5)
6 Foremost (5)
7 Largest Israeli city (3,4)
13 Mountain tree (3)
15 Little apartment (7)
16 European lorry sign (1,1,1)
17 Proceeds (7)
18 Cloth strips (7)
20 Whimsical (5)
21 Pastoral poem (5)
23 Botanic veil (5)

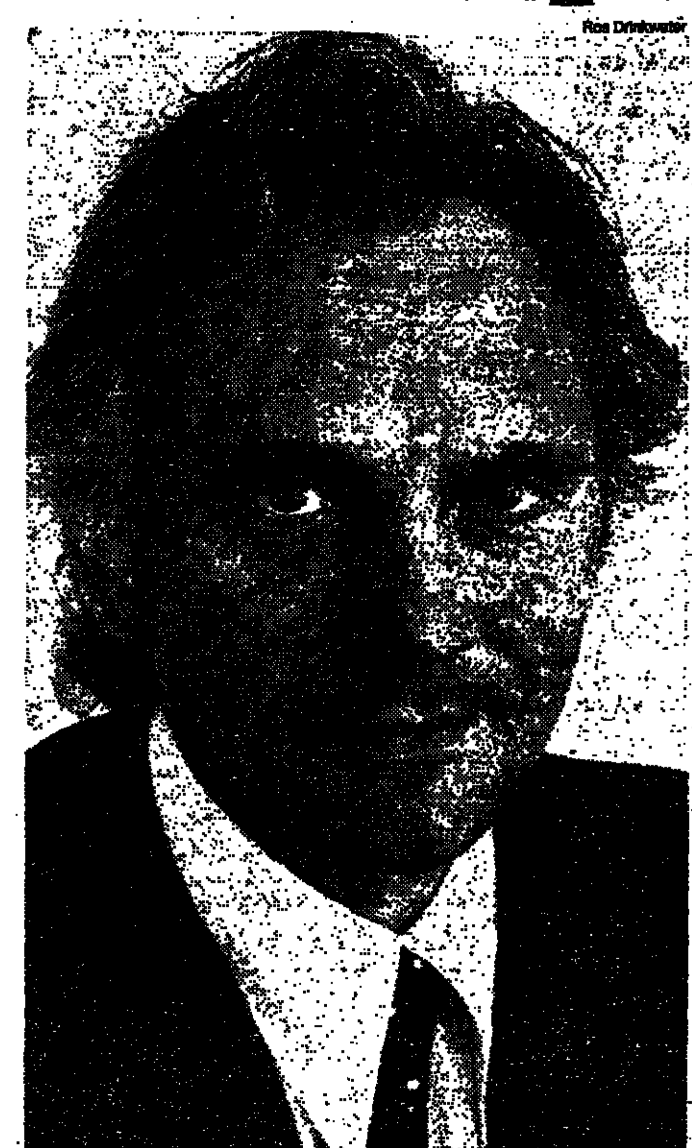
SOLUTION TO No 438
ACROSS: 8 Squeamishness 9 Rev 10 At a stroke 11 Works 13 Endured 16 Gewgaws 19 Nappy 22 Stretcher 24 Lop 25 Foreign Office
DOWN: 1 Escrow 2 Quiver 3 Malaysia 4 Pirate 5 Chit 6 Devour 7 Ascend 12 Owe 14 Dandruff 15 ESP 16 Gasify 17 War cry 18 Sphinx 20 Pulpit 21 Yippee 23 Trim

FRIDAY PAGE

One of the sons of the sixties is back as a film supergrass – **Michael Crozier** discovers the new man of the eighties

Stamp of sense and sensitivity

Ros Drinkwater



The 1984 Terence Stamp: At peace with the world and himself and still attracting admiring glances

The face is lined now, the hair grey and thinning but the deep-set blue eyes still have an extraordinary quality. The gestures seem well rehearsed but the body is calm and relaxed, betraying none of the tension and conflict that marked his meteoric path to stardom in the sixties.

Terence Stamp is back. His latest film, *The Hit*, opens in London today and Stamp is speaking, reluctantly at first, about his career and private life.

Sitting in the pink, gold and blue opulence of the Ritz he gives precise orders to the waiter: "Fresh lemon juice with ice. Mineral water. I'll pour it".

We are on his stamping ground. On another day it would have been the Soda Fountain at Fortnum's, where the China tea and Mexican honey would have been delivered to his semi-permanently reserved table by one of the waitresses he knows so well. He still lives in Albany, a few hundred yards away up towards Piccadilly.

In the film, 46-year-old Stamp plays *Willy Parker, a supergrass*, whose reward for betraying his fellow gangsters is exile in Spain. Ten years later, after prison, the gang sends an assassin to "take him out". It sounds like just another gangster movie.

Stamp disagrees: "No, the thing that makes this movie unusual, the comedy and dilemma of it, is that the supergrass has been using these 10 years to learn, basically, how to die. He has evolved over the years through study because he knows he's signed his own death warrant.

"That kind of pressure has given him an extraordinary incentive to understand the whole process of death".

"Does this character with his inner calm reflect your own philosophy?"

"People assume that because I was cast and because I'm known for being an old India freak that the character is like that. In fact, there's not really an indication in the film that he's stumbled on to Eastern philosophy".

Won't most filmgoers still see it on a very superficial level?

Again, Stamp pauses, searching for the right words: "It really works on the superficial level of a thriller, but if you want to see, if you are ready to look beyond that, there's *not* nothing there – that's the point."

The impression immediately comes across that he is talking about himself. That beyond the reclusive figure, the man in the spotlight of the swinging sixties, who drifted away from glamour, the girls and the glory, lies now the real Terence Stamp, the son of an East End tug-boat driver, who through reading and reflection is at peace with the world and himself.

The journey has not been easy. Stamp has felt the need to rely on gurus. The first was Michael Caine, with whom he shared three flats in the sixties. "Because we were both from

Everything I acquired was so superficial

London, he took me under his wing and guided me. When it all happened to me, I was a little embarrassed because he was my guru and I thought he would make it. I couldn't see how anybody could fail to see his talent."

Their friendship waned when Stamp started going out with Jean Shrimpton – together the young superstar and the stunning model formed the ideally beautiful couple, a product of the age. He just wanted to be with her.

When she left him after four years – "I suppose I really deserved it" – he took off on the first of his many trips *to India and "the search for self-enlightenment"*.

He says: "When she left, I realized that all these things I had acquired, that I thought were quintessential to my well-being, were just peripheral, superficial. In that moment of real heartache, lots of money and stuff didn't quench anything."

The sense of loss still lies deep within him. The memory triggers off the sudden need to explain that he feels "more receptive" than other men, although as he admits, that does sound pretentious. He does feel sensitive about the need to escape from his moods of emotional doubt.

Bizarrely at first, he explains that when he is alone and melancholic he *reads Rupert Bear: "It's a kind of* alchemy for me. If I'm in a certain mood, I can enhance that mood by flicking through the old Rupert."

Surely that is just an escape into childhood fantasies?

His denial is obscure: "Rupert is not any escape. It's attached to a feeling whereby I can step into a certain sort of level of sensitivity."

He tries again, touching my arm, seeking comprehension: "When I was so depressed after Jean left, everything I started reading told me to find an enlightened person. I think that the phrase that hooked me was 'the first guru was the mother and the second the father and the third guru was the guru'. So I took off on my own to India."

The words are a sudden reprise of the vocabulary of the sixties but now, nearly 20 years later, he still believes them deeply.

After India, Stamp spent much time in Rome making low-budget films with Fellini, Visconti and others. Then the pull of London proved too much and he returned to his chambers in Albany.

Since then he has never stopped making films. He appeared in *Superman, Superman II* and the recent independent television thriller, *Chessgame*. But he feels as an artist that he must be selective.

He says: "I am equipped to work much more. It would suit my lifestyle to work more. It is just that if I can pay the rent then I prefer to be out of work than do something I would feel really embarrassed by. I get sent scripts and I just think that I can't really do that. I am a middle-aged man and I've been in the business 25 years."

I am suddenly aware that even here in the moneyed confines of the Ritz he still attracts the admiring glances of the women, and men, walking past. Of this, he gives no sign that he notices or even cares, preferring to talk about his plans to write a film script.

Unlike so many other stars of his generation he has no wish to put himself behind the cameras and direct. He is too self-contained for that.

When not working he spends his days, often alone, in Albany, playing music (he is careful not to identify his taste) and reading.

Philosophy? "I'm not really reading much serious stuff these days. I've reached the point when all philosophy is essentially the same. It has the same

I find all philosophy is essentially the same

flavour. Like eating honey, it's a great pleasure that you remember."

A vegetarian naturally, Stamp learnt how to cook for himself but strangely for a man of his East End background never eats fish. He does not smoke and has only an occasional drink: "My favourite is really good vintage champagne or good wine. I'm a very cheap date, a couple of glasses and I'm really away." He no longer worries about life passing him by: "I now have a sense of something living inside me. In the past there just wasn't any gravity."

I had to ask it: "Is there anyone *special to you in your life at the* moment?"

The answer was well scripted and rehearsed: "There is no one special just now apart from you. I relate to the people I am with. By the way, what's the time? I must dash, I'm having dinner with Jacqueline Bisset."





Stamp in *Billy Budd* in 1962, and as the supergrass in *The Hit*

Just a fading memory blowing in the wind

It is ironic that the nostalgic prettiness and tranquillity of the good old days painted by Flora Thompson's *Lark Rise to Candleford* should have been inspired by such an unimpressive place as Juniper Hill.

Surrounded on all sides by the flat, windswept farmland of North Oxfordshire, the hamlet is a cluster of houses ringed by a cart track known as the Rise. There are no shops and just one pub, the Fox Inn, which was empty at lunchtime and, despite the welcome mat, not very receptive to strangers.

Sitting in the low-beamed room, surrounded by silence and the winking lights of a jukebox, you recall Flora Thompson's description of the friendly gatherings in the evening at the pub "with its roaring fire, red curtains and well-scoured pewter".

Wherever else you might see the commercialization of Lark Rise it will not be at Juniper Hill, Flora Thompson's childhood home. The village has been isolated for so long that some innate suspicion towards outsiders remains.

At the whitewashed cottage called Lark Rise, with its unobtrusive plaque noting that Flora Thompson was born there in 1876, its owners, the Goodings, have painted "Private" on the gate. They moved there 17 years ago, before it became a tourist target, and they are a little tired of people marching into the garden, ignoring them, and taking photographs of the house.

In spite of their understandable aversion to tourists, the people of Juniper take pride in their famous daughter, the quiet, bookreading girl in the end house who, years after she left the area, recalled the days of *her childhood so evocatively*.

Flora Thompson herself never romanticized the hamlet. She wrote of a life where the only meat people could afford was cured bacon from the slaughtered family pig to spice up a diet of cabbage, bread and potatoes.

Families lived 10 or more in the cramped one up, one down cottages. Flora's parents, Emma and Albert Timms, had 10 children, of whom six died young. Flora was the eldest, and by the age of 14 was working as an assistant to the postmistress *at Fringford*.

Mike Abrahams



Different generations: Mrs Ashton and her grandchildren at Juniper Hill today

After the hard days of the 1880s, there was a steady trickle of people from the hamlet to the bigger towns. A number, including one of Flora's brothers, *emigrated* to Canada or Australia. But there are still those whose family connexions go back generations, such as the Ashtons, whom Flora wrote of in Lark Rise as the "Ashleys", remembering their home as a place of "peace and quiet and spotless purity", with its whitewashed walls, scrubbed table and floor and polished grate.

They show no signs of deserting the area: Stephen *Ashton's two daughters are both* married and living in cottages next door, and he has two grandsons.

Stephen Ashton, now 75, remembers Flora visiting her parents when he was a child. On one occasion he was sent to fetch some milk for her and was rewarded with a piece of cake.

Mr Ashton went to work on the land for a local farmer at the age of 14 for six shillings a week. Nearly all the men in Juniper worked on the land then. Today very few do so. One or two are at British *Leyland in Oxford, others work* for a shoe factory, a frozen chicken factory or a firm that manufactures concrete garages. The local farmers usually employ contract workers.

A newly built house, starkly boxy and painted a battleship grey, has just been completed on the site of the ruins of "Old Sally's" cottage. When you think of Flora Thompson's description of Old Sally's "long, low thatched cottage with diamond-paned windows winking under the eaves and a rustic porch smothered in honeysuckle," you begin to regret the passing of the old days, however hard they may have been.

Clare Colvin

Hard sell of the classic fable of sleeping Lark Rise

Over at Radclive Manor, immortalised by Flora Thompson as the home of the woman in the Garibaldi jacket, the merchandizing of Lark Rise was being celebrated this week. Journalists, publishers and people from Debenhams arrived by coach to quaff Buck's Fizz and admire the stoneflagged floor and kitchen range that were so accurately described in the book.

The manor's new owner, Brian Howlett, who has lived there for six years, runs a herb garden, butterfly farm and is known as a "package designer". He has already designed herb garden kits, a "County Diary of an Edwardian Lady" garden kit and is thinking of adding a "Lark Rise" garden kit to the collection.

The overall merchandizing has been given a £125,000 launch and Debenhams, who have exclusive rights for a month, hope to do £3m worth of business. A press release waxes lyrical over the bucolic charm you can buy for your home.

Illustrations of pressed flowers are "scattered like a careless country posy over cups, mugs and plates". Rustic furniture in "aged pine" and Lark Rise soft furnishing and wallpapers with small flowered patterns will, we are told, add a breath of fresh air.

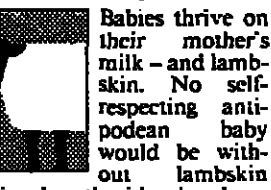
The project began when two men running a merchandizing company looked at the possibility of capitalizing on Century Publishing's *The Illustrated Lark Rise to Candleford*, a very much abridged and lavishly illustrated version of Flora Thompson's classic.

Stuart Gibbon, managing director of Lark Rise Merchandising Company, was already in the nostalgia business with his Edwardian Kitchen Company. He and Desmond Preston, a former managing director of John Lewis, set to persuading furniture, fabric and kitchen ware manufacturers to produce "Lark Rise" designs.

"After the launch, we will be issuing a Christmas album of Lark Rise carols, to be followed by old country and harvest songs", said Stuart Gibbon. "There will also be children's toys, children's books, a record of children's rhymes and a television series. We are only at the beginning."

A new "aged pine" chest in the Lark Rise collection

Soft option for baby



Babies thrive on their mother's milk – and lambskin. No self-respecting antipodean baby would be without lambskin bedding but the idea has been slow to catch on here. Winganna Natural Products have been importing lambskins for 15 years but only this month receive the official support of the National Childbirth Trust.

Research at Cambridge published in *The Lancet* last year revealed that premature babies *who were nursed on lamb's-*wool gained significantly more weight than those lying on cotton sheets.

But lambskins are not just suitable for ailing babies. Any child or adult may benefit from them. No artificial substitute will do and the wool must be clipped to about one inch. Air circulating through the fleece cossets the skin, keeping it warm and dry.

Although the lambskins are fully machine washable, parents can save time and money on laundry: hot sponging the skin *is usually quite sufficient*.

Insomniacs and arthritics benefit from sleeping on them while bed-ridden invalids find bed sores less troublesome. Fleeces from Australia, where strict specifications have to be followed, are recommended. These are available from Winganna Natural Products (06465 403) or Kimberley Products (01-274 9347). Prices from £22.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Smoke cleared

Would-be mothers with a taste for smoked food can carry on eating with alacrity.

Recently scientists in Iceland linked the high incidence of diabetes there with a smoked mutton Christmas treat which the Icelanders eat in large quantities.

Concerned that smoked foods here may be having the same effect David Symon and colleagues *from Aberdeen University* tested the hypothesis in the north-east of Scotland where smoked foods are popular and the incidence of diabetes is high.

While the idea may still hold true for Iceland they could find no evidence that mothers of diabetic children were more likely to eat more smoked food.

Seating plan

Improvements in the way car seats are designed and changes in the relative positions of steering wheels and pedals could do much for the happiness of drivers who suffer from pains in the back, hip and thighs after a long journey.

This discomfort - sciatica - develops if the small of the back is not properly supported. Dr Stephen Crooks, a former naval doctor, discovered from helicopter pilots the ingredients for an uncomfortable drive.

If the body is a long way from the steering column finer and faster control is achieved but the strain on the neck and back muscles quickly tells.

The problem is to design one seat to suit everybody. Dr Crooks points out that leg length varies more than arm length and one solution would be a fixed seat and steering wheel and adjustable pedals.

Cycling safety



Road safety experts are becoming increas*ingly concerned* by the number of young cyclists killed or maimed each year. They would like to see better and cheaper head-gear for cyclists made available and moves to encourage cyclists, especially children, to wear a helmet.

Provisional figures from the Department of Transport indicate that in 1983 10,580 children were hurt while riding a bicycle. Eighty-four died

Most at risk are young teenage boys; in some parts of the country cycling accidents *are now the commonest cause* of death in children over 10 and it is head injuries that kill.

According to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents a good helmet is likely to cost at least £20 and few makes are available. A report from a road safety working party will recommend in November a British Standard for cycle helmets.

Bear the pain and carry the baby



Women who suffer painful cramp in the first couple of days of their periods may be reassured to know that it indicates that they are fertile. During the menstrual cycle the levels of hormones swing up and down and if ovulation occurs the lining of the womb may be triggered into producing substances called prostaglandins. These act on the muscles lining the womb causing contractions and raising the intra-uterine pressure – the combination resulting in the pain.

According to Dr Stephen Smith, lecturer in the department of obstetrics and gynaecology at Sheffield, measurements of the intra-uterine pressure of women who have a particularly rough time have been as high as 400 mmHg (for comparison, during labour the expected level is in the region of 75 mmHg).

Dr Smith emphasizes that women who have pain-free periods should not assume they are infertile. Painless periods can happen, and often do, when ovulation has occurred. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that pain and ovulation usually go hand-in-hand.

And Dr Smith also points out that there is not necessarily a link between painful and heavy periods. Although the loss of blood is linked to prostaglandins, it is not thought to be the same system as the one triggering the cramp.

Women should always seek medical advice if the pain is unusual or unexpected.

THE TIMES DIARY

Fields of vision

After predicting a boardroom dust-up between Virgin Atlantic's chairman Randolph Fields and its president Richard Branson, I can reveal that Fields is planning to set up his own transatlantic airline.

Fields, who owns 25 per cent of Virgin Atlantic, plans to operate his airline from Prestwick in Scotland, and fly to Virgin's US destination – Newark, New Jersey – but via Maastricht in Holland, a hitherto underused airport in the heart of industrial Europe. Permission for the route was granted to Fields on Virgin's behalf by the CAA, so now he will have to approach the authority again in a solo capacity. Fields was in Scotland for talks this week, and is understood to have sought financial backing from the Industry Department for Scotland; as Prestwick is in one of the highest areas of unemployment, he should attract lucrative grants. My prediction last month of a parting of the ways between Fields, a London-based American lawyer, and Branson, who owns the remaining 75 per cent of Virgin Atlantic, followed a leak to the diary of boardroom confrontations between the two.

Boxed in

The deputy chairman of the Militant-led Liverpool City Council is heading back to the football terraces, following a recent incident in Liverpool F.C.'s directors box. Jimmy Hackett, who represented the council in Rome for the team's European Cup final, upset club chairman John Smith by his enthusiastic response to a Liverpool goal during the club's first home match of the season. Hackett jumped up and shouted "Well done!", as he has done over 31 years of support. "I was told you don't do that sort of thing in the directors' box," says Hackett. "From now on I will go back to the Cop with my own sort."

Light relief

Amid cries of "Power cuts, what power cuts?, I learn that the Government has taken delivery of more than 12 million candles. The Treasury's order was placed with a South London firm of candle-makers back in the hot summer – just at the time when Energy Minister Peter Walker was boasting that, despite the miners' strike, "there are substantial stocks at power stations which will see us through without power cuts until at least February". I should rush while stocks last.

Send-up

The anti-Scargill posters being plastered around Brighton by the National Working Miners' Committee reached one place no-one expected – the bedroom of Arthur Scargill. I am told a "Come off it Arthur" poster was secreted into his morning papers.

Soaring leakers

As the row over the Belgrano leaks continues, defenders of Whitchall's moles have reminded us of the pre-war civil servants who passed vital secret information to Sir Winston Churchill for his criticism of Britain's inadequate air defences. One of the officials is Sir Michael Creswell, then a young member of the Foreign Office who worked on the assessments of Germany's air strength leaked by his superior. At one point he wrote to Churchill directly, asking for the reply to be sent to his club, "not to the Foreign Office". His indiscretions did not harm his career. Sir Michael, who celebrates his seventy-fifth birthday this month, became ambassador to Argentina.

BARRY FANTONI



'Thank heav :ns, another mason – I'd know the secret arrest anywhere'

E for effort

A "school sneak" has leaked a confidential document to the diary exposing an embarrassing arithmetical error made by students of the Open University. The university's student association overspent its budget for their Warwick conference in March by £7,000, and will tomorrow meet in Milton Keynes to devise ways to make up the loss. Besides widely misjudging the number of conference delegates, the university blundered in multiplying the figure for catering and accommodation. The answer was not even close: wrong by £5,480. The association's new secretary, John Needham, assures me: "For next year's conference I've checked the calculation five times."

PHS

Meeting is such sweet sorrow

Paul Routledge asks if the miners and the coal board are ready to settle

The question on everyone's lips as the miners and the National Coal Board *gingerly prepare* for their weekend negotiations is: "Just when is it all going to end, and how?" The pit strike has gone on so long, the parties are so deeply entrenched and the personalities so abrasive, that peace seems to be an illusion.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the NCB, yesterday rephrased his formal invitation to the talks, taking out the reference to collieries that are "uneconomic" but he made it clear that his objective is to rid the industry of high-cost capacity. In that, he has the support of the Prime Minister, who expressed her confidence in him.

Judging by Mr Scargill's self-confident, even jaunty, demeanour you would think he has been in training for this all his life. He lost weight (deliberately, he insists) and looks in fighting trim. He spars with the media, mostly good-humouredly, but his temper flares when he becomes irritated. In the negotiations he doggedly pursues an intransigent line, repeating time and time again that the National Union of Mineworkers will not concede on the central issue of closing the pits that the coal board judge to be uneconomic.

Scargill's invective against his adversary has obviously not improved the negotiating climate. MacGregor makes light of the *insults, and dishes out* as good as he gets; it sets a new level of labour relations abuse when the chairman of a nationalized industry accuses the leader of the main union in it of lying in his teeth. He has apparently told a meeting of managers in the Midlands that if it would help, he would step down from the negotiations. But there is no question of Scargill matching his magnanimous gesture. The credit for victory or blame for defeat will be his and his alone.

There are pressures on both sides to reach a settlement, but the scope for the time-honoured shabby compromise is limited. MacGregor makes no secret of wanting to restore full management control in the industry so that he can shut high-cost pits and balance the books. He is a *new kind of chairman* who puts the interests of the taxpayer and *the energy consumer first,* rejecting the traditional cosy conspiracy of the industry's *management and* unions to run it as a private club with unrestricted access to the public purse.

Scargill wants a deal that not only perpetuates the old regime, but makes the NUM the dominant partner in the relationship. A colliery could only be closed if the NUM agreed that it had no reserves that are workable, "or which can be *developed". And there are no* uneconomic pits, Mr Scargill argues; only pits that have not had enough investment put into them. In other words, the industry is a bottomless pit into which taxpayers' money is poured.

It is difficult to see how those two positions can be reconciled, despite Scargill's bland assertion yesterday that a settlement could be reached "in a few hours". One side or the other will have to give way on the principle of who shuts the pits, and on what basis. The Government would find it very hard to live with a deal that gives – or even appears to give – the whip hand to Scargill. Shortly before Parliament rose in July, Energy Minister Mr Giles Shaw insisted that the NUM had to recognize the necessity of shutting down uneconomic capacity. They steadfastly refused to do so, and the drift back to work in the coalfields is not yet strong enough to compel them to back down.

However, other pressures are mounting on the parties. The TUC has now gained a leverage in the *dispute through this week's congress* decision to coordinate supportive action. Scargill insists that he has an undertaking that the TUC will not "interfere" with the conduct of the negotiations.

But the moderates who control the general council are already saying that that is not on, that the price of TUC support is TUC involvement in the peace process, and that *the NUM will* be leaned on to reach an accommodation. Some *of them would accept the coal* board's final offer, which permits the closure of collieries that have no reserves that can be "beneficially developed"; or, at least, something very like it.

There are also political pressures. Labour leaders would like to see an end to this interminable conflict which is thought to be hampering the party's recovery. Preferably, they want it over before the party conference in Blackpool in a month's time, before it becomes a rerun of the TUC's which has been little more than a glorified miners' rally. The miners have a motion down calling for total support for their strike which would carry, and would link Labour and the pit confrontation together firmly in the public mind.

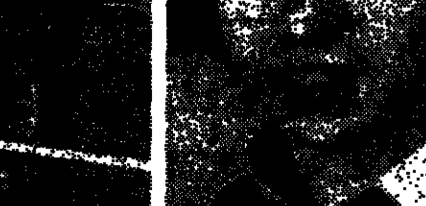
By contrast, there is every incentive for the Government to spin out the peace process so that Mr Scargill cannot be seen to win (or even draw) before the Tory Party conference next month, in the same conference hall where the NUM president won his standing ovation four days ago.

The pressures on the board are of a rather different character. According to confidential NCB papers leaked to the NUM, the NCB lost *£450m in the first quarter of this* financial year, excluding interest payments and social payments which would take that figure over the £700m mark. Mother Nature is also making her impact. Sixteen faces have already been lost, and many others are giving cause for concern as the relentless pressures of geology reshapes the underground coalfield. And the capacity is being lost in the wrong places, from the board's point of view.

But the invitation to talks at the weekend does not show any *inclination on the part* of the board to back off from its insistence that capacity must be reduced by four million tonnes, equivalent to 20 pits and 20,000 jobs. There is clearly a lot of very hard bargaining ahead.

Richard Ford on the questions still being asked about a shooting in Ulster





Seamus Grew (left), Roddy Carroll; police at the site of the shooting: the car has still not been released for examination

When police trust hangs in the balance

Almost two years since the Royal Ulster Constabulary shot dead *unarmed terrorist suspects* in Northern Ireland, their families' representatives have not seen case papers for the inquest. Neither have the police – carrying out their own inquiry – released the car in which the men died for the families' own experts to examine forensically.

This delay, which has just become known, has fuelled even further the suspicion and controversy surrounding the deaths of Irish National Liberation Army volunteers Seamus Grew and Roderick Carroll. One Roman Catholic coroner has resigned after finding "grave irregularities" in police files on the case. His deputy, the son of a former assistant chief constable who had operational responsibilities at the time of the shooting, has withdrawn from the case because of "professional commitment" and a third coroner has publicly rebuked his colleague for quitting, suggesting that it was his duty to clear up the affair.

That is exactly what many people in the province are waiting for, although the latest furore seems likely to delay still further the inquest until perhaps early next year. By then, according to Mr Gus *Campbell, the solicitor representing* both families, "the death of Grew and Carroll will have paled into insignificance" compared with the importance of what is revealed about the workings of the police.

The effects of the incident are still being felt, especially among the nationalist community, whose growing alienation from the forces of law and order has been a central preoccupation of current Anglo-Irish negotiations.

The two men were the last to be shot during a period of several weeks in which the RUC killed six nationalists during three separate incidents in County Armagh. In the last three months of 1982, 47 people died in the Armagh area. The escalating violence brought serious pressure from Unionists for the police to take decisive action. Increased police manpower was drafted in and the RUC heightened its profile. Following this shift, three unarmed Provisional IRA terrorists were killed after their car was hit with 109 bullets, a youth was killed at a farm's outbuildings, and 18 days later, on December 12, Grew and Carroll were shot dead when 19 bullets were pumped into their car near a strongly Republican housing estate.

The shootings highlighted the vicious circle of security policies in the province. Remorseless terrorism increases loyalist demands for tough measures, but these evoke nationalist outrage, fuelling still further Protestant protest. Actions which *strengthen Protestant confidence* heighten nationalist suspicions that a *"shoot-to-kill" policy* was being operated by the security forces – a *suspicion apparently confirmed for* many when Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior admitted that special anti-terrorist squads existed within the RUC. It's a no-win situation, and as one lawyer put it: "The British are the poor losers, kicked from both sides. It's a circle they cannot square."

Each incident was investigated by the Director of Public Prosecutions and four officers were charged with murder. Inevitably there were accusations from Unionist politicians that the Government was throwing the sop of a "police show-trial" to unappeasable Republicans.

The four officers were tried and acquitted earlier this year in circumstances which did nothing to end the controversy. It was the evidence given during the trial of a police constable accused of murdering Mr Grew, however, that has continued to raise suspicion.

The officer was part of a heavily armed squad known as the Special Support Unit, trained by the SAS at *Hereford in* "fire power, speed and aggression". The unit had been *drafted into Armagh after* an informer indicated that Dominic McGlinchey was to be brought across the border by the two men.

An elaborate undercover operation was launched to detain him, but it was only when the shooting ended that the police apparently realized he was not in the car, and that both men had been unarmed.

Many people in the Nationalist community could not understand why, if police wanted to arrest the two men for questioning about suspected terrorist activity, they did *not do so in the weeks proceeding* the shooting, when they were walking the streets of their home city.

As well as the concern aroused by the special unit, and the shooting itself, Constable Robinson dropped a bombshell in the court proceedings. In unchallenged evidence Robinson said that senior police *officers had helped him concoct* a story covering up events leading to the killing, aimed at concealing a Special Branch incursion across the border, *army surveillance activities* and the identity of an informer.

The story said the terrorists' car crashed through a police checkpoint, injuring an officer, that police followed in a standard vehicle and that they indicated to Grew that they were RUC officers by waving a portable flashing blue light. In fact there was no checkpoint, he had travelled in an unmarked Peugeot car, and waved his cap to indicate he was a policeman. The real story only emerged when Robinson was told by senior officers he could say anything he wished and would not be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act. The RUC was then seen to have lied in its original version of events, *badly damaging its credibility* with both the public and the media, while *the ramifications of the Special* Branch operating in the Republic led *to a diplomatic row between* London and Dublin.

The row only ended with a fulsome apology from the British *ambassador, a promise* that the Irish government would be kept fully *informed of an inquiry into the* cover-up, and further concern in Dublin government circles at the leadership of the RUC by Sir John Herman.

The coroner's resignation has again raised fears that the truth of what happened will never be known. His tactics have been privately criticized, with many arguing that he should have remained in office and attempted to expose the "irregularities" of the police files in open *court. As father Denis Faul,* a Roman Catholic priest, said: "The murder trial did *not* bring out the facts, but it did reveal the cover story. All this should leave the public with a grave sense of dissatisfaction." It is a feeling widely shared throughout the nationalist community.

Poland points a finger at wartime Britain

Warsaw

Did the British murder General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Poland's wartime leader? The *question, gnawed* at for years by western historians and writers, has been reopened this week by a new Polish film, *Catastrophe in Gibraltar.* It touches on some of the most sensitive issues in recent Polish history, including the killing of some 3,000 Polish officers in Katyn forest and the *dispatch of hundreds of thousands* of Poles to the Soviet gulags.

The film is directed by Bogdan Poreba, the chairman of the Grunwald Association, a nationalist, strongly pro-Soviet and sometimes anti-semitic pressure group within the Communist Party. His three-hour film, which was premiered on Sunday, reflects at least some of these prejudices: Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt are shown as staunch supporters of Poland but all too ready to discard the country and General Sikorski, its premier, when the winds of war changed. Joseph Stalin, making a rare appearance in Polish cinemas, is shown as tough but fair.

General Sikorski died in July 1943 when his Liberator aircraft faltered and crashed into the sea shortly after take-off from Gibraltar.

The Polish authorities have been trying for decades to secure the return from Britain of the general's ashes. In Cracow's Wawel Castle a huge sarcophagus waits, empty, for *his last remains but Britain has so* far shown little enthusiasm.

Although accident and pilot error have both been suggested as causes of the fatal crash most commentators have settled for sabotage. The problem of finding a likely culprit is compounded by the fact that almost every major participant in the war had a motive – and a few had the opportunity – for disposing of *General Sikorski. The Germans had* the most obvious motive – Polish *troops had already made an impact* on crucial fronts – and had a record *of sabotage in Gibraltar.* The Russians had broken relations with the Polish government in London and saw Sikorski as a serious obstacle to their *post-war plans to* change frontiers. Moreover by an odd coincidence, Sikorski's plane was parked next to that of Ivan Maisky, the Soviet ambassador to London, who was in Gibraltar at the same time as the general.

But Poreba seems to put his chips on the British. Shortly before the Sikorski plane is due to take off a man in a Panama hat, who from the context could only have been British, is seen handing a special parcel to the loaders. Later he is shown saying farewell to the Polish general and his daughter alongside the governor general of Gibraltar Sir Frank Mason MacFarlane. The parcel, it is hinted, was a bomb.

If Poreba is a little vague about *the actual means of the sabotage,* he leaves no doubt about the motive. *The camera holds for a long, frozen* shot on the handshake between Churchill and Sikorski at the beginning of their friendship. Churchill is quoted as saying that the alliance between Poland and Britain is unbreakable – "by life or death". We are left to digest the implications of this. At this stage Churchill is still an *equable,* witty man prepared to do everything to evacuate the Polish *goverment from France to London.* "Get everything that moves and *speaks Polish", he* tells the British general staff.

But the relationship sours. The last shot, of Churchill shows him clutching the *shoulders of* Sikorski and saying that he should put the Katyn Forest *massacre behind him:* "If they are dead, nothing you can do can bring them back again." To a Polish audience this is deeply shocking. Few in Poland have any doubt that the Soviet army deliberately murdered the Polish officer corps, and to hear Churchill condone it for the greater virtue of British-Soviet friendship jars and offends.

Apart from the mysterious British-looking man who hands over the parcel-cum-bomb, the film is based on documented fact rather than supposition. But by weighting events such as Sikorski receiving a telegram from Churchill urging him to come back as soon as possible, Poreba can create a convincing, *oblique and largely circumstantial* case against the British.

In doing so, however, he cannot escape frequent mentions of the smouldering Polish-Soviet resentment. The man chosen to lead Polish forces being formed on Soviet territory – General Wladyslaw Anders – is hauled out of a Russian labour camp and is shown on crutches, head shaven. "Let's forget the past", a Soviet major tells him offering caviar.

While Sikorski *inspects* Polish troops in the Middle East, a soldier *breaks ranks* and *cries that his wife* and family are in the Soviet Union and he fears for them. The audience, some of them veterans of the Sikorski *years,* others part of the Solidarity generation, managed to raise an ironic cheer when soon after the German attack on Poland, the Russians announce that they will move into eastern Poland. "It's Radio Moscow," says a Polish radio operator. "They say because Poland is now without a government the Russians will now look after the minorities on Poland's eastern territory."

Not even as faithful a communist as Mr Poreba could camouflage the cynicism of Poland's eastern neighbour.

Roger Boyes

David Watt

Even Mrs T needs a TUC

The TUC's debate on the miners' strike on Monday was like a play by Eugene O'Neill – great theatre but so depressing that one could hardly bear to stay to the end. The Master himself could scarcely have devised a grimmer scenario of sad, self-deluding, articulate characters hopelessly tearing each other's *illusions to bits in a* doomed environment which is itself a parable of a doomed culture inside a doomed universe.

The saddest and most tragic victims of illusion, clearly, were the elder statesmen of the movement. Their much criticized desire for a quiet life and the appearance of fraternal solidarity at all costs is not really the point. These are only the outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual conviction about the nature of the TUC's role. These men still think of it as an *estate of the realm, with* "standing", "influence", "authority". Its leaders are *supposed* to reach a sober consensus after which it can talk to government, and discipline its members with the full weight of the British working class behind it. Mr Len Murray and Co. are not quite so besotted as to imagine that this situation actually exists today but they evidently foster the belief that it can be restored.

Mr Gavin Laird gave the clue to *this when he kept* saying that *the* situation had been transformed in *the last week* because the miners had finally come to talk to the TUC general council as "the government of this movement". Like some weak late-medieval monarch he believes that if a threatening and obstreperous baron can be induced to bend the knee and reaffirm the oath of allegiance, that act in itself will constitute a humiliation of the rebel sufficient to restore the authority of the Crown.

This is a fond hope. There is no reason to suppose that *as a result of* pressure from this freshly refurbished "authority" Mr Scargill *will* be more likely to moderate his *negotiating position, or condemn* picket violence or do anything that would bring an actual settlement nearer. Why should he, when he knows that the stately blessing now conferred on his actions – for what that is worth – cannot be formally removed without an impossible loss of face? The TUC's famous new "voice in the miners' dispute" has no more substance than one of those unheeded, robotic utterances that tells you to fasten your seatbelt.

What is even more galling is that the rest of the barons show no signs of being really prepared to pay more than temporary lip-service to the general council's divine right either. The truth is that the mystique of the TUC as a "government" has completely evaporated in the last five years – the victim of recession, of Conservative snubs and, above all, the gradual democratization of unions and "bourgeoisification" of *individual unionists. The attempt to* reconstruct it on a basis of verbiage *may be the least of the immediately* available evils, but it will nevertheless *only make matters worse in the* long run.

Of course Mr Scargill has his own illusions, though it is fashionable to suppose that, as a diabolically cynical Marxist, he has none. All through his two speeches on Monday genuine sentimentality and vanity kept breaking out from behind the cold-blooded demagoguery. But his fundamental illusion goes deeper than that. It is that he can move the entire Labour movement to the left, and with it the country, by the force of his example.

Mr Kinnock's speech on Tuesday, stripped of its rhetorical flourishes, indicated that it will not happen in the Labour Party either. The Labour leadership has realized that people are simply fed up with the strike and pretty well everyone remotely connected with it, starting with Mr Scargill but not excluding Mr Kinnock himself; for which reason, the demands of left-wingers like Messrs Benn, Heffer and Skinner for total Labour Party indentification with the miners have been, and will continue to be, resisted whatever temporary lunacies may be demanded or even perpetrated at the party conference next month.

What, then, is left for the unions if these various illusions are taken away? *Unless some totally unexpec*ted breakthrough occurs in the next week *or two, the best* that *they* can hope for is that the Government will get into serious difficulties over power supply by next spring – the only eventuality that will induce Mrs Thatcher to settle on terms that would allow miners (and now the TUC) to "*hold their heads high*", as Mr Murray put it.

This will not be the result of any additional solidarity from other unions and *certainly not* from any change of heart by the power workers – *but it might conceivably* be the effect of a gradual attrition of coal stocks at the existing rate. If this starts to look likely (and it may not) a new definition of an "uneconomic" pit will be discovered and the dispute will end amid *more* or less plausible claims of victory from NCB, miners, government and TUC alike.

This would undoubtedly be humiliating for Mrs Thatcher and it might even (after a discreet interval) put her personal *position at risk. It* would certainly be the end of Mr MacGregor. But it would not remove the Government, nor make *public opinion think any better of* union power, nor make the Conservatives *any less determined to* curb it.

Is there anything else, *then,* that the unions can realistically look forward to as the curtain comes down on this painful scene? Just possibly. For the scene itself, even if it adds less than nothing to anyone's enthusiasm for the Labour movement in its present state, must surely add to the general indictment against the Government. Mr Kinnock could hardly miss with his point that the situation in the coal industry and the Government's mechanistic *handling* of it are an integral part of the whole unemployment mess.

More subtly, the pathetic rout in the Brighton conference hall must make any thoughtful person more dubious about the conventional Thatcherite wisdom about trade unions in general. *The Government* has deliberately set out to cut them down to size and has succeeded so well that it has left itself with virtually *no responsible interlocutors* on the labour scene.

This is a disaster of the first magnitude even in the Govern*ment's own terms. For if one accepts* what the Chancellor and the "liberal" economists allege, that much unemployment is caused by workers pricing themselves out of jobs, the problem still arises of how to persuade workers to price themselves into them. The present political and economic situation is hardly a convincing advertisement for leaving this task to the slow, haphazard cruelty of market forces. But if not the market, what remains? Like Mr Scargill, Mrs Thatcher may yet find she needs a TUC after all.

Philip Howard

Good reason, do not desert me

Astrology is bunk. Even those of us who would have trouble beating a beagle in a general intelligence test must dimly apprehend that the conjunction of the stars at the time of our births has as little effect on the rest of our lives as the state of the yam crop in the Trobriand *Islands. All* that astrology is good for is transferring money from the *gullible* to the charlatans. And yet millions of intelligent people in our *supposedly advanced western* society turn without embarrassment to read what double-tongued codswallop is predicted by the stars this week for those born under the sign of Scorpio or Aquarius.

Every schoolboy knows that there are no monsters in Loch Ness: only discarded potato crisp packets and *other* garbage. That does not stop us lapping up the latest garbage about *the monster.* The public prints up in darkest Ayrshire are full of the latest wheeze to trap *Nessie in a gigantic* monstertrap baited with old fish. The Loch Ness monster is, *of* course, the original and classic silly season story for stirring up a bit of sensationalism in August, before the news starts to flow again with the new terms of everything from school to Parliament. But we go on half believing the old malarkey. And there is money to be made from monsters by the artful.

Noah's Ark is another old chimera that has resurfaced. As usual in the silly season Mount Ararat and other protruberances in western Turkey are infested by fat-headed American pseudo-scientists claiming to be on the point of rediscovering the ark. We do not go into how the old boat, 300 cubits by 50 by 30, and accordingly conspicuous, has stuck up there all these *millenia without* being seen by a passing Armenian shepherd, and *without* crumbling to dust. I dare say that gopher wood petrifies easily.

Note in passing rapidly by the ark, like an Armenian shepherd, that the "scientists" exploring for such monsters seldom come from the relevant scientific discipline. Few genuine astronomers go in for astrology. There are not many marine biologists paddling about in Loch Ness. The chaps looking for Noah tend not to be professional archaeologists, in the same way that the chaps intent on authenticating the holy shroud of Turin tend to be space technicians from Nasa.

There is *an inveterate* and insatiable human appetite for wonders and monsters. St Paul found that even the *Athenians,* the intellectuals of his age, spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing, preferably a prodigy for the silly season. Mendez Pinto, Munchausen, *Sir John Mandeville, Cagliostro,* Psalmanazar, Tom Keating and the *forgers of the Hitler diaries* are a tiny fraction of the golden horde who have profited *from* our bottomless credulity.

No sooner had the *French* Revolution abolished superstition and brought in the Age of Reason, than it introduced a rational republican *religion.* And hocus-pocus bogus it was too. Carlyle rated Robespierre's new deity inferior to a Mumbo-Jumbo of the African woods. A fellow Jacobin said: "With your *Etre Suprême* you are beginning to be a bore."

But let us not be smug about this. Reason is good, and irrationality is bad. We must do our best to maximize reason and diminish irrationality. But man is not a very rational animal. All of us, even the most hard-headed, are bundles of superstitions and silliness. We may be able to sneer at astrology and put out our tongues at Nessie. But catch us on our blind sides, and you will find us trembling. Look at the depressing popularity of pernicious cults that make Robespierre's Mumbo-Jumbo look sensible. Consider the modern "scientific" Mumbo-Jumbo of much psychology, linguistics, sociology . . . Why, even I have been known to shiver with a sense of evil at the Lion Gate of Mycenae.



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WHY SO SECRETIVE?

Freemasonry, a secretive (not secret) society, has had a fairly benign reputation in this country. Unlike its continental derivatives it has drawn down neither the anathema of the church nor the proscription of the state. Conspiracy theorists have sniffed at it but have not run riot. It has enjoyed the benefit of the Englishman's indulgence towards eccentricity. From the outside, on the observable evidence, it looks like something people get into in order to get different things out of: moral uplift, the frisson of the occult, mystic theatre (its *Magic Flute* dimension), a channel for charitable activity, the rotarian pleasures of life, business or professional insurance, a leg up in the world.

Yet it has run into a bad patch as regards the public estimation in which it is held. The sharpest thing to hit it so far is the assessment written by Mr Albert Lougharne, deputy commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in the form of advice to the members of his force to be incorporated in a new handbook of professional behaviour. The advice, to state it baldly, is that the "prescient" officer will steer clear of freemasonry.

The attraction of freemasonry for police officers, especially the senior ranks, troubles the minds of other policemen for several reasons. There have been attested cases of policemen coming into the company of criminals in their masonic lodges, where in the atmosphere of secrecy and fraternity, the contact has degenerated into criminal association. There is the fairly common suspicion that some policemen who are masons improperly favour other policemen who are masons, especially in selection and promotion; and that improper influence may extend to police committees. And there is the suspicion that in their dealings with members of the public policemen who are masons may be inclined to show similar favour.

The Lougharne advice points out that much of this is conjecture, unsupported by evidence, but "some of the assertions have been supportable and the activities of some freemasons have been thought, on reasonable grounds, to be motivated by self interest and not committed to the declared aims of freemasonry". Therefore, although an officer who is a freemason may take great care to ensure that that does not influence him in the exercise of his police powers, "he may find it impossible to convince a member of the public, or a colleague who is not a freemason, that this is always so". In other words membership of the institution compromises the policeman's necessary appearance of impartiality, and so it is desirable that a policeman should not be a freemason.

If that conclusion is fair it is important, since it would apply *a fortiori* to the judiciary and magistracy. It would apply also to civil servants with discretionary functions and at other points in the public service. Is it a fair conclusion?

Mr Lougharne is aware that he has to show that there is something about freemasonry to negative the appearance of impartiality, something which does not belong to other private, and selective bodies; otherwise his argument carries him much too far for comfort. He finds it in the incompatibility of "the constable's loyal oath or declaration of impartiality" with "the sworn obligation to keep freemasonry's secrets (which holds inevitably the implication that loyalty to fellow freemasons may supercede others)".

When syntax and even spelling come under strain it is often a sign that the logic they are struggling to express is falling apart itself. So here. There is no obvious implication that an oath to keep secrets about a society creates an obligation to be partial in favour of members of the society in a situation external to the society where there already exists a sworn obligation to act impartially. Some freemasons may carry on like that. They would be very much at fault, but the fault is theirs and not in any obvious or direct way the fault of freemasonry.

So one is left with the aura of secrecy, which is what gives rise or gives body to the not uncommon suspicion that freemasons cannot be trusted to act impartially between their fellows and the rest. It is a suspicion the police, who have a large task ahead in clearing themselves of that type of generalized suspicion whatever its source, do well to take seriously. It would help them, and help freemasonry itself with its public face, if the institution were to drop its secretiveness and be more open about its objects and practices. The Duke of Kent, its royal patron and a high office holder, spoke earlier this year as if a change in that direction could be expected. The need for it is greater now even than when he spoke.

AN ACID REPORT

A corrosive report on acid rain from a Commons select committee, followed by a caustic rejoinder from the Central Electricity Generating Board, warning that its proposals are based on fundamental errors and might raise electricity prices by ten per cent; there is urgent need for a reliable litmus paper to indicate where sweet-flavoured truth lies between these harsh extremes. Meanwhile all over Europe trees are withering, fish are dying and stonework is crumbling in the rain that falls while the issue is energetically and endlessly debated. Relations between Canada and the USA have been soured by the problem, and even the Soviet Union, by far the largest producer of acid pollution in Europe, has recently conceded that pollution is not merely an ailment of capitalism. The British government's attitude to all this is felt by some of our neighbours to be complacent, and marked by a certain studied nonchalance.

No such criticism can be made of the select committee's report. At the outset it declares its intention of using the words "acid rain" in "their widest and most inaccurate sense" and thenceforward feels free to censure witnesses sharply if their evidence treats them in a narrower sense. It contrives to draw grounds for anxiety from the most relaxed of evidence, and pounces like a hawk on gaps in research (no study has been made, it points out, of the possible dangers to pregnant women of eating Galloway pike; however, "the same danger does not exist in respect of trout").

Much of this is lurid stuff, and in truth the effects of pollution are unpleasant, sometimes dangerous, and often expensive to repair. But the report's undiscriminating approach makes little attempt to apportion blame for different effects, or to match either the form or cost of its proposals with the evils to be remedied. It is little concerned with distinguishing between localised urban pollution, and those long-distance effects, often involving complex and little-understood chemical processes, which have aroused most recent international concern.

The committee find it a simple matter to say what Britain should be doing about all this. Sulphur emissions here have already been cut since 1970 by more than the 30 per cent to which other nations (none of which has as good a record as ours) have now committed themselves. But the committee point out accurately that this reduction was made chiefly by general industry and hardly at all by electricity generation, which in 1964 accounted for less than half the national sulphur output, but today causes twice as much as all other sources together. Therefore the entire burden of the proposed reduction in pollution – not of 30 per cent by 1995 but of 60 – is placed on the power stations. Car manufacturers are severely criticized for taking too little account of the serious effects caused by ozone derived from nitrogen emissions from vehicles – but then the committee forgets about nitrogen and lets the car industry off without any definite call for tighter controls. Curiously enough, the MPs show no eagerness to see our highly sulphurous home-mined coal replaced by imports or by more nuclear power.

Superficial as it is to load all the burden on one culprit, and one chemical, it can be taken for granted that the CEGB's anguished reaction to the report contains an element of special pleading. Even granting its assumptions, a ten per cent increase in electricity prices between now and 1995 is not necessarily a prospect to make the blood run cold (how much have they gone up since 1973?). In the continuing effort to reduce pollution in the years ahead, the power stations will certainly have to make a major contribution. The developing technology of fluidised bed combustion promises in the medium term to allow great reductions in power station pollution and better economy of operation at the same time. The "lean-burn" engine promises a similar leap forward in vehicle technology. Shorter term remedies, like retrofitting of power stations, tend to be costly both in installation and in reduced efficiency.

On present evidence, the problem is of an urgency which dictates steady advance towards the major improvements which are in clear prospect, but not hasty measures to bring quicker reductions at far higher cost.

THE ROCK BECOMES AN OBSTACLE

Something of a crisis has now been reached in the negotiations over Spanish entry into the European Community. A special meeting of the Community's council of ministers is to be held in Dublin early next week to discuss the issue, and the Spanish prime minister, Senor Felipe Gonzalez, is to visit Dublin the week after next for talks with the Irish leaders who currently occupy the Community chair.

After that visit, London will be the only EEC capital Senor Gonzalez has not been to since he took office at the end of 1982. The omission can hardly be the result of oversight, though it is true that Spanish membership poses fewer direct economic problems for Britain than for almost any other member-state and that politically Spain has enjoyed British support from the start. But what should be a close entente between London and Madrid remains a cool and awkward relationship because of the Gibraltar problem.

Both sides hope that Spain's entry into the EEC will ease that problem, but there is a lurking danger that the problem itself could become an additional obstacle, causing Britain to block Spanish entry at the last minute instead of helping to smooth the path. Mrs Thatcher told the House of Commons in July last year that Spain will not come in until the restrictions on the border are fully lifted. (So far, only Spanish and Gibraltarian pedestrians are allowed to cross in either direction).

Spain accepts that EEC membership must entail free movement of goods and persons in both directions. Indeed she is keen to take advantage of this as soon as possible to gain access for her own nationals to the labour market both in Gibraltar and elsewhere in the EEC. But for the EEC as a whole it is accepted that this access will be granted only after a fairly long transitional period: the Community is at present proposing seven years, while Spain is arguing for a review after five. In exchange for the full opening of the frontier, Spain is suggesting that Britain should waive the transitional period as far as Gibraltar is concerned, giving Spaniards the right to work and reside there without delay.

That suggestion will hardly be welcome in Gibraltar, where the imminent transfer of the naval dockyard to commercial use has caused nearly 800 redundancies. But in spite of this there is general overemployment in Gibraltar, with several thousand expatriate workers, mostly British and Moroccan. The exclusion of Spain from this labour market is an anomaly which Spain has brought on herself; but which clearly should be corrected on economic as well as political grounds.

If we insist on applying the full transitional period in Gibraltar, there is obviously a danger that Spain on its side will insist on phasing out the frontier controls equally gradually. For Britain to meet such a threat with a counterthreat of vetoing Spain's entry altogether would surely be to allow a relatively small disagreement to do a quite disproportionate amount of damage to the EEC, to Nato (which Spain might easily leave on the rebound from a rebuff by the EEC), and most of all to Gibraltar itself.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Industrial future put in doubt

From the President of the SDP

Sir, It is very hard to believe that the Government's left hand knows what its right hand is doing, and vice versa.

In response to urgent representations from industry that shortage of skills in information technology are now so serious they could threaten our future markets, the Department of Trade and Industry established a committee under John Butcher, MP, its Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

In its recommendations last month on measures to meet immediate skill needs, the Butcher committee cited the importance of distance-learning techniques in general, and specifically praised the SERC/Open University scheme to provide masters courses in manufacturing and in the industrial applications of computers.

Meanwhile, in another department's part of the field, the Open University, which has taught a quarter of a million people through distance-learning, is fighting the biggest cuts in its short life, £13.5m over the next three years, the most severe of any higher education institution.

Future course development is one of the areas likely to be reduced, including computer courses. The courses commended by Mr Butcher are under review and their future may depend on the Science and Engineering Research Council's ability to continue its pump-priming grant. I forgot to add: the SERC's budget is being cut in real terms, too.

If there is to be an industrial future for Britain we will need far more and far better qualified men and women. So says the Government. Meanwhile the Government itself cuts the budgets for universities, civil research and further education, axing deadwood and saplings alike.

If such contradictions continue: one thing is certain: there won't be an industrial future.

Yours sincerely,
SHIRLEY WILLIAMS, President,
Social Democratic Party,
4 Cowley Street, SW1.
September 4.

Survival of literacy

From Mr Andrew Bluhm

Sir, The criticism of declining standards of book production, expressed by Mr J. A. Griffin (September 1), though largely justified, appears to miss the point.

Luxury services such as craft bookbinding will always exist so long as there are people rich enough to pay for them. The more important question is not the survival of traditional standards of book production, but the survival of literacy.

Cheap methods, whether nasty or otherwise, help to maintain the mass circulation of the printed word, which, with all its dangers, remains the basis of our form of civilisation.

I might prefer to receive an illuminated manuscript each morning instead of a copy of your newspaper, but economic factors compel us all to be satisfied with a compromise in production standards in favour of more important considerations.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW BLUHM,
22 Weston Park,
Thames Ditton,
Surrey.
September 1.

Killings in Iran

From the Most Reverend Dr Trevor Huddleston

Sir, Your correspondent's account (August 29) of the killings of some of the 300,000 Iranian Bahais makes horrifying reading, even in these days of mass murdere by governments.

Certainly if this account is true it is intolerable to the Christian conscience that the EEC Commission should think of easing economic sanctions against Iran whilst the oppression of minority religious groups continues.

But is it not time – and more than time – that *all* Christians, Jews, Buddhists and Muslims made an effective protest on behalf of the Bahais? No religious group that I know of has been more consistent in its witness to peaceful, non-violent means of persuasion nor more tolerant of religious diversity.

Obedience to lawful government, even when that government uses its power to kill its adversaries, is a cardinal principle of the Bahai faith. We cannot let these martyrdoms occur and remain silent.

Yours faithfully,
†TREVOR HUDDLESTON,
St James's Vestry,
197 Piccadilly, W1.
August 31.

The miners' dispute

From Dr E. F. C. P. de Bono

Sir, There seem to be three types of negotiating meeting:

1. Where there has to be an outcome: for example negotiating the terms of surrender or the steps in a transfer of power.
2. Where there has been a change in conditions: for example new circumstances, new ingredients or a new realism that dissipates any hope of outright victory. Under the new conditions what was previously unacceptable can become acceptable (with suitable cosmetics).
3. Where there is a creative and constructive effort to make reconcilable what is irreconcilable.

In the NUM/NCB dispute the hope still seems to be for a type 1 meeting and the recent flurry hinted at a type 2 meeting. Should there not be a type 3 meeting with an on-going creative effort instead of set-piece confrontation meetings which only serve as extensions of the conflict?

The reduction of a conflict to simple principles demands confrontation. The elaboration of a conflict into richer and more complex value systems permits a designed outcome.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD de BONO,
L2 Albany,
Piccadilly, W1.

From Mr I. A. C. Parkin

Sir, Mr Ronald Dore (September 4) asks why the NUM should show a sense of responsibility for the health of the national economy, arguing that limited liability is what a market economy is all about.

His spurious analogy with sellers of plate glass, however, overlooks the fact that the miners are doing more than withdrawing their labour. In trying physically to prevent the use of alternative supplies of coal and other energy the NUM is interfering in parts of the free market in which it has no business.

A totally free market in energy in this country, i.e., a market free of subsidies to the NCB, CEGB, etc, would almost certainly result in closure of very many more pits than is currently proposed.

To its credit, however, the Government has not proposed abolition of subsidies to the NCB. Public investment in the pits has continued in spite of over-production and appears, albeit on a reduced scale, to be set to continue.

Yours faithfully,
I. A. C. PARKIN,
R & A Young Strip Mining,
Tanfield Lea Industrial Estate,
Stanley, Co Durham.

A leading article yesterday stated that the National and Local Government Officers' Association had supported a motion at the TUC Congress calling for non-participation in the National Economic Development Council. Nalgo opposed the motion.

Tangled skeins in liberation theology

From Dr Giles Mercer

Sir, In the controversy over liberation theology there are three distinct issues which some of your correspondents seem to have tangled.

The first is the question of how far the institutions of Church and state or, more widely, of the spiritual and temporal powers should impinge upon each other. This is a matter that has profoundly affected Christianity from the start and is evident, for example, in the struggle which surrounded the papal states until 1929 and in the medieval practice, vigorously opposed at times, of churchmen serving in civil office.

The current matter of priests holding posts in Latin American governments is merely the latest manifestation of a tension that may never be resolved.

The second issue concerns what the clerical order should do when it abhors the policies and actions of a regime.

Should it confine itself to the provision of spiritual comforts to the faithful, as it did to a large extent during the era of European fascism?

Should it go further and use the pulpit to lift the morale of the oppressed and give measured encouragement to every kind of peaceful demonstration, as in Poland? Or should it go yet further and lend its active support to the overthrow of the regime, by force if necessary, using the argument of a just war (defined by St Augustine and developed by Aquinas)?

It is doubtful whether a ruling over this whole issue could be laid down to suit all circumstances at all times.

The third issue is whether Marxism and Christian theology are compatible. Christian theologians have, of course, borrowed concepts and language from non-Christian thought in the past, notably Platonism and Aristotelianism, but only as aids to a clearer exposition of Christian doctrine. Marxism cannot be so used, since, in essentials, it runs counter to Christianity, for reasons which are admirably advanced by Cardinal Ratzinger.

To subtract Marxism from liberation theology will be, one suspects, the least of Rome's problems. It will still be left with the decision of what the "preferential option for the poor" is to mean in practice.

Yours faithfully,
GILES MERCER,
5 Honeycombe Rise,
Sherborne, Dorset.
September 4.

From the Reverend Father J. F. Wellington

Sir, Mr Robert Davis's lengthy reply (September 4) to Fr Nichols (August 29) falls flat on its face at the final hurdle. In his ultimate paragraph he heralds the "belief of many Catholics that the process at work in Latin America offers us the possibility of a Church freed from a dubious contract with political power". Is it not this very contract which is at issue in the case of the priest in the Nicaraguan government?

On what theological grounds can he differentiate between "a priest seeking office in an advanced democracy" and one in a "post-revolutionary crisis"? No doubt the Church in Nicaragua has a moral duty to lend its considerable weight to the the building of a just society, but this does not necessitate the personal involvement of its priesthood in the secular power.

Such involvement, whether in Latin America or Europe, serves only to diminish the Church's proper prophetic role, thereby granting a spiritual absolutism to the prevailing temporal order. Therein lies an inherent danger of begetting the kind of dubious contract which both Mr Davis and I abhor.

Yours sincerely,
J. F. WELLINGTON,
Parish of St Luke Stocking Farm,
Halifax Drive,
Stocking Farm Estate, Leicester.
September 4.

Church and state

From the Reverend Jonathan P. Eades

Sir, I was interested to read Fr Aidan Nichols's letter (August 29) saying that the Code of Canon Law of the Latin Church, of which the Pope is patriarch, forbids clerics from holding political office. But I am not sure that this really answers the point made by the Subdean of Lincoln (August 25).

The fact is that the Pope holds political office as head of the Vatican state, which to the outsider looks very much like an instance (albeit a last vestige) of the theocratic clericalism which Fr Aidan criticises. Not only does the Vatican receive duly accredited ambassadors, but sends them to countries which will receive them in the form of papal nuncios. Such nuncios are usually archbishops – prelates whose quasi-political office and status prevent them holding more than a titular see, which is surely an anomaly if ever there was one.

When the present Pope travels abroad he does so as a head of state and, when politically expedient, is received as such. His speeches are often designed to carry political clout, his visits designed to promote the Vatican's foreign concerns and relations.

I am not criticising this, but I am saying that the central organism of the Roman Catholic Church, as presently constituted, presents a very political face to the world.

It is not suprising that when the present Pope intervenes in the case of a cleric holding political office in a particular country many view his actions as relating to the Vatican's wider political concerns. In the Vatican's eyes it may legitimately be said to be a matter of upholding and enforcing canon law, but to lesser mortals not versed in canon law and sceptical of the Vatican's motives it will seem sometimes arbitrary and high-handed.

Canon law may distinguish between the natural order of society and the supernatural order of the Christian society, but in practice there is often a large area of overlap, especially in areas to do with education, morality, poverty and so on. When such overlap occurs what may seem to one party an ecclesiastical or theological issue will be seen by another as a more overtly political one.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN EADES,
(Anglican Chaplain, Dundee University),
7 Roseangle,
Dundee.
August 30.

Uniting Ireland

From Mr Jim Davidson

Sir, Phillip Whitehead (feature, August 28) strikes a note of sanity and realism on Ireland which is unusual for the Labour Party.

He rightly identifies the naive simplicities of the Labour left with regard to Ireland. Tony Benn's Bill for terminating British jurisdiction over Northern Ireland, for example, would *not* lead to a united Ireland as he appears to imagine but to an independent Protestant state in the north-east corner of Ireland (after civil war and re-partition) but he doesn't appear to realize this.

Conceivably a united Ireland could be imposed by British military forces, but it will certainly *not* be achieved by Britain abandoning sovereignty and withdrawing her military forces.

As David Morrison (August 27) pointed out the official Labour Party line of Irish unity by consent is equally naive: it is impossible to conceive of a programme which would persuade a majority in the North of the advantages of leaving the UK for an independent united Ireland at this moment in time. Even if Britain undertook to fund economic harmonization throughout the British Isles on a permanent basis, which seems to be what Clive Soley is suggesting (feature, August 15), even if a pluralist state were established in the South – both of which seem extremely unlikely – what advantage would there be to people who already live in a pluralist state with UK standards of welfare as of right?

In my view Northern Ireland will remain in the UK for the foreseeable future and the question that needs to be addressed is how best to govern it therein so that sectarian divisions are ameliorated as far as possible.

Phillip Whitehead advocates that the Labour Party take members from Northern Ireland. That is surely a step in the right direction, a step which, if the other national parties were to follow suit, has the potential for shifting the focus of politics here away from the local sectarian division towards the question of who should govern the UK.

All of us in Northern Ireland are interested in that *now*, whatever preference we have for the ultimate constitutional future of the province.

Yours sincerely,
JIM DAVIDSON,
Belfast 7, Northern Ireland.

Table talk

From Mr J. A. Greenbank

Sir, Today I heard this year's first Christmas lunch mentioned. Whatever happened to Christmas dinner and, come to think of it, Sunday dinner?

Do people who have lunch on Christmas Day and Sunday really have an even larger meal in the evening?

Yours faithfully,
J. A. GREENBANK,
37 Devonshire Avenue,
Leeds,
West Yorkshire.
August 29.

No need to bow to Yalta betrayal

From Sir Bernard Braine, MP for Castle Point (Conservative)

Sir, Your Correspondent's article (September 1) on the Yalta conference reminds us that the roots of much of the misunderstanding and insecurity bedevilling East-West relations since 1945 lie deeply embedded in the Soviet Union's unilateral repudiation of what was agreed by Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill and its brutal subjugation of once independent nations.

While the Soviet need for security must always be recognised, there is no reason at all why the West should accept the betrayal of Yalta as permanent. President Mitterrand made the point clearly in 1982; President Reagan has done so more recently. Only Britain is silent.

And what of the West's security? Mr Owen reminds us of the massive sacrifices the Soviet peoples made in the common struggle to rid Europe of Nazism, but equally we should remember that the war itself had begun with the cynical carve-up of Poland by Hitler and Stalin which made all the easier the subsequent invasion and occupation of western Europe.

As for the Soviet belief, mentioned by your correspondent, that Washington and Bonn wish to alter the frontiers agreed at Yalta, the real argument is not about territorial frontiers at all. It is about freedom – the rights of Poles and others to determine their own destiny, to hold free elections and not to be ruled by Moscow's puppets.

The only "frontiers" the enslaved nations and their friends wish to change are the Berlin-type walls, barbed wire and minefields which communism has to erect because it cannot exist without them.

Surely the time is ripe to tell the peoples of East/Central Europe not to lose hope and that all of us in the West (and that includes Britain) do not accept that the betrayal of Yalta is permanent.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD BRAINE,
House of Commons,
September 5.

Turkish trials

From Mr C. J. Arthur

Sir, May I add some points to today's leader (August 17) on the trial of the Turkish intellectuals.

First, the petition that caused their arrest was explicitly framed so as to be within the law – particularly the notorious Law 2969, which prohibits any criticism of measures taken by the Council of National Security.

It contains no sentiments with which any democrat could disagree. Yet the police sprang into action immediately. In spite of the fact that the 1,256 signatories gave their names and addresses, many were woken up in the middle of the night to be taken away for interrogation. Truly, the secret police seem unable to bear the light of day.

Secondly, we have the irony that the fear of a long drawn-out trial you express in your leader is itself a feature of their offence: they say "delayed justice is injustice" and they appeal for a speedy conclusion of all outstanding trials.

Thirdly, they appeal for a general amnesty. This reminds us that General Jaruszelski recently amnestied Polish trade unionists and intellectuals. Why cannot General Evren release Turkish trade unionists and intellectuals?

Of course, Poland acted under American pressure. No such pressure from the American or British governments has been applied to Turkey. The hypocritical leaders of the "free world" put geopolitics first and human rights a long way behind.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. ARTHUR,
School of Social Sciences,
University of Sussex,
Arts Building,
Falmer,
Brighton, Sussex.
August 17

Flower power

From Mr Theo Sanger

Sir, I fear that the article by your Agriculture Correspondent (August 25), "Menace that blooms by the motorways", is just the sort of report that could well inspire some misguided civil servant to order the spraying of all motorway verges from Stirling to Exeter.

The wonder of the motorway is that there are no pedestrians to damage the marvellous profusion of fauna and flora, rare and common, that has been allowed to flourish. Ragwort, for example, is the home of the beautiful Cinnabar moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*), its body marked with alternate rings of black and orange.

In the past we farmers have dealt with belladonna, yew, ragwort and many other potentially dangerous plants in our pastures without relying on the heavy use of herbicides on adjoining non-agricultural land, and I am certain we shall be able to so so again.

Yours faithfully,
T. SANGER,
Brookside,
Whitebrook,
Monmouth, Gwent.
August 27.

Not cricket?

From Mrs Barbara D. Clarence

Sir, As a non-cricketing housewife, may I reply to Lord Swaythling (September 4) that it is not the state of the ball that worries me, but the state of the cricketers' trousers. I agree with him that the practice should stop. My reason is perhaps more practical – and heartfelt.

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA D. CLARENCE,
Greenways,
Church Hill,
Buckhorn Weston,
Gillingham, Dorset.

First gold medal for ground-cover rose

By Alan Toogood, Horticulture Correspondent

Several new award-winning roses are appearing at the Royal National Rose Society's two-day autumn show in Westminster which opened yesterday.

The President's International Trophy and Gold Medal winner is a light red cluster-flowered variety under its trials name of "Dickimono", raised by Dickson's Nurseries, of Northern Ireland, and to be introduced by R. Harkness, of Hitchin.

Gold medals have also been awarded to another Dickson rose, a "hand-painted" pink cluster-flowered variety code-named "Dickerry," also to be introduced by Harkness; and to the light pink ground-cover variety named "Grouse" raised by Kordes, of West Germany, and to be introduced by John Mattock, of Oxford.

It is the first time that a ground-cover rose has featured in the society's awards list. Another, the white "Partridge", raised by Kordes and to be introduced by Mattock, won a certificate of merit. The Henry Edland Medal for fragrance went to an ivory-pink shrub rose, raised and to be introduced by David Austin Roses, of Wolverhampton.

Among the trade exhibits at the show, Candy's Roses, of Rugby, won the Autumn Roses Challenge Cup and are showing several pastel-coloured varieties now in vogue, and their own hybrid tea "Lover's Meeting", vermilion-orange with bronze foliage.

John Mattock, of Oxford, won the RNRS Challenge Trophy for his clean fresh blooms and rose hips. Yellow varieties, such as 'Korresia' and 'Simba', have performed well in the drought. The leading new cluster-flowered yellow 'Selfridges' is also at the show.

The Jubilee Trophy went to Gregory's Roses, of Stapleford, who are exhibiting a wide range of miniature roses. Gold medals have been awarded to E. B. LeGrice, of North Walsham, who is showing the new floribunda 'Amber Queen'; and Cants, of Colchester, for the new pink hybrid tea St Helena and the new large-flowered, coral-pink 'Mary Donaldson'.

Leading prizewinners in the competitive classes are:

[illegible] 'Admiral Rodney'), and RNRS Challenge Cup for 12 specimen blooms: T G Foster of Hartlepool. Lilian Gertrude Brooks Memorial Cup, for high number of points: J L Davies, of Hailsham. RNRS Challenge Cup for three vases of large-flowered roses ('Keepsake', 'Red Lion' and 'Gavotte'): W E Cattell, of Ashtead. RNRS Challenge Cup, also for three vases of large-flowered roses ('Silver Jubilee', 'Peggy Neverthorp' and 'Red Devil'): and Stroud and District Rose Club. Robert Shipman Memorial Class winner for a bowl of cluster-flowered roses and a bowl of large-flowered varieties.

The show is open today from 10 am to 5 pm.

Brother Wilfrid, a blind Franciscan who helps at the gardens of the Royal National College for the Blind at Hereford, appreciating some roses at the show yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 6: The Duke of Gloucester opened Loddington Hall Residential Training Centre near Kettering, Northamptonshire, this morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
September 6: The Duke of Kent today visited the Farnborough International '84 Air Show.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Sir Richard Buckley.

The Queen will open Parliament on November 6.

Princess Anne will open New College, Swindon, on September 18 and the Wootton Bassett section station of the Wiltshire Police.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Federation Equestre Internationale, will attend meetings in Egypt between October 6 and 10.

The King of the Belgians is 54 today.

Lady Sheffield gave birth to a son on September 14 at Scunthorpe General Hospital.

Birthdays today

Professor Malcolm Bradbury, 52; Lord Charteris of Amisfield, 71; Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, OM, 67; Miss Joan Cross, 84; Sir Colin Crowe, 71; Mr Peter Gill, 45; Miss Dianne Hayter, 35; Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Horrocks, 89; Mr H. D. Hughes, 70; Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, 58; Sir Douglas Lovelock, 61; Professor Sir Brian Pippard, 64; Mr Daniel Prenn, 80; Mr Anthony Quayle, 71; Sir John C. B. Richmond, 75; Mr Michael Robbins, 69; Sir Neil Shields, 65; Canon J. P. Thornton-Duesbury, 82; Air Marshal Sir John Whitley, 79.

Marriages

Viscount Petersham and Anita Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire

The marriage took place yesterday on board SY Surama in Nandi Waters, Fiji, of Viscount Petersham and Anita Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire.

Mr J. N. Arbuthnot and Miss E. L. Broadbent

The marriage took place at St James's, Piccadilly, yesterday of Mr James Norwich Arbuthnot, younger son of Sir John Arbuthnot, Bt, and Lady Arbuthnot, of Poulton Manor, Ash, Canterbury, and Miss Emma Louise Broadbent, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Broadbent, of 50 Quarrendon Street, SW6. The Rev Lord Sandford officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white wild Indian silk with inserts of pink and blue Thai silk in the sleeves and a blue sash. Her headdress and bouquet were of pink, white and blue flowers. Miss Helena Laidlaw and Miss Joanna Laidlaw attended her. Mr William Arbuthnot, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at Christie's SW1, and the honeymoon will be spent in India.

Mr G. Chung and Miss C. F. Leach

The marriage took place on September 1, at St Edmund of Canterbury Church, Whitton, Twickenham, of Mr Gilbert Chung, only son of Sir Sze-yuen Chung, of Hongkong, and the late Mrs Nancy Chung, and Miss Carol Frances Leach, eldest twin daughter of Mr and Mrs A. C. Leach, of Whitton, Twickenham.

Mr G. A. Swain and Mrs J. D. Luxford

The marriage took place in Horsham on September 1 of Mr Gaylor Swain and Mrs Jean Luxford.

Mr G. D. Mackenzie and Miss J. A. Frean

The marriage took place in Chelsea on September 5 between Mr George David Mackenzie, only son of the late Mr G. W. Mackenzie and Mrs L. M. M. Mackenzie, of Johannesburg, and Miss Julie Anne Frean, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. M. Frean, of Johannesburg.

Mr L. J. McNaught and Mrs V. Scott

The marriage took place on Saturday August 18, in Hamilton, Bermuda, between Mr Lewis McNaught, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, and Mrs Veronica Scott, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Jan Skibinski, of Peasdown St John, Bath, Avon.

Mr A. J. Massie and Miss S. J. Gillibrand

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 1, at St Mary's Church, Streatley-on-Thames, between Mr Anthony Stephen Massie, eldest son of Captain and Mrs A. J. Massie, of Cold Ash, Newbury, and Miss Susan Jane Gillibrand, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. L. Gillibrand, of Maidenhead and Bombay.

Mr N. J. Prestige and Miss S. H. Kwiatkowski

The marriage took place on September 1, at St Mary's, Glastonbury, between Mr Nicholas James Prestige, son of Mrs Prestige and stepson of the late Major John Prestige, and Miss Sophia Halina Kwiatkowski, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Adam Kwiatkowski, of Midelney West, Langport, Somerset. Father Nicholas Tranter officiated, assisted by Father Frank Nugent.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Hannah Dawson, Alice Cely Trevilian, Thomas Cely Trevilian and Angus Hilleary. Mr John Hadley Prestige was best man.

A reception was held at Midelney Manor.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. P. Nash and Miss J. M. Smith

The engagement is announced between Trevor, twin son of Mr and Mrs George Nash, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, and Joanna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Martin Smith, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Mr J. S. Evans and Miss S. Cavanagh

The engagement is announced between John Spencer, son of the late Mr Stanley Evans and Mrs Alice Evans, of Blackpool, and Sally, daughter of the late Mr Francis W. Cavanagh and Mrs Igan Cavanagh, of Barnes, London.

Mr N. Mainprice and Miss S. E. Morgan

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, second son of Mr and Mrs R. Mainprice of Goathurst, Somerset, and Suzanne Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr J. H. Morgan of Andover, Hampshire, and Mrs A. L. Morgan, of Shepperton, Middlesex.

Mr J. P. Odone and *Mrs S. E. Margetson*

The marriage will take place in December between Tim Odone, of 49 Canonbury Park South, London, N1, and Caracas, Venezuela, and Sandra Margetson, of 60 Radipole Road, London, SW6.

Mr V. T. Purton and Miss D. J. Harrison

The engagement is announced between Vincent Thomas, son of Mr and Mrs Raymond Purton, of Bray, Berkshire, and Deborah Jane, daughter of Dr and Mrs Anthony R. Harrison, of Codsall, Staffordshire.

Mr A. J. M. Bello and Miss R. S. Oppenheim

The engagement is announced between Anthony Joseph Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ernest D. Bello of St John's Wood, London, and Rosemary Simone, daughter of the late Mr Harold Oppenheim and of Mrs Oppenheim, of Kensington, London.

Mr C. S. Thompson and Miss J. E. C. Jakeman

The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Thompson, of Petts Wood, Kent, and Jane, only daughter of Major and Mrs T. E. Jakeman, of Epsom, Surrey.

Mr M. J. Trotman and Miss A. J. O'Dell

The engagement is announced between Michael John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. J. Trotman, of Whitchurch, Shropshire, and Alison Julia, younger daughter of Mr R. D. O'Dell, of St John's Wood, London, and Mrs J. P. O'Dell, of Chartridge, Buckinghamshire.

Mr R. S. Wallach and Miss R. J. Tosh

The engagement is announced between Richard Scott, son of Mr and Mrs W. Wallach, of New York, and Fort Lauderdale, United States, and Rowena Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Tosh, of London, NW11.

Mr R. E. Weddle and Miss L. F. B. Golliday

The engagement is announced between Ross, eldest son of Professor and Mrs A. E. Weddle, of Sheffield, and Lynden, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Golliday, of Iowa, United States, and Cambridge.

Wilson's School

Michaelmas Term begins today and ends on December 19 Lieutenant-Colonel W R. Bowden has been reelected chairman of the governors and Major-General H. A. J. Sturge vice-chairman. C. R. Peckover is captain of school and S. J. Pink is vice-captain. Captain of football is A. J. Mair. Founder's day service will be held on September 27 at Christ Church, Sutton, when the Rev P. G. Whiting will preach the foundation sermon. Speech day will be on November 15, when Sir Edwin Nixon will distribute the prizes. The entrance examination for governors' places for September, 1985, will be held on October 27.

Wellingborough School

Michaelmas Term begins next Monday with 390 pupils in the senior school and 270 in the junior school. Mr M. H. Askham becomes housemaster of Garne's and Mrs N. Webb housemistress of the newly formed Nevill House. Mr R. A. Farey amd Mr I. H. Rowse are appointed day housemasters to Parker's and Steyne's. Speech day is on October 20, with the Vice-Chancellor of Leicester University as the guest of honour. OW weekend is November 10/11 and the carol services are on December 16, 17 and 18.

Princess Helena College

Term begins on Monday September 10, at the Princess Helena College, Temple Dinsley, Preston, near Hitchin, Hertfordshire. The head of school is Mhairi Harrison. On Thursday November 8, Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, president of the college will open the new multi purpose hall, the new music wing and the new art centre, with separate provision for a new sixth form art preparatory course, including art A level, graphics, photography, print-making, sculpture and ceramics.

Girls' Public Day School Trust

Autumn term for the 24 schools of the trust will begin this week; half term will be in the week of October 22 or 29. Mrs C Bowering will be taking up her appointment as Headmistress of Nottingham Girls' High School this term. Dame Josephine Barnes will formally open the new sports hall and library at Oxford High School on October 25.

Young pipers to the fore

By Angus Nicol

Competitive piping has become so popular that it is now no easy thing to fit the major competitions into two days. A total of 137 pipers competed in 12 events in the Grampian Television meeting at Inverness on Wednesday and yesterday.

Two new events, designed to encourage young pipers to play the piobaireachd, the classical music of the Highland bagpipes, were included.

The first, for pipers aged 21 and under, was the MacGregor Memorial Competition named after John MacGregor, of Drumcharaig, personal piper to Prince Charles Edward in 1745–46.

Competitors must submit four tunes and play one at the Argyll gathering, which took place last week, and one at Inverness. The winner was Andrew W. Berthoff, from Stirling, who played "The Bicker".

The other new event was the Queen's Own Highlander's Junior Piobaireachd Competition for pipers aged from 15 to 17 competing for the Evan MacRae Trophy. It was won by Junior Private Gordon Walker, who played "Too Long in This Condition".

Results included:

Gold Medal: 1. Allan MacDonald; 2. L/Sgt Brian Donaldson (Scots Guards); 3. Dr Angus MacDonald; 4. Alfred Morrison ("Queen Anne's Lament"); 5. Amy Garson ("Lament for the Little Supper").

Clasp: 1. William Livingstone; 2. Dr Jack Taylor ("Lady MacDonald's Lament"); 3. Iain MacFadyen ("Cheredu darievea"); 4. Murray Henderson ("The Prince's Salute").

Silver Medal: 1. Andrew Berthoff; 2. Ann Spalding (Corrienessan's Salute); 3. Peter Aumonier ("Hail to my Country"); 4. Iain Bruce ("The Bicker"); 5. Michael Grey ("Tulloch Ard").

MacGregor Memorial Competition: Andrew Berthoff.

Junior Piobaireachd: 1. Junior Pte Gordon Walker; 2. Fiona Fraser ("Lament for the Rowan Tree"); 3. Catriona MacNeil ("The Desperate Battle of the Birds"); 4. Alison Campbell ("Lament for Mary MacLeod").

March (A): 1. L/Sgt Brian Donaldson; 2. Murray Henderson; 3. James MacGillivray; 4. Robert Wallace.

March (B): 1. Thomas Joslone; 2. Stuart Shedden; 3. Andrew Berthoff; 4. Roy Gunn.

Strathspey and Reel (A): 1. Alfred Morrison; 2. L/Sgt Roger Huth; 3. Scott MacAulay; 4. Allan MacDonald.

Strathspey and Reel (B): 1. Gordon Lang; 2. Ann Spalding; 3. James Hardie; 4. Roderick Livingstone.

Service dinner

Royal Army Ordnance Corps

The Director General of Ordnance Services, Major-General W L Whalley, and officers of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps held a corps guest night last night in their headquarters officers' mess, Deepcut.

Service luncheon

Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers gave a luncheon yesterday at HM Tower of London for fusiliers who fought in the First World War. The Deputy Colonel of the Regiment (City of London), Major-General B. C. Webster, presided.

Luncheons

Royal College of Surgeons of England

Professor Sir Geoffrey Slaney, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, entertained at luncheon at the college yesterday, Mrs Frances Moody Newman, Mrs Helen Eppel, Professor Donald Campbell and Mr Ronald Townsend.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain

The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany was the guest of honour at a luncheon given yesterday by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain at the Strand Palace Hotel. Mr John Dickie was in the chair.

Association of British Chambers of Commerce

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, was the guest of the National Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at luncheon at the Royal Overseas League held on Wednesday, September 5. Mr James Ackers presided.

Butchers' Company

The Master of the Butchers' Company, Mr John Brewster, presided at a court luncheon held at Butchers' Hall yesterday. The toast to the guests was proposed by Mr Keith Roberts and the reply was given by the Hon Sir Richard Butler, President of the National Farmers' Union.

Science report

Changes planned for shuttle's future

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

As the American space shuttle Discovery begins its overhaul after its return to Earth on Wednesday, the scientists and engineers of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) are already preparing for the next voyage, in October. That mission will carry a record number of seven astronauts on board the shuttle, Challenger, which last went into space in February.

In addition to the arrangements for more immediate flights, other groups of experts are planning the long-term direction of space exploration by the United States. One of the most important teams engaged in that work will present to Nasa on Monday its recommendations about the shuttle's future from the mid-1990s.

Although attention has focused on the great advantage of the shuttle for launching several satellites on one journey, the main purpose of the reusable vehicle is to ferry lightweight girders and big solar panels into orbit. They will then be assembled into two huge space platforms to be serviced by shuttles.

The way the platforms were to be used has been discussed in general terms. New Types of communications links would be installed. Manufacturing units would be built to process new materials and fine chemicals in space.

In addition to the platforms, plans include a modular space station. It would be built from cannister-like components carried up by shuttle.

There are several modules; one would provide living quarters, two others would be devoted to laboratories for scientific experiments and another would store a three-months supply of food and oxygen. A "utility module" might house equipment to generate the station's supply of air and water. Electric power for those activities would come from big solar panels.

Basic changes to that scheme are proposed in the plan which scientists are to present to Nasa on Monday. The conclusions come from a group which met at Stanford University, California, last month, and which asks, first, for improvements to the shuttle itself to extend the individual journey times to up to 20 days.

That would allow more time for assembling the space station; a task expected to take more than 1,500 hours of astronauts time. As the amount of extra-vehicular activity possible on each flight is small, this will take many flights to complete. The modifications would leave more time also for Spacelab missions and other space-science projects.

Instead of a huge platform, a group of small modular platforms are recommended. One would be a "garage" to service, assemble and repair satellites. Another could provide an animal house separate from the station.

OBITUARY

ARTHUR SCHWARTZ
Contribution to the American musical

Arthur Schwartz, the American composer, who died in Kentucky on September 3 at the age of 84, is perhaps best remembered for his collaboration with the lyric writer Howard Dietz, particularly for their 1931 classic show *The Bandwagon*, and the 1953 film of the same title, both starring Fred Astaire.

He was born in Brooklyn in 1900, and seemed destined for the law, in which he qualified at New York University in 1924. His music was a spare time interest, but when he was 25 he wrote songs for his first New York show, *Grand Street Follies*. Subsequently he wrote many songs for vaudeville and by 1929 was able to give up his law practice.

He had meanwhile met Howard Dietz and in 1929 they had their first Broadway show, and first big hit, in *The First Little Show*, starring Libby Holman, Clifton Webb and Fred Allen.

They next wrote the score for a forgotten London musical comedy *Here Comes the Bride* and the New York show *Three's a Crowd* which gave us one of the earliest Dietz and Schwartz standards, "Something to Remember You By".

The year 1931 brought the original stage *Bandwagon*, often regarded as the best of all American revues. The book was entirely by George S. Kaufman, and all the songs by Dietz and Schwartz. The most famous of them was "Dancing in the Dark".

Dietz and Schwartz continued to dominate the Broadway intimate revue throughout the 30s, with further hits like *Flying Colours* (1932) and *At Home Abroad* (1935), the cast of which included, improbably, B. Lillie and Ethel Waters, as though to stretch the songwriter's range to the uttermost. They also did well with the book shows like *Revenge with Music* (1934).

Dietz and Schwartz also became involved in 1934 in a radio serial – the only one known with a fully fledged original score – called *The Gibson Family*; for this they wrote no fewer than 90 songs during its run.

With Dietz involved as an executive at MGM Schwartz started to look elsewhere for a partner. In 1937 he wrote a musical called *Virginia* with Albert Stillman to no great success but his 1939 show *Stars in your Eyes* with Dorothy Fields lyrics and starring Ethel Merman, produced some of his best – though not necessarily best known – songs like "Just a Little Bit More", and "I'll Pay the Check". He also worked with Oscar Hammerstein II on the 1939 World Fair Spectacular American Jubilee.

During the war he spent most of his time in Hollywood, writing songs for such films as *Thank Your Lucky Stars* and *The Time, The Place and the Girl*, and produced two films, *Night and Day*, a fictional biography of Cole Porter, and *Cover Girl*, with a score by Jerome Kern.

After the war he was back to Broadway, first for *Park Avenue* with lyrics by Ira Gershwin, then for a reunion with Dietz for another hit revue, *Inside USA* in 1948.

Probably the best of Schwartz's postwar music was to be found in the two shows he wrote with Dorothy Fields for Shirley Booth, *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn* and *By the Beautiful Sea*, both charming, but nostalgic, and far removed from the sharpness of the Dietz and Schwartz shows.

Perhaps the apotheosis was the film of *The Bandwagon*, (1953) which gathered together most of the best Dietz and Schwartz songs, brought Fred Astaire and Jack Buchanan together to sing and dance to them, and reminded new generations that Arthur Schwartz, if not so celebrated as Cole Porter, Richard Rodgers and Irving Berlin, wrote music just as unforgettable and made his own distinctive contribution to the American musical theatre.

MISS DORA LABBETTE

Dora Labbette, the noted British soprano of the inter-war years, died on September 3. She was born in Purley in 1898, and studied at the Guildhall School of Music, going on to work with the composer Liza Lehmann.

The first part of her career was entirely devoted to concert and recital work. She first met Sir Thomas Beecham, who was to have a profound influence on her life, in 1927, when she recorded *The Messiah* with him. He taught her an appreciation of Delius's songs, of which she became an accomplished interpreter, and she took part in the premiere of his *Idyll* in 1933.

In 1935 Beecham persuaded her to start an operatic career. He perpetrated a playful hoax by introducing her to the Covent Garden public as Lisa Perli. At first, there was surprised interest at this new and attractive "Italian" soprano, but more knowledgeable patrons soon saw and heard through the disguise. Later she rationalised her "bit of fun" by saying that as opera was a new career for her she needed a new name, and it was as Lisa Perli that she recorded Mimi's Farewell and Act 4 of *La Bohème* in a famous performance later transferred to record, with Heddle Nash as her Rodolfo as at Covent Garden, and Beecham – of course – conducting.

She went on to add Desdemona, Mignon and Mélisande to her stage protrayals, while continuing her concert career. One of her last appearances was in *The Seasons* with Beecham at Sydney in 1940, although she continued to sing intermittently in public for some time after that.

Her voice had a clear, crystalline quality that gave it, particularly in earlier years, an almost other-worldly, ethereal timbre, with the high notes perfectly focussed and almost uncannily floated. The fresh and unsophisticated sound was obviously matched to a keen musical mind and an innate sense of artistry, which was much appreciated wherever she appeared.

Her records, particularly *La Bohème* Delius's songs, and *The Messiah*, are a fair memento of a distinguished career.

PROF J. P. COLLAS

Professor J. P. Collas, one of the leading philologists of his generation died in Dorset on August 13.

Born in 1911 into a Guernsey family speaking the local patois, he showed an early interest in the French language which seemed to destine him for an academic career. From Elizabeth College, St Peter Port, he won an Exhibition to Jesus College, Oxford, obtaining his BA in 1932. The next few years were spent on research into the *Norman-French patois of the* Channel Islands and bore fruit in his BLitt (1934).

Appointed to Manchester University in 1936, he moved in the following year to Glasgow University where he remained until the outbreak of war. A man of high humanitarian principles and a fervent pacifist, he was a conscientious objector.

He returned to Manchester in 1946, but took up an appointment in 1947 as Lecturer in French at Queen Mary College, University of London, where he remained for the rest of his career, *becoming Professor and* Head of Department in 1953. He retired in 1976 and devoted his leisure to his lexical researches.

From his early concern with his local patois, Collas developed his linguistic interests in various directions. His extensive study of Jersey French, which included the patois of Sark, was never quite completed, though it was made available to interested scholars.

From the present-day Norman of the Channel Islands he extended his linguistic field back to the Middle Ages to become the principal Anglo-Norman scholar of the day. He worked closely for some twenty years on the *Anglo-Norman Dictionary*, now in course of publication.

He made Anglo-Norman law especially his own, publishing three volumes of the Year Books of Edward II for the Seldon Society, vol 81 containing his classic study of the "Problems of Language and Interpretation". His pre-eminence led to consultation by various scholars and bodies, including on one occasion the Supreme Court of Canada.

Medieval French linguistics led to Medieval French literature, which he taught regularly, though only an occasional paper, such as that on the romance hero in the *Vinaver Miscellany*, testifies to his literary acumen and scholarship. Following the lead of his admired master, Vinaver, he broadened his activity into modern French, as is revealed by his feat of teaching the two London Special Subjects of Arthurian Romance and Proust *in one and the same year*.

He is survived by his devoted, kindly and vivacious wife Gaby Cassel.

MR LEONID KOSTANDOV

Mr Leonid Kostandov, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, died suddenly on September 5 at the age of 68 during an official visit to East Germany.

Leonid Arkadyevich Kostandov was born into a professional family on November 27, 1915, in what is now the Soviet Republic of Turkmenia. In 1940 he graduated from the Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine-Construction and in 1942 joined the Communist Party.

Upon his graduation, he worked for 13 years in the electro-chemical industry as an engineer, and, ultimately, factory manager before moving into a senior administrative post in the Ministry of Chemical Industry in 1953.

For virtually the whole of his working life, he was associated with that industry whether as a technologist or as an official and in 1965 he became Minister for the chemical industry. Kostandov held that position until 1980 when he was promoted one of the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

After serving five years as a candidate member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, he became a full member in 1971. His party standing, however, derived from his technical knowledge and important ministerial post. With his elevation to a deputy chairmanship of the Council of Ministers, his responsibilities to the sphere of management of the Soviet economy were broadened in the last years of his life.

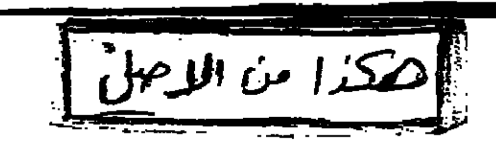
MR DONNY MacLEOD

Donny MacLeod, presenter of the television lunchtime programme, *Pebble Mill at One*, died yesterday at his home in Aberdeen at the age of 52. He recently underwent surgery for the removal of a tumour. He was due to launch the new season of the programme next week.

He had been scheduled to co-present *Rollercoaster* on Radio 4 yesterday, his place being taken at short notice by the author, Jeffrey Archer.

Donny MacLeod was born in *Stornoway*, where he was educated at the Nicolson Institute before going on the London University and Gray's School of Art in Aberdeen. He was later a naval officer and a teacher. He served on Stornoway town council and twice, in 1959 and 1964, stood unsuccessfully for Parliament as Liberal candidate for the Western Isles.

He left the teaching profession to start his broadcasting career with BBC Radio in Scotland in 1968. After a spell with Grampian Television he returned to the BBC, appearing on the television news magazine, *Nationwide*, and joining *Pebble Mill at One* as a regular *presenter in 1973. A plump*, genial man, he soon estabished himself as one of television's most professional performers.

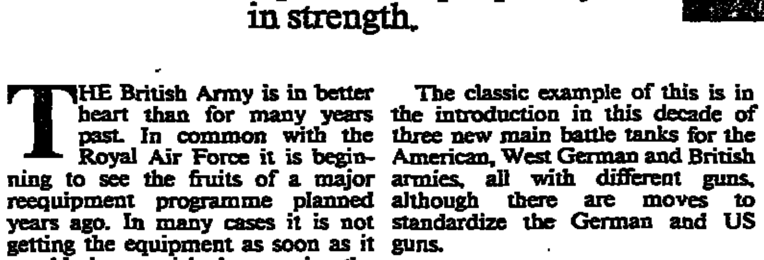


هكذا من الأصل



Today's Army

More than 130,000 service personnel are involved in Exercise Lionheart which is now under way to test Britain's ability to reinforce our troops in Europe quickly and in strength.



Watch on the wall: Grenadier Guards on patrol along the frontier near Berlin

THE British Army is in better heart than for many years past. In common with the Royal Air Force it is beginning to see the fruits of a major reequipment programme planned years ago. In many cases it is not getting the equipment as soon as it would have wished, nor in the numbers it wanted; none the less, it is advancing on several fronts.

When seen in a Nato context, this process of reequipping is not always as productive as it might be. The achievement of standardization of equipment, or at least inter-operability, between one Nato army and another is a long and slow one.

Both General Leopold Chalupa, the German who is Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Central Europe, and General Sir Nigel Bagnall, Commander-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine, have this summer drawn attention to the problems of matching the equipment and tactics of national armies in such a way as to enable them to cooperate most effectively within Nato.

The classic example of this is in the introduction in this decade of three new main battle tanks for the American, West German and British armies, all with different guns, although there are moves to standardize the German and US guns.

Though other examples of progress towards harmonization of Nato equipment could be cited, Nato seems as far as ever from finding an overall policy to reconcile the military need for as much standardization as possible, with the divergent interests of national and competing industries.

Yet the British Army will benefit greatly over the next few years from the new equipment which is on its way, and there are other factors at work which are favourable to the army.

The affliction of high unemployment among the civilian population and the fact that since the late 1970s, service pay has been brought back into line with the rewards in comparable civilian jobs has combined to make recruitment much easier than it was a decade ago.

Since the abolition of conscription in the 1960s, Britain, unlike its European allies in Nato has settled on an all-regular, highly trained, but small army, which General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff, refers to as a "crackerjack little army".

Britain's Nato allies, when considering the British Army, would probably put equal weight on Sir John's two adjectives. They admire the quality and training of the men, although they have not always equally admired their equipment, but they do occasionally allow themselves to wonder whether quality can wholly offset the lack of numbers.

The Regular Army is, of course, buttressed by the Territorial Army which the Government wants to expand to a strength of 86,000 by the end of the decade. The TA is much more than a reserve force; it is an integral part of the army's main order of battle, a point that will be emphasized by the prominence of its role in Exercise Lionheart.

But even after taking note of the Territorials and the tiny Home Service Force, the fact remains that the regular Army is small. In the last analysis this is how the Army prefers things. It would in principle like to be bigger, but if resources are limited as they are, the Army has preferred to remain small but of high quality, rather than sacrifice quality to quantity.

Its smallness gives rise, however, to problems. Its full strength totals just over 160,000, which is only a fifth the size of the US Army, half the size of the large conscript armies of France and West Germany, and two-thirds the size of those of Italy and Spain.

This lack of size, when allied to the fact that the main bodies of forces are divided between the United Kingdom and West Germany, can mean that even a relatively small unexpected additional commitment can leave the army feeling over-stretched.

One might have expected the position to have been eased over the last decade by the fact that the number of soldiers (other than the Ulster Defence Regiment) in Northern Ireland has declined from a peak of 22,000 in 1972 to about 9,300 today. However, in the same period the size of the Army overall has diminished even more – a reduction of about 17,000.

So a commitment like that in the Falkland Islands, where there may be around 3,000 troops stationed, when allied to the long travelling times and the periods of leave and training before and after a deployment, can leve the Army feeling a bit strained.

Pressures of this sort are reflected in the current attempt to shift about 4,000 men out of support functions and into fighting units. This may seem a small adjustment, affecting only about 2½ per cent of the total strength of the Army, but it is clear that senior officers see it as a difficult exercise entailing delicate adjustments to what they consider an already finely balanced structure.

Such adjustments at the lower levels of the Army are paralleled both by the Army's own attempts to streamline its higher command and by the reorganization of the central defence staffs which has been imposed by Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary. This involves, among other painful changes, depriving the Army of the key post of Vice Chief of the General Staff, with equivalent losses in the other services.

There has been apprehension that this reorganization will lead to an erosion of the status and ability to offer independent advice of the CGS and his opposite numbers. The whole trend of events, with the strengthing of the role of the Chief of Defence Staff, and the policy of devolving as many functions as possible from the Ministry of defence to individual headquarters, seems to point in this direction.

However, it may be a few years before the outcome is clear. The present Chief of the Defence Staff, Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, who still has over a year of his term of office to run, seems determined to maintain the position of the single service chiefs. He clearly sees the Chiefs of Staff Committee as the vehicle for achieving this, and he is unlikely to change his practice of calling meetings of the committee roughly every week, and sometimes more often.

If, as is expected, he is succeeded late next year by Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, the present First Sea Lord, it would be surprising if he also did not seek to maintain the status of the single service Chiefs, for he has been aligned squarely with Sir John Stanier and Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff, in this summer's controversy over the position of the chiefs.

Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

The ring of confidence around BAOR

The British Army of the Rhine, whose initials BAOR are among the most familiar in post-war Britain, is undergoing a process of change. It always is, but this time it could just be for the right reasons.

A 1,000 increase in strength, a restructuring of its order of battle (Orbat) and a range of new equipment, from tanks to telephones, have imbued the 1st British Corps it is said, with fresh sense of purpose. This year's Lionheart exercise which will test some of these changes on an unprecedented scale, should indicate whether the new spirit of confidence in West Germany is justified.

BAOR was carved out of the British occupying forces in 1946, confirming the country's novel commitment to the stationing of a peacetime garrison on the continent. Since then it has established itself as the single most important section of the postwar Army, absorbing about one-third of its fighting strength, costing more than £2,000m a year to sustain and setting new standards in weapon procurement.

After being seen for some years as a kind of showcase for the small but highly professional British Army, BAOR hit a bad patch in the 1970s. The block obsolescence of much of its equipment coincided with economic difficulties at home and alarm overseas over what was viewed as a growing disparity between the forces of East and West.

Pressure to cut costs led to manpower reductions which led to problems of overstretch, which led to structural changes which led back to more frustration and failure.

The most fundamental change in the early 1980s has been in the divisional structure. In the middle to late 1970s the General Staff reshaped the 1st British Corps from a force of three big divisions with four brigades each into one with four smaller divisions, each of which had only two brigades or "field forces" - a briefly fashionable term. The idea was to ease manpower problems by cutting down the number of brigade headquarters.

But a number of exercises, culminating in Crusader, the 1980 forerunner of Lionheart, cruelly exposed the lack of depth and flexibility in the new divisions and also the lack of command and control without adequate staffing levels beneath that of divisional headquarters.

So the Army has now returned to the concept of three medium-sized divisions of 12,500 men, grouped into three brigades each, while a fourth (confusingly this is in fact the 2nd Division) has redeployed in Britain with orders to beetle back across the Channel at the first sign of serious trouble.

This sounds like another of those famous British compromises, especially as one of the 3rd Division's three brigades has also been re-located in Britain with a similar return ticket in the event of war breaking out - or looking likely.

For BAOR to have to rely upon the rapid return of one and one-third of its divisions before it is ready to start defending its 40-mile front in Western Europe, sounds less than satisfactory. There are enough doubts already about Nato's preparedness to make the right political decisions in time.

A formidable problem of reinforcement

The 1st British Corps already has a formidable reinforcement task. The corps would more than double in size on the outbreak of war, through the return of reserve units and individuals from Britain.

But these would be pouring in by sea and air, just as refugees and service families are pouring out – creating a horrendous traffic jam which a democracy might find hard to shift. Now the Army would seem intent upon making things worse not better, by adding 2nd Division and one brigade of 3rd Division to the melee.

On the other hand, it is not as if the number of troops in BAOR has been reduced, quite the contrary. The number of troops has been raised from 55,000 to 56,000 to help commanders cope with the introduction of new equipment. Nor is there any real alternative for BAOR relying on rapid reinforcement of its strength.

Nearly 40 years after VE-Day, future arguments are more likely to revolve around whether Britain has too many soldiers kept at considerable expense on the continent, not whether it has too few. New equipment in the pipeline includes the Challenger tank, the tracked version of the Rapier anti-aircraft missile system and the Saxon mechanised infantry combat vehicle – an uprated armoured personnel carrier – not to mention the long-awaited Ptarmigan battlefield telephone system.

It seems ironic that at a time when there is so much talk of new technology replacing personnel on the battlefield, there should be more pressure not less, upon manpower. But new technology is expensive and experimental, and moreover there is a new philosophical move towards conventional defence as opposed to nuclear. The result is that armies could for a time become more labour-intensive than before.

New equipment is usually good for military morale – although this in itself can hardly be said to justify a weapon programme. Challenger with its Chobham armour is arriving as a replacement for some but not all the the lumbering Chieftains, almost by accident – resulting from the fall of the Shah of Iran who was the original customer.

But it is a very welcome development for the Royal Armoured Corps and the introduction of a system of half-fleet replacement (as already practised by the much larger American and West German armies) might ease procurement budgets in future.

The chances of survival on the battlefield

But British Forces Germany have been most encouraged by the recent Nato study which credited the Warsaw Pact with less overwhelming superiority over the West than was previously thought to be the case. This together with a sightly less chilling report on war stocks, following several years of careful husbandry by ordnance staffs, has helped to make the 1st British Corps chances of survival on the battlefield look more realistic.

This is not to say that BAOR could hold out for ever against a determined Soviet conventional attack along its sector. But it might just give the Americans the breathing space they need to bring their own reinforcements across the Atlantic.

Still more important it might just make the Russians believe that this is the case. BAOR in consequence is starting once more to raise its sights, not lower them.

Henry Stanhope



Another successful firing of the Tracked Rapier in the Hebrides

Making the lion roar

Exercise Lionheart, which is now building up to a peak of activity, is the most realistic attempt by Britain since the Second World War to simulate the conditions that would apply in the preparation and early stages of a major European war.

An exercise that involves more than 130,000 service personnel and major fighting units from Britain, the United States, The Netherlands and West Germany, must abound in "gee-whiz" statistics. And so it does.

In an era in which a single combat aircraft can cost £15m, the cost to Britain of about £31m is almost the least startling of the statistics. But the use of 25,000lb of plastic explosive, 2,500,000 rounds of blank ammunition, the involvement of more than 800 main battle tanks, 3,500 other tracked vehicles and over 17,000 wheeled vehicles, perhaps helps to give it perspective.

The purpose of the exercise was summed up by Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, when formally announcing it to the House of Commons. "Lionheart will be our largest reinforcement exercise ever," he said, "and will demonstrate our ability to reinforce our troops in Europe quickly and in strength, and thereby illustrate our commitment to Nato's forward defence and deterrent policy generally."

Exercise Lionheart divides into three components:

- **Exercise Full Flow. This began on Monday and runs until September 20. This is the major mobilization exercise in which 57,000 service personnel, including 35,000 members of the Territorial Army and 4,500 reservists are being carried to war positions on the continent.**
- **Exercise Spearpoint. This is a major field-training exercise, which runs from September 15 to 28, and will basically take place in an area bounded by Hanover in the North, and Gutersloh in the South-west and will extend east to a line discreetly short of the Inner German Border.**
- **Exercise Cold Fire. Concurrently with Lionheart, other Nato countries will be holding their own national exercises, all rejoicing in names which catch the imagination, and sometimes confuse it as well. For example, the Belgians have Roaring Lion, the Germans Speedy Hedgehog, the Americans Certain Fury. For all these, under the title Cold Fire, the air forces of Nato's central front, with a prominent role for the Royal Air Force, will be complementing the ground action with air activity. More than 4,000 sorties are expected to be flown between next Wednesday and September 28.**

The low flying, the volume of military traffic trundling along the roads and the pyrotechnics seem certain to be a bit of a trial for West Germany's civilian population. The scale of the potential disturbance is perhaps reflected in the fact that £8m, about 25 per cent of the British budget for Lionheart, has been set aside for compensation for damage to civilian property.

One of the major purposes of Lionheart will be to see to what extent problems revealed in 1980 in Exercise Crusader have been eliminated. Crusader was broadly similar to Lionheart, although only about 100,000 troops were involved.

Among the lessons of Crusader, an important one was the demonstration that the structure of British divisions in West Germany was not satisfactory, and this has since led to a major reorganization of them on the basis of three brigades to a division.

RC

Ready to face any threat

Though the public focus of attention in Exercise Lionheart will be on activities in West Germany, it is at least as important as a test of the effectiveness of the Army's organization in the United Kingdom as of the Army in Germany.

The UK Land Forces form the largest part of the Army, and come under the command of General Sir Frank Kitson, Commander-in-Chief UKLF, whose headquarters are at Wilton, near Salisbury.

One of the primary tasks of his headquarters is to prepare the machinery and the men so that in a period of high tension, possibly leading up to war, Britain would be able within a few days to double the size of the British Army of the Rhine by sending formations of trained men, with all the equipment which was not already pre-stocked in Germany.

It is this above all that is being tested in the first phases of Exercise Lionheart, and particularly over the weekend of September 15 and 16 when about 30,000 members of the Territorial Army will cross to Germany.

UKLF consists of half the Regular Army, or about 80,000 soldiers, plus 71,000 members of the Territorial Army, and has about 44,000 civilian employees. The Wilton headquarters is also responsible for cadets and reservists.

The regular forces in Northern Ireland do not, however, come under the command of UKLF. There the line of command is from the General Officer Commanding direct to the Ministry of Defence.

If Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, can push through his administrative reforms; it is likely that the role of Headquarters UKLF along with that of other headquarters in the three armed services, will be strengthened over the next year or two. It is part of Mr Heseltine's philosophy not merely to push through the much-publicized streamlining of the highest levels of the Ministry of Defence, but to devolve as many functions as possible from the Ministry to the various headquarters.

Evidence of this trend is already reflected in the fact that a year ago the Army's individual training organization, ranging from the Staff College at Camberley and the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst to corps and regimental depots, were brought under the command of UKLF.

The central role of UKLF is to prepare the British Army in the UK to be ready to react in the event of a threat to the security of Nato and the UK. This breaks down into several component roles.

Sir Frank Kitson has described these as operational planning, preparational and administrative.

The operational planning involves planning for the defence of the UK, preparing arrangements for the reinforcement of the army in Germany, for the call-up of the Territorials and Reservists; and making arrangements to handle the large numbers of US personnel and equipment who would pass through Britain in the event of a European crisis.

Sir Frank has described this as the most complicated of his headquarters' functions, but it is the "preparational" work which he considers the most important. In this area he draws a distinction between the logistic installations and training organizations in the UK on the one hand, and the UK Field Army on the other.

The Field Army has a strength of about 100,000, roughly two-thirds of whom are Territorials, and 60,000 of whom would go to reinforce the British Army of the Rhine in war. About 35,000 are earmarked for the defence of Britain and there are various other smaller forces.

Apart from these Nato and home defence roles, it is primarily UKLF which would normally provide the units for responding to any need for deployment outside the Nato area. Thus, 5 Airborne Brigade comes under UKLF, and its primary role is as the Commander-in-Chief's reserve, but it is also earmarked as the Army's main get-up-and-go force for operations outside the Nato area.

The fact that the Territorial Army accounts for about two-thirds of the UK Field Army is a strong indication of just how important these part-timers are in the overall order of battle.

Though the TA is now much smaller than in the 1960s when it had a strength of well over 100,000, its importance has if anything increased. This derives from the fact that whereas in the 1960s it operated on the basis that it would always have a period of weeks in which to bring itself up to fighting pitch if a war threatened, now it is an integral part of the immediate order of battle, with carefully determined roles. Substantial parts of it would expect to be deployed in operational roles in Germany within 48 hours of a mobilization.

RC

Progress all the way in arms and firepower

General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff, talks to Rodney Cowton, The Times Defence Correspondent


General Sir John Stanier with the Challenger – 'the best tank we have had for years and years . . .'

● Sir John, the Army is in the middle of a major re-equipment programme. How would you assess its significance?

Sir John Stainer: I don't think anybody would doubt that until the end of the 1970s the Army equipment programme was in pretty much disarray and we had fallen a long way behind what was needed to keep abreast of the threat with which we were faced. I am, therefore, delighted to say that now, in the 1980s, the equipment programme has really taken off in a big way, and I think the improvements to our equipment to come about during this decade are the biggest re-equipment of the British Army since the Second World War.

Now there are some areas where we have made enormous strides and some where we have made smaller steps, and there are some obviously where there is a great deal to be done. Perhaps I could start with the good news, and I think the really good areas are to be found in terms of the anti-armour battle, in the enhancement of artillery and in the mechanization of logistics support.

To start with anti-armour operations, we have now in service the Challenger, which is going to make its debut really in Exercise Lionheart with the Royal Hussars, which is a vastly better tank than we have had for years and years.

We have got just round the corner the LAW-80 which is an enormously improved infantry anti-tank weapon. We have got TOW on Lynx helicopters, which is now in service and is a superb weapon against tanks, fired from the helicopter, and in due course we shall be upgunning the old Chieftain with a high pressure gun which will also be put into Challenger as well. We have a new and far more effective round in our 120mm guns so that all in all the anti-armour package is very promising indeed.

To turn to artillery, which has been rather neglected in the past, we have SP-70 coming into service, which is a self-propelled mode of the FH-70 which is a towed gun and which is a joint venture with our allies. Also just round the corner, though slightly further round than I would wish, because it has slipped a bit, is the multi-barrelled rocket launcher which is going to make a huge difference to our artillery capability at long range, and give enormous additional weight to our firepower.

I should add to that BATES, which is an electronic automatic data processing system, which will co-ordinate the fire of the whole Corps artillery with enormous improvements carried with it. I might say in passing that BATES will be operating in conjunction with Wavell and Ptarmigan which are huge improvements in our communications capabilities.

But leaving that aside, I should like to say a word about logistics, because when you have all these new equipments coming into service they do tend to eat up huge quantities of ammunition, and ammunition is very heavy to move. Looking back to the era of the 1970s and 1960s the outloading of ammunition was simply a matter of men humping great boxes of stuff, and it makes absolutely no sense to improve your weapons systems without improving the logistics support.

One thing which is going to make a huge difference is the system called DROPS. It is a truck which can pick up a great packet of pallets without any man having to move the stuff, take them and dump the pallets wherever they are needed, and the pallets can then be picked up by fork-lift truck and carried right forward to the guns, or wherever. It is a huge step forward and of course it reduces manpower and improves the amount of stuff you can get forward quickly.

So those are the areas where I think we are making big progress. Of the areas which have quite a lot left to hope for, the biggest is air defence. Of course, we have taken a number of steps on air defence, in the first instance self-propelled, tracked Rapier is coming into service, an enormous improvement there. Rapier itself is constantly being improved and our Falklands experience of it has done a lot to help us to improve it even further.

We are also introducing Javelin which is the shoulder-fired anti-air weapon system and that is fine, but still I judge that we have a big lack in air defence capability. I could wish for an air defence gun but at the moment we can't afford it, although we are investigating the prospect of a high velocity missile system which may take the place of a gun, but air defence is I think perhaps our biggest lack, although of course we do look to the Royal Air Force to help us very considerably. At the end of the day they are going to be the critical people in helping to fight the air battle over the Corps area.

● Do you feel that the re-organization of the central defence staffs which takes effect at the beginning of next year and which has not been welcomed by the services will affect the ability of the Army to operate fully effectively?

Sir John: The answer is that the Army will continue to operate absolutely fully effectively. I should not think that anybody in the Army below the rank of, and perhaps including the rank of, major-general will notice any difference at all. And I hope they will not because one of the parts of the re-organization lays down specifically that I am responsible for the total morale and effectiveness of the Army, so if the Army does notice anything different, it will be my fault, so the answer is "I hope they won't."

But you said the re-organization was not welcomed by the services. I should like to say that that is nothing whatever to do with the management and running of the armed forces out in the field. The concerns about the re-organization stem entirely from the relationship of those giving advice on military matters here with the government of the day.

It is nothing to do with the effective management or running of the armed forces which will be totally unchanged.

● Britain has a small, regular army backed up by the Territorial Army. Is this the best approach?

Sir John: We have a very strong, professional but small, regular army. The TA is being enhanced, and the enthusiasm and keenness and determination of the TA is something which really lifts the heart, and I think on Lionheart that is the thing that will come across more than anything else. Super people. They give up their own precious time to do it and we are enormously grateful to them for what they do. Without them we simply would not start.

"If you are a professional soldier it's very attractive indeed to have a small professional regular army because you can hone the edge of it until you have a really crackerjack little army. But you have to acknowledge one big limitation which we suffer, which those with conscript armies do not.

If you look across the whole population of this country the number of men who have undergone any form of military training is a very small percentage indeed, whereas if we had had a conscript army since 1945 we would have a fair chunk of Britain's male population who had all had some measure of military training. So that if the day ever came again when we had to raise a big citizens' army we would find that the majority of the population of this country was totally untrained.

That is the disadvantage, the big disadvantage of the way we do it at the moment. But if you ask me which I prefer, I would always go for the small highly professional, regular army which we hope would be an adequate core for any expansion that we had to undertake.


A British soldier on watch in Beirut

Soldiers at the sharp end

The Army helped Britain to acquire its empire in the nineteenth century, and is now paying the price. From the viewpoint of the General Staff there are too many corners of a foreign field which see themselves as being forever England.

Garrisons have returned to Britain in a steady stream since the Second World War as, one by one, the colonies have quit the Pax Britannica. But they remain in Hongkong, Gibraltar, Cyprus, the newly independent state of Belize, while in the Falklands Isles the size of the British presence has demonstrably swelled. Training teams and other "loan service personnel" (LSP) moreover exist in about 17 different countries, – a feat which few other armies can equal.

The largest British garrison remains that in Hongkong, where most of the 9,000 British troops are land-based. But there are still more than 3,000 in Cyprus, including those serving with the United Nations, about 1,500 in Belize and 1,000 in Gibraltar. A Gurkha battalion and a training team stay on in independent Brunei at the Sultan's expense while the size of the Falklands force is officially if loosely described as "around 4,000" – although a substantial proportion of these are Royal Navy and RAF.

The pattern is not immutable. Hongkong reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, a prospect which poses some interesting questions over not just the British presence there but the future of the Gurkha element within the British Army. Three of the five Gurkha battalions are stationed more or less permanently in Hongkong and it is hard to envisage their redeployment in West Germany or Northern Ireland post-1997.

The future of the Falklands garrison must be in doubt, despite the Government's repeated assurances on sovereignty – and similar uncertainty surrounds Gibraltar. As for Belize, Whitehall makes little secret of its ambition to withdraw the British force as soon as a lasting agreement can be signed with neighbouring Guatemala, or if and when Belize looks strong enough to look after its own.

Similar movement can be expected from time to time among the training teams and other LSP. The largest contingents of these are in Oman, Kuwait and Zimbabwe – where about 60 British troops are still trying to impose the disciplines of Sandhurst and Pirbright upon the former guerilla fighters of Mr Robert Mugabe. Foreign governments change and allegiances change with them – as in Iran or, or rather less dramatically, Zimbabwe.

Nationally, the provision of military personnel is an important component of foreign policy. Some of the benefits are positive in that the link between the governments offers the opportunity of improving trade relationships. But the negative effect of ensuring that the country concerned remains in the Western sphere of influence and does not need to seek assistance from the Eastern bloc is if anything still more crucial. A small training establishment in darkest Africa can be worth literally more than its weight in gold, in the curious currency of power politics.

The Commonwealth, as the successor to the Empire, has placed Britain in a unique position to perform such a service as a flag-carrier for the Western alliance. Only France for similar post-colonial reasons and the United States, on account of its wealth and superpower status, can exert comparable influence in the Third World.

These residual responsibilities of Empire restrict Britain's ability to become involved elsewhere. Successive governments have argued, with some justice, that the country already makes a substantial contribution to Nato's out-of-area interests and can not be expected to do much more. The effects have not always been impressive. British connexions, although less significant than those with the United States, failed to save the Shah of Iran as a Western friend in the Gulf. Nor did the British presence do much for Cyprus in 1974.

On the other hand, Belize remains an oasis of stability in Central America while Britain can take considerable credit for the defeat of communist-backed rebels in Southern Oman in the 10 years between 1965 and 1975.

The largest British garrison is in Hongkong, where most of the 9,000 British troops are land-based. But there are still more than 3,000 in Cyprus, including those serving with the United Nations, about 1,500 in Belize and 1,000 in Gibraltar

The Special Air Service deserve special mention too for providing a pool of expertise upon which friendly nations have drawn in the past, in their fight against international terrorism. The SAS were at one time prominent in Oman in helping to train loyalist guerillas in the Dhofar region.

Although the Government has had to resist calls for a Rapid Deployment Force on the lines of that created by the United States, the Falklands crises demonstrated the advantage of having a kind of task-force of "ever-readies" which could be dispatched to trouble-spots in a hurry.

A study was started after the war in the South Atlantic with the result that Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, announced last year that 5th Infantry Brigade at Aldershot was henceforth to be known as 5th Airborne Brigade and would be tasked with this out-of-area role.

The brigade's primary job remains that of the mobile reserve for the commander-in-chief of the United Kingdom Land Forces. But two of the three battalions are in-role units of the Parachute Regiment, while the addition of an armoured reconnaissance regiment, a helicopter support squadron, a Blowpipe air-defence troop, signals and ordnance personnel and a field ambulance have given it the look of an all-purpose, light fighting unit.

The brigade's ability for foreign intervention will remain limited. But it could have an important role in the evacuation of British civilians from some distant land or the protection of some installations which are important to Western interests and could equally combine usefully with some other larger force, British or perhaps American, to exert a stabilizing influence over a crises of even bigger proportions. It sounds like a British compromise which could just work.

HS

The heavyweight at the heart of the 'battle'

One of the striking features of this month's Exercise Lionheart is that it will involve three of the world's latest and most potent tanks: the West German Leopard 2, the American M-1 Abrams and the British Challenger.

Leopard-2 and the Abrams have been entering service in increasing numbers during the past few years, but for Challenger the process has only just begun, with just one regiment, the Royal Hussars, so far equipped with them.

On present plans the army will ultimately have five regiments, totalling about 300 tanks, equipped with Challenger, a figure which has to be set against the German plans for 1,800 Leopard-2s and the US Army's ambition to have more than 7,000 Abrams by the mid-1990's. America's planned production rate of 60 a month compares with the present rate of Challenger production by the Royal Ordnance Factory at Leeds of seven a month.

Challenger is the heavyweight of the trio, at 60 tons about five tons heavier than either Leopard-2 or the Abrams. It is significantly slower on roads than the US and German tanks, although some British officers contend that its exceptional suspension will enable Challenger to travel at least as fast across rough country as the other two.

Challenger is in direct line of descent from the Chieftain, which has been in service since the 1960s, and which has been, and continues to be, steadily upgraded to extend its capabilities and useful life. Though Challenger's legitimacy is not, therefore, in doubt, it joined the *army's family of tracked* vehicles by a circuitous route.

The army had hoped the successor to Chieftain would come in the form of a completely new tank developed in conjunction with West Germany, but in the event the two countries could not establish enough common ground in their requirements.

While Britain and Germany were still exploring the possibility of collaboration, the Shah of Iran agreed on a contract to buy 1,300 tanks developed from the Chieftain, this contract collapsed in 1979 when the Shah's regime was overthrown, but the tanks which had been destined for Iran provided the basis from which Challenger has emerged.

It is often referred to as an "interim" successor to Chieftain, and already studies have begun on a possible new tank for the later 1990s. The indications are that this would probably emerge as a substantially lighter vehicle than Challenger, and there will almost certainly be renewed efforts to find a basis for cooperation with other countries.

Even if only an "interim" tank, Challenger incorporates several improvements on Chieftain. It is the first British tank to carry the British-developed Chobham armour protection, which is considered the most advanced in the world, and which is also being used by the Americans and Germans.

It is faster than Chieftain both on roads, and, above all, across country. It is said that Challenger can reverse faster across country than Chieftain can go forward. This should not be dismissed as an entirely eccentric capability, for the ability to manouevre backwards at speed is important as tanks seek to make rapid changes in their firing positions.

The hydrogas suspension on which much of its cross-country speed depends is remarkable for the smoothness of the ride, even in rutted, scarred terrain.

One of the drawbacks of Challenger is that it is at least 50 per cent heavier on fuel than Chieftain. Though Challenger has only this summer entered service with the British Army of the Rhine, already a programme of improvements for both it and Chieftain is in train.

Among those planned are the fitting of a new high-pressure gun and fire-control systems, modifications to Challenger's gear-box, and the introduction of a new thermal observation and gunnery sight. It is also hoped that developments in the design of tank tracks will lead to a doubling of their life to well over 2,000 kilometres.


The MCV–80: the vehicle that will keep the troops up with the tanks

With modern tanks able to travel at 35 miles an hour or faster, it is important that infantry should be able to keep pace in vehicles which provide a high degree of armoured protection. The vehicle which the British army will be expecting to provide cross-country support for the tanks is the mechanized combat vehicle, MCV-80, which is being produced by GKN Sankey.

This 24-tonne vehicle, which is capable of 45 mph, will enter service later this decade. Protected by lightweight aluminium-alloy armour, it will carry 10 infantrymen and their equipment into battle.

RC

Why the girls queue four-deep to join up

One of the factors which the Army, in common with the other armed services must come to terms with in the next few years, is the sharp reduction in the number of young people in the population from which it draws its recruits.

Within the next 10 years, the number of 18-year-old men in Britain will decline from the present figure of more than 460,000 to under 330,000. However, because the Army, with a total strength of only 162,000 is small in relation to the total population of the country, the official view, as expressed by General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff, is that provided the Army continues to offer satisfying careers, and provided the Government continues to ensure that the financial rewards for a service career are maintained, there should be no problem in achieving necessary recruiting levels.

By and large, the Army can do this at present, although there are difficulties in relation to a few specific skills, for example, in recruiting soldiers with some of the skills needed for the Royal Corps of Signals.

The last financial year was one of the more successful years for recruiting, with a massive surge in the total number of recruits from about 13,000 in 1982/83 to more than 22,000 in 1983/84.

This surge was very much the result of an easing of the severe restraints of previous years, largely in recognition of the extra demands made on the army through the commitment to garrisoning the Falkland Islands.

Though the Army shows some satisfaction at being able to meet its overall recruitment targets, surges such as last year's are in principle undesirable. The Army projects its manpower requirements 10 years ahead, and these are then subject to modification in the light of political, economic and other developments.

Large short-term variations in either the rate of recruiting or in the numbers of people leaving the service not only make it more difficult to ensure a properly balanced army with the right mix of skills, but make it very difficult to pitch the provision of training resources at the most efficient level.

Short term variations can cast a long shadow. For example, in the late 1970's, when service pay fell behind civilian levels, the services were neither able to recruit sufficient people nor to retain enough of those they had. Those years are now referred to as "the black hole", and because of the rate at which very young officers were then leaving the Army, it is to this day short by about 15 per cent of the required number of people at the rank of captain.

The number of people leaving the service early is again increasing. On 1982/83 about 1,500 soldiers sought "premature voluntary release", or PVR as it is known, and in the *current financial year it looks as* though this number may rise to approaching 3,000. The number of officers seeking PVR is also rising, but more slowly, from under 450 in 1982/83 towards 600 this year.

These numbers must, however be seen in perspective. They compare with more than 5,700 non-commissioned ranks and 830 officers who sought premature release in the black-hole year of 1978/79.

One of the buoyant areas of army recruiting at present lies in the number of girls wanting to join. One officer said: "There are very highgrade girls queueing four deep to join."

This could be important because though women account for only about 6,400 of the total strength of the army, there are important voices which say that more use should be made of women in tasks away from the front line, in order to release more men for service in and close to the combat formations. It seems likely, therefore, that there may be some modest increase in the number of women in the Army; in the next year or two.

RC

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"They told me I had 48 hours to live."

Captain Jonathan Bailey celebrated the Christmas of 1979 in the heat of the Rhodesian bush.

He was in command of a Ceasefire Assembly Place, 300 miles from Salisbury and 5,000 miles from home.

His orders were brief and to the point.

To muster guerrillas from the bush and persuade them to remain at the Assembly Place until the Zimbabwe elections could take place in March, 1980.

Understandably, the guerrillas were highly suspicious and Bailey's first task was to gain their confidence.

Overt displays of force and weaponry were out of the question.

"The local Police, who acted as our guides, viewed us with total disbelief," he recalls.

"They had seen civil war raging in the bush for the previous eight years.

Now they were confronted by a British Army Officer and 11 men who were to enforce a ceasefire, armed only with rifles and good will.

They left with the comforting prediction that we'd probably be dead inside 48 hours."

The next day a note arrived (reprinted right) inviting Bailey to meet the guerrillas further out in the bush.

He weighed up the pros and cons and politely declined.

"I thought they were sparring with us," he says. "When we stood our ground, they had to come to us."

Five hours later the first group arrived, followed by another and another. At the end of the first week, Bailey and his men had charge of 800 guerrillas.

Then the logistical problems began.

To provide fresh water for 800 in the back of beyond, Bailey requested assistance from the Royal Engineers.

Two five thousand gallon water tanks were constructed, together with a pipeline that stretched two kilometres to the local Umfuli river.

A detachment from the Royal Army Medical Corps was also flown in. And a regular air drop of food and medicines by RAF Hercules was organised.

"On top of all this, we had to concentrate on building a relationship of trust with the guerrillas," records Bailey.

"We organised as many activities as we could think of – football, volleyball, fitness training.

I even gave a lecture on the Reformation of the Church. They seemed very interested in religion."

Even so, the ensuing months were not without their tension.

The guerrillas retained possession of their weapons throughout and guns were occasionally fired by accident.

Typically, this caused them all to prime their weapons, often firing in the air.

In March, the elections took place successfully. But Bailey is quick to deflect any praise that comes his way.

"We were sitting ducks from the word go. The fact that we survived is due entirely to the peaceful intentions of the guerrillas.

Their leader set the seal on events when he visited the Assembly Place. He told his men to vote as they pleased and to accept the outcome, whatever it might be."

A career in the Gunners.

Jonathan Bailey applied to join the Royal Artillery after spending three years at Sussex University. (He gained an upper second in medieval history.) He had decided not to forge any links with the Army during his time at Sussex, preferring to read for a degree under his own steam.

Sandhurst, in consequence, came as something of a shock to his system.

"I was used to a couple of lectures a day, starting at ten in the morning.

Hardly a grounding for the dawn to dusk bombardment of Sandhurst.

In the end, I got my head down and concentrated on survival."

A Kalashnikov used by the Guerrillas.

The Note.

The self-propelled M110 gun, deployed in Germany.

Survive he did, passing out as an Officer in 1973. He chose to join the Royal Artillery, primarily because of the variety of activities offered by that Regiment.

In his first four years he was a Command Post Officer, a Gun Position Officer and a Troop Commander.

He spent time in Cyprus, Northern Ireland and Germany.

Despite the need to get to grips with advanced and ever-changing weapons during this time, Bailey recalls the problems of leadership as being the most demanding.

"From day one you are responsible for the fitness, training and, ultimately, the safety of your men.

You can also find yourself doubling as a welfare officer and a marriage guidance counsellor."

Promoted to the rank of Captain, he spent the next two years back in the classroom.

First as an instructor in surveillance and intelligence techniques. Then as a student of infantry tactics and staff duties.

As Bailey points out, you rarely get bored with a job in the Army. They don't give you the time.

War in the Falklands.

When he returned from Zimbabwe, Jonathan Bailey took up the post of Adjutant in 4 Field Regiment Royal Artillery.

In April 1982, he was deployed with the Regiment to the South Atlantic, with the rank of Major.

Given 18 hours notice, he took command of the troops on the Baltic Ferry, being responsible during the voyage for morale, discipline and battle readiness.

On arrival in the Falklands, he was to co-ordinate the fire support cell for 5 Infantry Brigade.

In plain English, to organise the shelling of Argentine positions prior to precisely timed infantry advances.

The problem for Bailey was that the shelling involved not just the Royal Artillery, but also the Royal Navy and RAF Harriers.

"We had to sit down and thrash out a co-ordinated fire plan under extremely difficult circumstances.

The movement of ships and the availability of Harriers and supply helicopters all had to be taken into account.

Then there was the weather..."

Of course, the Royal Artillery had their own problems, too. "Years of training stand you in good stead for operations like the Falklands. But even so, the sheer scale of the action caused us a few headaches.

In the last twelve hours of the battle for Port Stanley, five batteries fired the equivalent of one regiment's training ammunition for four years.

After firing three hundred rounds, it took a detachment three hours just to move the empty salvage back thirty metres behind their gun."

Looking back, Major Bailey regards his early years in the Royal Artillery, when everything was new, as the most demanding of his career.

But he recalls Zimbabwe and the Falklands as the most rewarding chapters to date.

"What appeals to me about the Army is that the unexpected always seems to happen, just when you think life is becoming routine.

Any Officer can suddenly find himself on active service with the chance to influence events, to stamp his mark. What other career could offer as much?"

If you would like to know more about life as an Army Officer, write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Dept. T14 Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR. Tell him your date of birth, your school, university, polytechnic or college of higher education and the qualifications you already have or are expecting.

Army Officer



Four years ammunition in twelve hours.

THE TIMES
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16	9	Do (50p)	£13			82.9	6.4	13.6
350	235	Hill Samuel	305	r	+2	15.0	4.9	8.6
70	48½	HK Shanghai	62			4.3h	6.9	..
313	228½	Joseph (Leopold)	239	●		16.1	6.8	12.5
164	134	King & Shaxson	142			11.8	8.3	12.0
460	352	Kleinwort Benson	378			17.9	4.7	9.5
532	422	Lloyds	454	●	+2	34.9	7.7	3.6
63	49	Lon Scot Fin	55		+1	3.8	6.9	10.7
42	27	Manson	28			1.4	3.1	..
510	426	Mercury Secs	448			16.4	3.7	9.4
429	277	Midland	317	●		36.4	11.5	3.2
165	110	Minster Assets	162			7.1	4.4	14.8
256	193	National Comm	213			..	..	..
596	420	Nat West	479	r	+2	36.2	7.6	3.7
65½	57	Ottoman	£63			450	7.1	8.8
182	144	Provident	174		+5	13.6	7.8	7.4
100	72½	Rea Bros	93	●	-3	1.8	1.9	80.1
20⅝	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£16⅞		-⅛	..	..	..
245	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	228			11.0	4.8	8.1
908	625	Schroders	655		-20	23.6	3.6	11.0
370	350	Seccombe M	350			28.6	8.2	11.5
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	60			6.4	10.7	6.5
579	442	Stand Chart	462	●	+5	40.0	8.7	6.4
783	612	Union	663			48.6	7.3	10.8
57	42	Wagon	52	●	+1	3.9	7.8	14.1
31⁹⁄₁₆	23⅞	Wells Fargo	£30⅞		-1⅛	..	..	..
255	195	Wintrust	215	●		6.1	2.8	14.5

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	158	Aberdeen Constr	160		..	9.3	5.8	8.7
249	185	Amec	217		-3	15.0	6.9	8.9
76	50	Amcliffe	52			3.8	7.3	8.0
120	90	Atwoods	96			3.6	4.0	19.7
338	233	BPB Industries	270		+4	10.0	3.7	9.8
182	122	Baggeridge Brick	152			8.0	5.3	8.4
168	82	Barratt Devs	86			10.9	12.7	4.3
45	27	Bailey(Ben) Constr	35			2.3	6.5	8.0
		Beechwood	..	f		..	..	..
164	118	Bellway	138		+1	10.0	7.4	7.8

BREWERIES

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A-D

E-K

L-R

S-Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
287	175	BAT	280		+12	11.8	4.8	6.9
169	135	Imperial	165		+7	11.5	6.9	10.9
165	110	Rothmans 'B'	159	●	+3	6.6	6.4	4.9

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. ◆ Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. o Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Treasury bills to cut the cost of mortgages

The Treasury is laughing. At least £500m has been channelled into the 28th issue of National Savings certificates since they were launched on their irresistable way on August 8. The mandarins, however, may soon be laughing on the other side of their faces. Paying an inflated rate of interest, at the taxpayers' expense, may be an absurdly simple way of financing the public sector deficit, but the pressure it is now putting on building societies is beginning to look unhealthy. Against such *ruthless State competition for savings they* have no choice but to offer high rates. The other side of that equasion is high mortgage rates, which in turn are reflected in the published rate of inflation.

The latest response of the building societies is noted later. Both they, the *Treasury* and the Bank of England cannot fail to be interested in an intelligent and persuasive solution to the savings dilemma offered by Mr *Stephen Lewis* of Phillips & Drew, the newly crowned king of the gilt-edged analysts. He suggests that the authorities might spread the burden of funding by tappping more actively the cash of companies.

The bulk of companies' liquid funds still finds its way into bank deposits "probably because the public sector securities available to them do not suit *their investment requirements.*"

Mr Lewis believes that the Government might attract a larger proportion of company money "if the range of public sector securities available to companies were broadened." The most obvious gap in the range is six-month and 12-month central government paper, ie, the kind of Treasury bills found in the United States and major Continental European countries.

For a variety of reasons the Government has been reluctant to open-up the market *in short term paper. The three*-month Treasury bill issue itself has withered away from £600m a week in 1976 to *£100m a week now.*

One of the conseqences of the shrinkage of this market is the Bank of England's increasing reliance on buying commercial bills to relieve shortages of credit in the money market. Mr Lewis estimates that the Bank's holdings of commercial bills have risen by £7 billion over the past four years. "Not only does this represent the effective "nationalization" of a significant slice of private sector debt, it also provides a stimulus to the development of the commercial bill market and distortions in the pattern and, from time to time, in the extent of overall monetary sector lending to the industrial and commercial company sector. *These adverse consequences* might be avoided if the Government were to issue six-month and 12-month Treasury bills on a large scale."

Seeking a 'truth in saving' standard

Meanwhile, leapfrog among the building society *giants continues as each tries* to obtain a competitive edge in the hunt for savings. The latest to announce an *increase is the Woolwich*, which has put 0.55 per cent on its seven-day, 90-day and monthly income accounts, claiming that its investment rates are now better than those announced earlier by Abbey National.

The next few days should produce a response from the Halifax, Nationwide and second division Cheltenham & Gloucester, which is sitting on the *sidelines waiting to see where the fig five* will settle before announcing new rates on the Cheltenham Gold Account.

Building society rates now have little relationship with money market rates and societies, worried at their ever-narrowing margins, are asking where it will all end. The upward trend in rates will have to slow down at some stage – presumably when mortgage rates are pushed up to a level where homebuyers are no longer prepared to borrow. That could be a long way off and in the meantime borrowers are paying more than is necessary

A more disturbing trend is occupying the mind of Mr Michael Bridgman, the *registrar of friendly societies.* When Leeds Permanent and Abbey National announced their latest increases, the rises appeared to be larger than they actually were, because both moved from quoting the annual rate of interest to a compounded annual rate.

It has long been argued that there should be a "truth in saving" policy in line with the "truth in lending" initiative *which culminated in the Consumer Credit* Act requirement that all lenders should quote a borrowing rate calculated according to an agreed formula – the annual percentage rate (APR). Building Society investors may now be confused by the different rates quoted by societies which are basically offering the same return. The registrar, concerned to stop the rot, is working hard on a directive to be issued very *soon which will oblige societies to* quote an investment APR.

Gnomic remarks from Matthews

The disappearance of Dr Ashraf Marwan has brought a brief outbreak of silence – not unwelcome you may think – over the manoeuvrings round Fleet Holdings as the poker players study their hands. Lord Matthews, however, could hardly avoid some comment *to his other shareholders* in the company's annual report. With a turn of phrase worthy of Lord Gnome, he *seeks to refute rumours that* Fleet will be pushed into making a big takeover for shares to make itself more expensive and dilute Mr Robert Maxwell's shareholding, now nearly 16 per cent.

"Such comment will not force us into making acquisitions that are not in the best interests of shareholders and employees", he says emphatically.

"Nevertheless", he continues without pause, "the group does have the ability to grow by acquisitions into areas outside of newspapers and magazines where careful evaluation of all the relevant factors shows that it is commercially desirable. This will continue to be a prime objective for the *future.*" Quite so.

One area unlikely to receive his attention is cable television, ruled out by Fleet as offering "no prospects of achieving a satisfactory return in the foreseeable future". Likewise Fleet's investment in TV-am is hardly likely to encourage it to pile the £70m odd of cash and Reuters shares available in 1986 into the small screen. Films offer more possibilities.

So long as Lord Matthews, now 64, wants to keep Fleet independent of Mr *Roland "Tiny" Rowland or someone else* approved by the *Mirror*'s proprietor, his best defence is to maintain Fleet's sparkling 1983-84 profits performance. Lord Matthews is about to start a new share option scheme to provide more incentives. They may be needed. With newsprint costs rising again, national newspapers will require "stringent control of costs" to make more headway. Connoisseurs of Fleet Street costs *will* note that, apart from directors, more than 100 Fleet employees are paid above *£30,000 a year and 76 more than £35,000.*

£43m Lloyd's underwriting loss is first for 14 years

By Richard Thomson

Lloyd's of London, the international insurance market, has announced its first underwriting loss for 14 years. The £43.5m loss for 1981, on *premium income of £2.3 billion*, means that some Lloyd's names will have to put up cash to meet claims.

However, the underwriting losses are broadly spread across the market and, according to the Association of Lloyd's Members, very few individual names or syndicates have been *badly hit.*

Despite the loss, Lloyd's reported an overall market profit for the year of £154m, due to investment income. The results will mean a reduced return on investment for *Lloyd's names. The 1981* profit is 42.5 per cent down on the previous year's profit of £264m, producing a return of about 6 per cent against 7 per cent in 1980.

However, the number of Lloyd's members has increased steadily, more than doubling from *11,000* to *23,000* since 1976. Its underwriting capacity has grown over the same period from £1.9bn to £5bn.

Mr Peter Miller, chairman of Lloyd's, gave a warning that the position could worsen. The insurance industry had been through a trough in 1982 and 1983 and this would be reflected in Lloyd's results for those years, which were likely to be worse than the 1981 results.

On marine underwriting *business. Mr Derek Pollock*, chairman of Lloyd's Underwriting Association, reported a profit of £104m – marginally down on the previous year. On present market conditions, he said, there was evidence of an improvement in the rates charged on hull business, but fierce competition was still keeping marine rates low.


Peter Miller: warning that position could worsen.

In other areas, the accident and health account produced a fall in profits of nearly £10m from £24.6m in 1980 to £15m in 1981. But motor insurance showed an increase in profits from £36m to over £40m in 1981.

Mr Peter Smith, chairman of *Lloyd's Motor Underwriters'* Association, said that since then the profitable cycle of the last 10 years was ending and motor rates were now too low.

He forecast that rates would rise by 7.5 to 10 per cent this year.

The aviation account turned around from a loss of £9m in 1980 to a profit of £7m in 1981 as a result of higher investment income. The property damage account increased by £43m *from £69m to £112m.*

Mr Miller pointed out that Lloyd's overall underwriting loss should be seen in the context of bad results reported worldwide by insurance companies. Despite the loss, Lloyd's was in a strong position, he said. Its underlying financial situation was extremely healthy and it was still able to attract new investment

Booker hits forecast

Booker McConnell, the agricultural, health and food group, has reported pretax profits of £11.1m for the half-year to June 30 up from £5.6m. A bid for the group by the Dee Corporation is being considered by the Monopolies Commission. The figures reinforce the forecasts made by Booker at the time of the bid. The interim dividend is raised from 1.65p to 2.75p putting it on course to meet the promised 7p *payout for the year.*

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1095.3 up 12.7 (high: 1095.3; low: 1085.0)
FT Index: 848.9 up 9.0
FT Gilts: 79.01 up 0.12
FT All Share: 516.67 up 4.33
Bargains: 18,358
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 101.77 down 4.33
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1,214.86 up 5 85
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,458.99 down 87.06
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 935.93 down 10.94
Amsterdam: 165 down 0.2
Sydney: AO Index 721.0 down 0.9
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 994.2 down 6 6

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.2860 up 45pts
Index 77.6 down 0.1
DM 3 7925 up 0 0075
FrF 11.63 up 0.0275
Yen 313.75 up 0.45
Dollar
Index 138.7 up 0.1
DM 2.9475 down 0.0075
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1 2860
Dollar DM 2.9460

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½
Finance houses base rate 11½
Discount market loans week fixed 10
3 month interbank 11 - 10⅞

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12¹⁄₁₆ - 11¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 month DM 5⁹⁄₁₆ - 5⁷⁄₁₆
3 month Fr F12¹⁄₁₆ - 11¹⁵⁄₁₆

US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11⅝
Treasury long bond 19⅞ - 99⅞

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4, 1984, inclusive: 10.606 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $340.30 pm $340.50
close $340.50 - 341 (£265 - 265.50)
New York (latest): $341.50
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$350.75 - 352.25 (£273 - 274)
Sovereigns* (new):
$80.25 - 81.25 (£62.50 - 63.25)
*Excludes VAT

Garfunkels pays £5.8m for Strikes restaurants

By Jonathan Clare

History turned full circle for the Strikes Restaurants hamburger chain yesterday when Garfunkels Restaurants revealed itself as the unexpected bidder which has been wooing the group.

The 22-strong Strikes chain *was established* between 1968 and 1978 by Mr Phillip Kaye who now runs Garfunkels with his brother, Mr Reggie Kaye. Mr Phillip Kaye said: "We are more or less buying back what I set up – I certainly know where *the light switches are.*"

Garfunkels and Strikes almost came together two years ago when both were planning a flotation on the Unlisted Securities Market. A joint flotation of the merged company was considered but, Mr Kaye said, it was decided that Strikes, part of Comfort Hotels International, was too big. The two came to the USA as separate companies.

The acquisition of the 22 Strikes restaurants will take the Garfunkels chain to 50. A large proportion of the restaurants will be turned into Garfunkels' new Deep Pan Pizza format. *The Strikes name will be phased* out over two years.

Comfort, which until yesterday owned 86.7 per cent of the shares, is keeping the rights to the Strikes name which it has also franchised. Mr Kaye said he believed the Strikes concept had been right for the 1970s but was now jaded after peaking in 1983.

Garfunkels is paying the equivalent of £5.8m in shares for the restaurants. But Comfort will buy back the three Heroes restaurants, an Oxford Street restaurant, rights to the names Heroes and Strikes and the Strikes *shareholding in Crois*sant de Provence for a total of £860,000. Comfort will also pay back a £1.1m loan made to it by Strikes.

Mr Kaye said that he still saw a big future for restaurants in London offering alternative meals to fast food outlets at about £5 a head. However, he also wants to expand Garfun*kels in the suburbs.*

"At the moment we have 47 restaurants in the West End.

He is also considering introducing the British palate to a chain of American rib houses selling barbecued pork spare *ribs.*

SE defends move to dual capacity

By Jeremy Warner

The Stock Exchange yesterday *hit back* at a scathing attack launched a week ago by Mr David Hopkinson, chairman of M & G Investment Management, on the revolutionary changes being planned for the market.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the exchange, said that the proposed new dealing system would mean more *protection for investors* and that the exchange would bring in rules and codes to deal with conflicts of interest when dual capacity is introduced.

Mr Hopkinson had criticized "the dangers" of being rushed by the Government, the Bank of England and large institutions into making changes which, he said, would increase the risk of fraud or bankruptcy in the market and reduce the level of protection enjoyed by investors.

Sir Nichlas told Mr Hopkinson in a letter which he has chosen to make public, that the exchange had been given insufficient credit for having reached a firm and detailed decision on a new dealing system with its supporting technology which would afford "a very high level of protection *for investors.*"

At the same time, Sir Nicholas has issued a warning to other parts of the City on the dangers of not settig their own houses in order by devising adequate forms of voluntary self-regulation.

The failure of people outside the Stock Exchange to submit to an acceptable degree of voluntary regulation would *inevitably lead to* "the hurried imposition of wholly statutory regulation," he said. Sir Nicholas was referring particularly to the commodity and Eurobond markets where there have been several instances of alleged irregularities.

Coincidentally, Sir Nicholas announced yesterday that the Stock Exchange is strengthen*ing its own regulatory frame*work by setting up a surveillance department for monitoring and enforcing its rules.

The new department will be headed by Mr Robert Wilkinson, the Stock Exchange's inspector, and will bring together under a single executive managewent the work of the firms' accounts department, the Stock Exchange accountants, the inspectorate, the investigation department, the share dealing inquiries of the quotations department, and non-members complaints.

● A new joint venture called *Tullet & Tokyo Securities* is to apply for a licence to operate as a dealer-broker in the new gilt-edged market

Pound up 45 points on dollar

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Money market rates eased and the pound had a steady day on the foreign exchange markets yesterday, as he rush into dollars subsided and the US currency met some profit-taking.

By the close the pound was up 45 points against at the dollar at $1.2860. It also ended slightly firmer against other currencies. Against the Deutschemark, sterling firmed three-quarters of a pfennig to DM3.7925. On its trade-weighted index, calculated earlier in the day, the pound *still showed a fall of 0.1 to 77.6* compared with its overnight level.

Dealers said there was still nervousness about the pound, but the latest developments in the coal strike had helped it.

Preliminary figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office confirm that the miners' strike has contributed to a worsening in Britain's balance of payments with the rest of the world.

The swing from a £472m surplus in the first quarter to an estimated £283m current account deficit in the second *quarter* was largely *due to a* £767m fall in the surplus earned on oil, as oil imports rose by about 40 per cent.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Carless on course to top £7.5m

Carless Capel said yesterday *it expects its profits* this year to exceed £7.5m; an increase of more than 50 per cent on last year. The forecast was made by Mr John Leonard, the chairman, in the offer document setting out the terms of Carless's bid *for Premier* Consolidated, another independent oil company. Carless's one-for-three share offer, worth £90m, has been rejected by Premier.

Mr Leonard says there is strong commercial logic for the *bid, and* says Carless's exploration record is much better than that of Premier. Premier shareholders would end up with 40 per cent of the combined companies after the merger, and are being offered a premium 40 to *60 per cent over the average* Premier share price this year.

● TRADING STARTED this morning on the direct link between the Singapore International Monetary Exchange and *the Chicago Mercantile* Exchange. The new arrangements, known as mutual offset, allow for identical futures contracts to be bought and sold in both centres. Initial trading will be in yen, Deutsche mark and *Eurodollar* contracts. A gold futures contract will follows.

● *BUNZL* is raising its interim dividend for the six months trading to June 30 from 2.5p to 3.25p, after interim profits jumped from £7.9m to £12.1m.

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Chubb forecasts record profits

By Our City Staff

Chubb, the lock and safe manufacturer, yesterday forecast record profits and dividends as the part of its defence against a *£146*m takeover *bid* from Racal Electronics.

It said that Racal's attempt to establish a commercial and industrial logic for its offer was misguided and ill informed.

The comments are contained in a 12-page defence *document* sent to shareholders yesterday.

The forecast of "record profits" for the year to the end of next March means that the group is predicting a result of at *least £15.25m, a record estab*lished in 1979.

The interim and the final dividend for this year are to be increased by at least 30 per cent, and the improvement in the order book, which was up 23 *per cent in the first quarter of* the year, is being maintained.

Chubb says that its name is the most valuable in the securities business and that the bid has been launched because "it would appear that Racal is running out of steam and desparately needs a good acquisition."

Racal's technology has only limited application to Chubb

Chubb has received several approaches from other companies since Racal made its bid

Profits record after 'best discovery since Magnus'

Big North Sea find for BP

By Jonathan Davis,
Financial Correspondent

British Petroleum pleased the stock market yesterday by announcing record second quarter profits and confirming that it has made an important find in the North Sea.

Mr Roger Bexon, BP's deputy chairman, said that the find in block 16/7b – in the Brae complex of fields – was a "substantial" accumulation of oil. "It is by far our best discovery from the North Sea since the Magnus field," he said.

The find completes what has been the best year for exploration which BP has had in the North Sea for a decade, and makes up in part, BP executives say, for their recent drilling disappointment in China and Alaska.

BP shares rose 20p to 493p after the publication of the figures, showing profits on the group's favoured *replacement* cost basis of £306m. That was slightly down on the first quarter's £324m, but up on last year's second quarter result of £283m.


Roger Bexon: making up for disappointments.

Higher North Sea production and a £33m greater profit contribution from Sohio, BP's US subsidiary, helped to offset a downturn in BP's refining *and marketing* operations, particularly in Europe. Profits in oil trading and shipping were £90m down on the same period last year.

BP is increasing its half-time dividend from 7p to 10p, which *it says reflects* not only the improved half-time performance but also the desire to obtain a better balance between interim and final payments.

Mr Bexon admitted that BP's failure to find any oil with its *first five wells off China* was a disappointment.

Having failed to find oil in the large geological structures it had identified as prime targets, BP will now enter a "second phase" of drilling deeper *wells for potentially smaller* discoveries. "I would expect to be exploring in China for many years yet," he said.

Whereas two years ago China and Alaska were BP's main hopes for finding significant *new oil reserves.* Mr Bexon said that the North Sea was once again back at the top of its list. Gas would also be an important source of hydrocarbons for BP.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Dollar-rich Americans return to chase their old favourites

By Derek Pain

The Americans are back buying British. The pound's latest discomfort against the dollar has encouraged another transatlantic share buying spree and yesterday all the old American FT index favourites enjoyed heady progress.

Imperial Chemical Industries, once again, led the pack. It was up 10p to 626p before a late round of profit-taking clipped the price to 622p.

Beecham Group, recently the subject of American takeover rumours, was another to benefit. It rose 9p to 355p. Others higher on transatlantic interest included **Glaxo Group**, and **Bowater Industries**.

British Petroleum was the other outstanding FT index stock. It surged 20p to 493p on its much betterthan-expected interim profits – £668m against £293m – and its dividend hoist. Another North Sea oil find, the best for ten years, also helped sentiment.

Hoare Govett, the broker, believes Reuter will announce interim profits of £30m next week, with full-year profits coming out at £73m (against a £70m forecast). For the following year the broker is shooting for £93m, and £116m in 1986. Reuter shares were 1p lower at 251p yesterday.

At the close, the FT 30-share index was displaying a nine-point gain to 848.9, easily its best level of the day. The FT SE 100-share index mirrored the mood ending with a 12.7-point advance to 1,095.3.

Besides the American interest and the BP performance, the market was encouraged by the prospect of talks in the pit strike, a firm Wall Street opening and the slightly improved prospect on interest rates.

An array of good company results and more excitement among the takeover favourites also improved the atmosphere.

Government stocks were firmer after Wednesday's uncomfortable shakeout. There were gains of up to £⅜ at the long end of the market with shorts up to £¼ better.

Roundtree Mackintosh, the sweets group, was again in demand. Despite occasional flurries of profit-taking, it surged 12p to 340p, a closing peak. At one stage it was at 344p.

There was considerable interest once again in the stock with many convinced that a £4 a share offer is important.

Tate & Lyle, seemingly outbid in the battle for Brooke Bond, was another to record sharp progress. It rose 9p to 390p as speculation persisted that the hunter will soon be hunted. There were rumours yesterday of a 450p bid from America. **Unilever**, the other Brooke Bond bidder, was up 7p at 927p.

Reckitt and Colman, the polishes to wines group, was another in demand. The shares jumped 17p to 540p, on its Wednesday figures and on vague talk that it was about to launch a US takeover bid. Naturally, in the present excitable atmosphere, there was also a suggestion that Reckitt, with its proud array of brand names, would make an ideal bid candidate.

Avana Group, famed for its Robertson's jams and Swiss rolls, has been the subject of a considerable brokers' debate with, it seems, those in favour beginning to win the day. The shares rose 7p to 429p.

After beer shares' sobering experiences since the disappointing July beer figures were published, they displayed a little more exuberance. A buy tip help lifted **Scottish and Newcastle Breweries**, the first big group to spotlight the lower-than-expected beer sales, 1½p to 108½p. **Alled-Lyons**, **Bass** and **Whitbread** also gained coppers.

Shares of William Sommerville, a Midlothian paper maker, were unchanged at 170p yesterday as Industrial Equity, the Australian group headed by a New Zealander, Mr Ron Brierley, lifted its shareholding to 20 per cent. IE has stakes in 30 British companies. Best known is its near 16 per cent shareholding in Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn, the international trader.

H. P. Bulmer, which has moved ahead recently on vague takeover chatter, eased 2p to 178p after Mr Esmond Bulmer, the Tory MP and chairman, told shareholders that cider sales, which have surged in the past few years, were showing no advance this year on the same period of 1983.

He added: "The reduction in UK cider sales growth, taken together with increasing competition in the UK cider market and the cost of developing new brands in the UK drinks market, means that the company is unlikely to achieve growth in group pretax profits this year."

Imperial Group, the brewing to tobacco group, was again strong, up 7p to 166p. The market is convinced that a deal is in the offing. Yesterday, the price was spurred by transatlantic stories that a management buy-out was being arranged for its troublesome American catering and hotel group, **Howard Johnson**. Ho-Jo has been a bitter disappointment to Imps since it acquired the company in a controversial near-£300m deal five years ago.

Lucas Industries, the aircraft and vehicle accessories group, jumped 13p to 200p in late trading on rumours that the **American Rockwell Group** is about to launch a bid.

BAT Industries, up 12p to 250p, reflected satisfaction with the price rise achieved by its important Brazilian offshoot but **Thorn EMI** was unsettled by worries over the £100m Inmos acquisition.

Marks and Spencer edged forward 1p to 113p despite a loss by its Canadian operation.

Bridon, after an initial flurry, ended unchanged at 89p following interim pretax profits of £7m against £5.4m. The dividend is unchanged at 1.2p a share.

Friedland Doggart Group, makers of sound equipment, fell 2p to 173p after interim profits of £1,110,000 (£1,098,000). The dividend is 2.8p a share (2.27p).

But generally profit statements led to sharp advances.

Cookson Group, with doubled interims, rose 30p to 348p; **Francis Industrie**, another with doubled interims, was up 4p at 135p. **Garner Booth's** 94 per cent profits advance lifted the shares 12p to 161p. The 83.5 per cent increase by **Booker McConnell** was good enough to put 5p on the shares at 185p.

Highgate and Job, the animal oils group, was unchanged at 115p when Mr Mark Watson-Mitchell stepped down as a director. Last month, an American group acquired a 25 per cent shareholding, believed to be from Mr Watson-Mitchell.

In recent weeks, Mr Watson-Mitchell has sold his share stakes in **Reliant Motor** and **Harvey and Thompson**, the pawnbroker.

Squirrel Horn, the confectionery group, eased 2p to 30p as the company announced a £61,000 interim loss. In its last full year, it had a £127,000 deficit.

Burmah Oil, figures next week, rise 6p to 198p and **Bunzl**, where a brokers' presentation is expected, was up 2p to 305p after its 52 per cent interim profits advance.

The jeans maker **Lee Cooper** came in for a speculative run, up 10p at 118p.

Redman Heenan ran into selling pressure with the price collapsing from 7p to 3p at one time. Its shares closed at 6p.

Operators convinced that Unilever will have to pay more than 114p a share to catch Brooke Bond pushed the price up a penny to 118p in gentle trading. Sentiment was helped by new Indian restrictions on tea exports which reversed the downward drift of London tea prices.

Equity and Law Life came in for renewed takeover speculation with an 11p jump to 196p. Other insurance were subdued.

Unigate put on 1p to 126p on a mildly bullish address by Mr John Clement, the chairman, at yesterday's annual meeting, the 25th since the merger of United Dairies and Cow & Gate.

Some of the high street store names were in demand. **Burton Group** rose 9p to 277p and **J Hepworth** was 8p higher at 296p. **NSS**, the newsagents, gained 6p to 120p.

Crystalate was 10p higher at 278p. It hopes to announce the sale of its Royal Worcester Spode fine china side within the next few days.

William Collins, the publisher, fell 5p to 560p despite doubled interim profits, and **Portals** was down 7p to 568p on its rather disappointing interim results.

Falcon Resources, recently elevated to the USM from the o-t-c market, gained 12p to 110p

Offshoot lifts Cookson results to £20.2m

By Our City Staff

Cookson Group – the old Lead Industries metal and minerals company – has turned in doubled half-year profits helped by a record contribution from its important related company, Tioxide Group.

Group profits increased from £10.1m to £20.2m but the company says profits in several areas are still inadequate in relation to assets employed. However, thanks to better demand in Britain, profits improved in all the main manufacturing areas. The US subsidiaries turned in the most significant increase in profits but most overseas companies performed well.

So far, the improved profitability of the first half has continued into the second half but the company warns full-year results are subject to US and British economic activity and exchange rates. Group sales increased from £267.2m to £359.2m.

The interimn dividend has been raised from 3.7p to 4.25p on the increased capital after the June rights issue to raise £27.3m. Tioxide increased profits from £9.9m to a best ever £16.9m after volume gains and price increases in many key markets. Interest charges have also been reduced by almost £1m to £3.6m

Half-time profit doubled at William Collins

William Collins, the Glasgow publisher, yesterday reported more than doubled profits for the first half of this year.

On sales up from £43.1m to £53.4m, pretax profits rose from £2m to £4.2m. The rise in profits had been anticipated in the stock market and the company's share price lost 5p to 560p.

William Collins, Britain's largest independent commercial publisher, is 41.68 per cent owned by News International.

Granada Publishing, acquired by the group in April last year for £8.7m, contributed to the rise in both sales and profits.

The manufacturing division was profitable during the first half for the first time since the group moved to Bishopbriggs.

The board is raising the interim dividend from 3.5p to 4p on the "A" ordinary shares.

TEMPUS

BP proves the depth of its reserves

BP found itself yesterday in the enviable position of failing to live down to expectations. Gloomy talk when the first quarter's results were announced about trading in Europe were apparently confirmed by Shell's disappointing figures, but BP suprised everybody with earnings which demonstrated that life in the oil industry is not that bad after all.

Certainly BP's second quarter figures, with historic cost profits at £326m, were down on the previous three months, but not by as much as many had expected. Trading in the key European oil markets was hit by severe competition and pressure on margins, but the group managed a more than creditable performance.

The main reason for its success in stemming the European downturn was the improvement in efficiency brought about by a continuing cost cutting programme in its refining activities. It would also appear that BP made a much more flexible and effective use of the spot market.

This is not to underestimate the problems which BP has faced in Europe and the second half of the year will see further pressure on margins. These figures demonstrate that BP has enough in reserve to mitigate the difficulties which it faces.

Upstream, BP still looks in good shape. The Magnus field has more than offset reduction in other areas, particularly the Forties. Oil production from the North Sea is up on last quarter and on the figures of this time last year.

Although operating profit was slightly down on the previous three months, this must be seen in the context of a hefty £61m exploration expenditure write-off.

Elsewhere, the chemicals division defied predictions that it would see a downturn and more than held its own and it is impossible to ignore the contribution from Sohio. Second quarter operating profits were £639m, bolstered by the strength of the dollar.

Although the third quarter will be a little flat, there is a suspicion that BP is just holding something extra up its sleeve.

The tax charge is conservative and there might be just enough in reserve to smooth out any awkward fluctuations.

The increase in dividend by 3p to 10p makes the share price, up 20p to 493p, attractive in yield terms, now about 8 per cent. To add to this BP still seems to have more growth potential than Shell and assuming a stable period ahead for the oil sector it looks solid in the short term.

Booker McConnell

Yesterday's interim results from Booker McConnell provided just the sort of fillip to convince shareholders that they had been right in holding on to their investment at the time of the Dee Corporation's unwelcome bid earlier this year.

Pretax profits were almost doubled to £11.1m, dividends raised by more than 1p to 2.75p, and earnings per share also showed a healthy increase.

The Dee bid is still in the hands of the Monopolies Commission. There is still a danger that a bid may be revived if the go-ahead is given, and Booker needs all the ammunition it can get to help repel boarders.

There is no reason for complacency at Booker. Although the profit performance was impressive it is tempered by two things. Some £4m of the pretax increase came from the agriculture division. However, half of that was attributable to exchange fluctuations and an increase in Booker's shareholding in the United States company, IBEC.

The group's strategy dictates that it will concentrate more on the successful agriculture division and health products. Both are seen as growth sectors unlike the food distribution division which is distinctly mature.

Food distribution is by far the biggest contributor to turnover, but profits are disproportionately small. Booker might continue to support it for the time being but the management does not seem keen to make massive investments in turning it round.

If the group could shed itself of this cumbersome animal it would emerge a much more attractive growth prospect. Food distribution apart, it could justifiably fight off most bids, and its planned expansion in the US only confirms this.

Bunzl

Another virtuoso set of interim figures from Bunzl left the share price up 2p at 305p and sent the analysts home happy, nursing even more exciting profit forecasts for the full year.

Benefiting from acquisitions, interim pretax profits have risen by 53 per cent, earnings per share are up from 7.8p to 10.6p, and the board is forecasting further substantial second-half growth. For some that adds up to a 50 per cent-plus rise in profits to £26m, putting the shares on a reasonably forward-looking target price-earnings ratio of 12½.

Perhaps more significantly, the interim dividend rises from 2.5p to 3.25p, an increase of 30 per cent. The new management team at Bunzl, which has swept the group away from its dreary old cigarette filter business and into growth areas like packaging, enjoys the current premium rating, and is careful to provide the appropriate income streams.

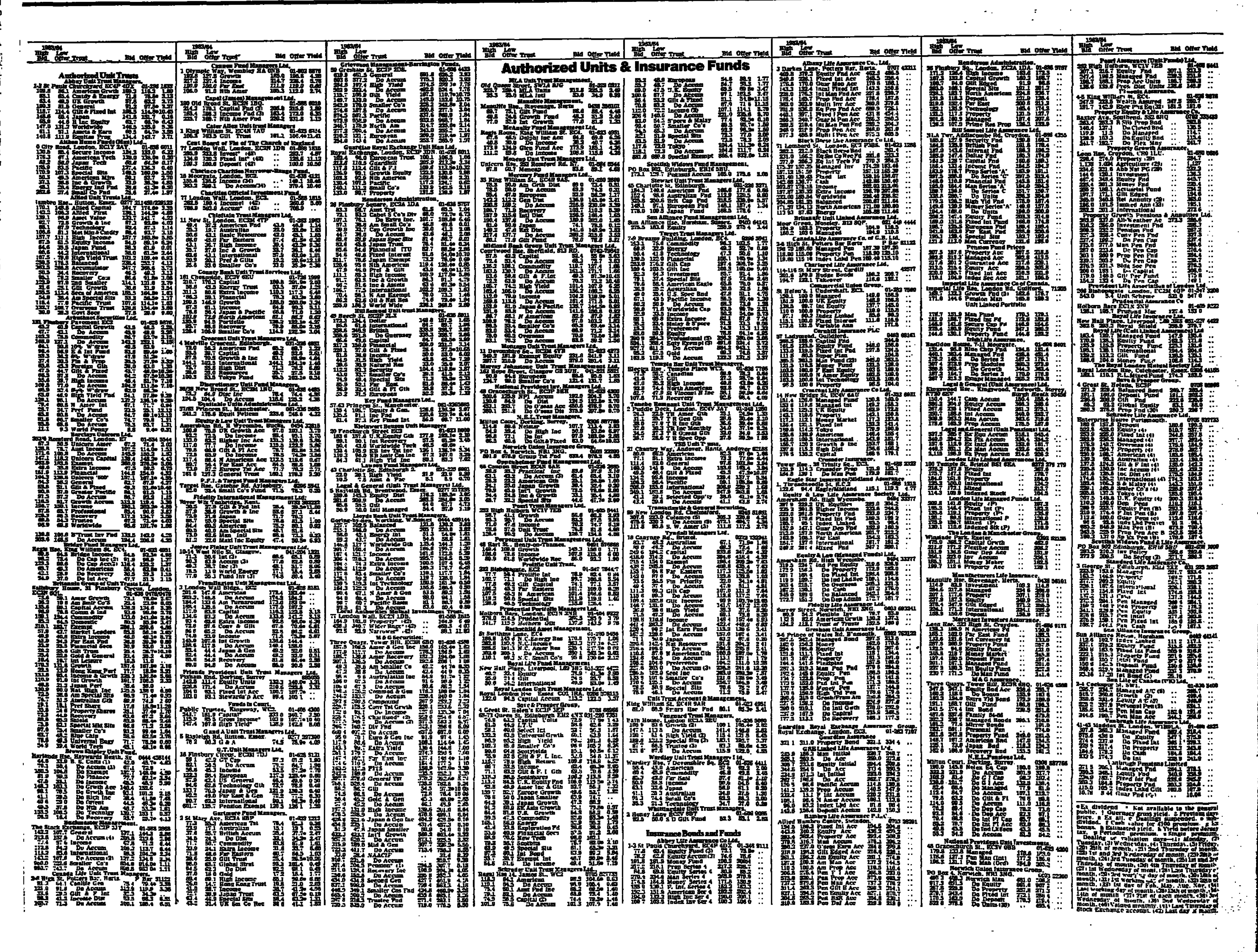
Profits from the distribution side, which is mainly US-based, rose from £2.5m to £7.3m and now account for over half of group trading profits.

Bunzl reckons it now has about 6 per cent of the total market, which may be worth some $8 billion

On the merchanting side, Bunzl, now one of the world's largest pulp traders, has recently put together a deal with Grant Paper of Philadelphia.

With two growth areas under its belt, and a secure US niche, the temptation for Bunzl to shift into paper making must be strong. The group is adament that any move into the capital intensive part of the paper industry barely interests it. Instead, Bunzl plans to retain, as before, the old filter interests, worth about £3.5m in interim profits, and use the cash flow there to launch a near £100m bid in Britain

An American listing is planned at some stage, but the group sounds keener to boost its British profits level. At the very least, this would help redress the impact of currency losses worth £400,000 at the halfway stage.



Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Return to profits signals first payout since 1980

Pentos dividend likely

By Jonathan Clare

Pentos, the group run by Mr Terry Maher which ranges from Athena galleries to contract furniture, is set to pay its first dividend for four years.

Last year's return to profits for the first time in three years has been underpinned by good half-year results announced yesterday. The seasonally stronger second half is expected to improve the full-year results significantly.

Pentos reported profits of £126,000 against a loss of £463,000 on sales of £22.6m against £23.8m. After allowing for businesses disposed of, sales were ahead by 26 per cent.

Mr Maher, the chairman and chief executive, said it would have been imprudent to pay an interim dividend, but that he expects that improved profitability and cash generation in the second half will allow the board to consider paying a final dividend.


Maher: interim payment would be imprudent

The publishing and retailing business, which includes Dillons and Hudsons bookshops, increased its profits from £228,000 to £335,000 helped particularly by overseas sales. Next year, about one-third of Athena's profits are expected to come from North America. The company also franchises the Athena name in Canada.

It expects to open the first Athena bookshop as part of a combined gallery in the Trocadero development in Piccadilly Circus in London.

Borrowings, £5.2m at the end of last year compared with a peak of £15m, and are expected to fall further this year. The planned disposal of the last remaining engineering businesses should raise about £7m, including property sales and eventually entirely eliminate borrowings.

VAT change 'could threaten jobs'

By Michael Prest

Johnson Matthey, the precious metal refiner and bank, has launched a campaign to reverve changes in value added tax rules which, the company claims, could knock £1m off annual pretax profits. Its pretax profits were £38.6m in the year to the end of last March.

The company also fears that the changes, now due to come into force on November 1 after a month's delay, could threaten jobs at its refineries in Britain because it will be at a disadvantage to its Continental competitors.

Under the changes, which were in the last Finance Act, the "posponed accounting system" for VAT on imports is abolished. The PAS effectively allowed importers to delay VAT payments for up to 11 weeks.

Instead, VAT must be paid at the dockside, except when special deferral conditions apply, which allow payment to be made on the fifteenth of the month after the month in which the goods are imported. This cuts the delay in payment to 45 days at the most.

The consequence of the faster VAT payments, according to Mr Graham Thornburn, Johnson Matthey's financial director, is that financing imports of gold, silver and platinum group metals will cost an extra £1m a year in interest charges.

Johnson Matthey imports precious metals worth between £300m and £500m each year. The material is treated at refineries at Royston, Hertfordshire, and Enfield, mainly on behalf of foreign customers for re-expert.

The company is one of the world's biggest precious metal refiners.

Customs and Excise sources said that the new rules would apply to all importers, and that they had been introduced partly in response to protests by British companies that PAS gave importing competitors an unfair advantage.

Hampton turns loss into profit of £119,000

By Judith Huntley

Hampton Trust, the property investment company with energy and gold exploration interests, reported pretax profit of £119,000 for the year to March, reversing the £28,500 loss in the same period last year.

The profit included £101,000, mostly from the sale of its Berwick Street property in London and took account of an £80,000 loss on the sale of investments.

Assets have grown since the year-end to 25.9p per share, compared with 20.8p

The balance sheet value of the group's property portfolio is £12.04m, with net rental income at about £1.03m a year, a threefold rise.

No account has been taken of any new value attached to Hampton's freehold exploration properties in Australia, which are still on the books at the 1924 cost of £85,000.

The arrival of Mr David Lewis and Mr Neil Davis in March meant that Hampton acquired seven property investment companies and two freehold investments in a deal worth £2.2m net.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Portals raises interim payment

Portals Holdings which reported its results for the six months to June 30 last is lifting its interim dividend to 6.50p (6.25p), payable on December 28.

Turnover rose to £101.26m (£90.06m) and trading profit was up to £7.89m (£7.23m). Pretax profit rose to £7.22m (£7.01m). Earnings per share were: basic 21.71p (18.72p), fully diluted 20.32p (17.66p).

The first half of 1984 was not easy for the papermaking division. The problem has been a shortage of demand for products which together with pressure on margins has caused a decline in both turnover and profit.

The order book is looking a lot more healthy than it has for many months.

The trading profit of £7.89m (£7.23) comprised – papermaking £2.18m (£3.65m), water treatment £4.87m (£3.07m), engineering £203,000 (£67,000 loss) and property £634,000 (£575,000).

The company's balance sheet remains strong and it is eagerly seeking ways to expand business.

In brief

● PHILIPS CAMPS HOLDINGS has concluded a contract worth about 70m guilders (£16.2m) with the China National Technical Import Corporation on behalf of the Ministry of Light Industry and the Beijing Municipality General Corporation for a light industry project for the production of high-quality compressors at the Beijing Refrigerator General Factory. The agreement includes the supply of machinery and know-how leading to the annual production of one million refrigerator compressors.

● BRIDGE OIL, whose offer to acquire Project Oil Exploration closed yesterday has advised its shareholders that it is presently entitled to 97.77 per cent of the issued shares in Project and that it will proceed to compulsory acquisition of all outstanding shares.

● BROKEN HILL PTY: Drilling Pictor-1 is at a depth of 1,119 metres and drilling ahead. Two cores were cut and the test flowed gas at a rate of 190,000 cubic ft per day. No oil was recovered. Roverslea-3 in Apt 212P, Surat Basin, Queensland, was drilled to a total depth of 5,127 feet. After a drill stem test it is expected that the well will be completed for further production testing.

● LAIDLAW GROUP: Results for half year to June 30. Interim 1.1p (0.46p), payable Nov 15. The directors expect to recommend a final of 1.4p per share, making a total for the year of 2.5p per share (1.86p). (Figs in £000). Turnover 40,593 (40,411). Pretax profit 386 (751). Tax 135 (264). EPS 2.94p (6.6p). Mr T. M. Robertson, chairman says it is still extremely difficult to forecast how sales and profits will turn out for the rest of the year.

● WADKIN: Results for half year to June 30. Int div 2p (nil). (Figs in £000). Group sales 15,431 (11,866). Operating profit after loss from other fixed asset invest 680 (458). Interest 198 (178). Pretax profit 482 (280). Tax nil (nil). EPS 10.04p (5.83p).

● FAMILY INVESTMENT TRUST: Results for 6 mths to July 31. Int div 2.5p (same). (Figs in £000). Invest income 233 (207). Management and admin expenses 43 (36). Loan interest 2 (nil). Tax 62 (64). EPS 3.24p (3.08p). NAV per ord 207.4p (195.75p). Div pay November 1.

● HEPWORTH CERAMIC HOLDINGS in its results for the six months to June 30 last shows that it is lifting its interim dividend to 2.75p (2.5p). Figures in £000 show turnover of 189,968 (167,903), operating profit of 21,313 (16,401), and related companies' losses of 8 (41). Pretax profit was 20,055 (15,043), with tax 8,401 at (7,069). Shares were unchanged at 144p.

● CRODA INTERNATIONAL is paying an interim dividend of 3p (same) for the first half of this year. Figures in £000 show a turnover of 182,823 (162,676), trading profit of 9,936 (9,210), operating profit of 9,936 (9,210) including income from investment and properties at 185 (178). Pretax profit was 8,521 (7,023) and after interest 1,415 (2,187). Earnings per share were 4.39p (3.46p). The company has no reason to assume that it will not continue to achieve in the second half the sort of progress it has been making over the last few years. Shares slipped to 113p, down 4p.

● SEDGWICK GROUP announced pretax profits for the half-year to June 30 of £52.9m, an increase of 4 per cent on last year's interim profit. But this was a smaller increase than expected because last year's interim profit of £48.4m had been revised up to £51.1m when yesterday's figures were announced because of variable factors such as exchange rate movements. The company's expense costs rose from £68.3m to £79.1m, though profits were up in most area's of Sedgewick's business.

● NEW ENGLAND PROPERTIES, the Newcastle upon Tyne company, has suffered higher losses than expected in the half-year to June 30. The company had a pretax loss of £361,000 compared with a profit of £59,000 for the comparable period last year. Earnings per share now show a loss of 1.29p against earnings of 0.17p in 1983. The company will be looking to lift its investment portfolio by buying property in the South-east. The bulk of its present portfolio is in central London and is worth £20m.



FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range September 6	Market rates close September 6	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2805-1.2865	$1.2855-1.2865	0.11-0.16c disc	0.38-0.43c disc
Montreal	$1.6725-1.6800	$1.6775-1.6785	0.18-0.26c disc	0.54-0.64c disc
Amsterdam	4.2685-4.2900fl	4.2800-4.2900fl	1¼-1⅛c prem	5-4⅞c prem
Brussels	76.18-76.40f	76.30-76.40f	1c prem-4c disc	1c prem-7c disc
Copenhagen	13.7400-13.7550k	13.7600-13.7700k	⅞-1⅛ore disc	1⅞-2⅝ore disc
Frankfurt	3.7800-3.7975m	3.7875-3.7975m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	5⅛-4⅝pf prem
Lisbon	196.50-198.60e	197.60-198.45e	238-630e disc	698-1670e disc
Madrid	214.40-215.00p	214.70-214.90p	48-65p disc	150-180p disc
Milan	2330.90-2343.00lr	2339.25-2341.25lr	7-10lr disc	24-27lr disc
Oslo	10.7900-10.8275k	10.8150-10.8250k	2-2⅝ore disc	6-6⅝ore disc
Paris	11.6060-11.6470f	11.6250-11.6350f	¼ prem-¼c disc	⅛-2⅛c disc
Stockholm	10.8300-10.8700k	10.8550-10.8650k	2-2⅞ore disc	5⅞-6⅝c disc
Tokyo	312.89-314.00y	313.50-314.00y	1⅜-1⅛y prem	3⅞-3⅝y prem
Vienna	26.57-26.66sch	26.59-26.64sch	9⅛-7⅝gro prem	27⅛-23⅝gro prem
Zurich	3.15-3.17f	3.16-3.17f	1⅝-1⅜c prem	4⅞-4⅝c prem
Dublin	1.2240-1.2265p	1.2250-1.2260p	15-30p disc	54-77p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was down 0.1 at 77.6.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0460-1.0470
Singapore	2.1600-2.1615
Malaysia	2.3390-2.3405
Australia	0.8330-0.8340
Canada	1.3062-1.3067
Sweden	8.4450-8.4560
Norway	8.4150-8.4250
Denmark	10.6950-10.7050
West Germany	2.9440-2.9450
Switzerland	2.4610-2.4620
Netherlands	3.3270-3.3285
France	9.0380-9.0430
Japan	244.2-244.12
Italy	1819-1821
Belgium(Comm)	59.32-59.37
Hong Kong	7.8470-7.8500
Portugal	162-166
Spain	167.20-167.40
Austria	20.69-20.72

The market was considerably quieter yesterday as the rush for dollars subsided. Even so, the dollar showed that it was not going to back-track very far, meeting renewed demand whenever profit-taking threatened to rob it of anything more than a very modest part of its recent gains.

Sterling moved within very narrow limits throughout, ending 45 points above Wednesday's all-time closing low against the dollar at 1.2860.

The pound's effective exchange rate index finished 0.1 lower at 77.6.

Continental currencies generally made up a little lost ground against the dollar, although high US interest rates meant that operators were not going to be short of the currency.

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5377-1.5408
Bahrein	0.5000-0.5040
Finland	7.8850-7.9250
Greece	149.15-151.15
Hongkong	10.0750-10.0860
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3795-0.3835
Malaysia	3.0032-3.0076
Mexico	240-265
New Zealand	2.6018-2.6092
Saudi Arabia	4.5135-4.5435
Singapore	2.7734-2.7776
South Africa	2.1049-2.1101

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11¾-10¾; seven days, 11¾-11⁹⁄₁₆; one month, 11⅞-11¾; three months, 12¹⁄₁₆-11¹⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 12⅜-12⅛

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Alphameric 5p Ord (95a)	104
Applied Holographics 5p Ord (180a)	155
Berkeley Group 25p Ord (85a)	102
Blue Arrow 25p Ord (75a)	87
Britannia Security 10p Ord (62.5a)	80
Bush Radio 10p Ord (88a)	75
Clogau Gold 10p Ord (30a)	24
Compsoft Hldgs 5p Ord (*a)	127+2
DDT Group 5p Ord (135a)	181+3
Ennex Int Ir 10p Ord (41a)	35
Enterprise Oil 25p Ord (185*)	103+3
Entertainment Prod 5p Ord (58a)	48
Etam 10p Ord (95)	119+1
Gaunt R 25p Ord (50a)	50+2
Gee/Rosen Org 5p Ord (33a)	32-1
Hobson 5p Ord (25a)	31+1
Hoggett Bowers 5p Ord (47a)	46-1
Ind Scot Energy £1 Ord (a)	125-10
Jaguar 25p Ord (165)	179+2
Mayfair & City Prop 25p Ord (100a)	108-2
Pacific Sales Org 10p Ord (60a)	45
Piccadilly Radio 5p Ord NV (28a)	20
President Entertain 10p Ord (10½a)	15½
TDS Circuits 5p Ord (380a)	406+8
Telecomputing 10p Ord (a)	270
Tinsley (Eliza) Grp 5p Ord (55a)	57-1
Trencherwood 10p Ord (145a)	156-2

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
143	119	Aberdeen	138	-1	6.8	5.0	..
79	68	Alisa	76	● ..	1.9	2.4	..
638	438	Alliance	528	● +3	20.7	3.9	..
109	88½	Amer	106	● ..	3.6	3.4	..
258	218	Ang Amer Sec	244	+4	7.8	3.1	..
70	53½	Ang Int	65	● -1	10.0	15.4	..
600	384	Ang Int Ass	553	+5	..	..	..
148	115	Ang Scot	146	..	3.9	2.6	..
362	310	Ashdown	362	..	10.3	2.8	..
141	96	Atlanta	104	..	1.6	1.5	..
101	75	Atlantic Assets	87	-1	0.7	0.8	..
77	67	Bankers	74	..	3.0b	4.0	..
183	130	Barry	158	+1	1.4	0.9	..
144	117	Border & Sthrn	143	+2	4.5	3.1	..
90	79	Br Amer Gen	87	● ..	3.7	4.3	..
172	140½	Br Assets	168	● ..	8.4b	5.0	..
29	20½	Br Empire Sec	25½	..	1.3	5.1	..
310	261	British Inv	305	-3	16.7	5.5	..
65	55	Brunner	62	..	2.7b	4.3	..
19	7¾	Camellia	£17	-½	12.9	0.8	..
89	80	Charter Agency	67	..	3.0b	4.5	..
468	416	Continental	485	+2	24.3	5.2	..
171	125	Cresent Japan	144	-1	0.4	0.3	..
365	275	Delta	315	-5	..	..	..
94	80	Derby Inc	91	..	9.5	10.4	..
90	80	Do Cap	88	● +1	..	..	..
287	241	Drayton Cons	268	..	12.1	4.5	..
137	88	Drayton Far East	98	-1	1.2	1.2	..
396	292	Drayton Japan	323	● -3	1.4	0.4	..
348	286	Drayton Premier	334	+4	16.4	4.9	..
162	140	Dundee Lon	152	-1	6.2	4.1	..
208	148	Edin Amer Asset	178	..	1.2	0.7	..
103	87	Edinburgh	95	..	3.6	3.8	..
237	210	Electric Gen	237	+1	4.5	1.9	..
222	182	English Int	207	● ..	8.9	4.3	..
64	52	English Scot	61	● ..	1.8b	2.6	..
89	69	English NY	87	● +1	3.3	3.8	..
84	69	F&C Alliance	80	..	2.3	2.9	..
167	117	F&C Pacific	135	● ..	5.0b	3.7	..
188	152	Family	174	+2	9.4	5.4	..
225	194	First Scot Amer	222	● ..	8.8b	3.9	..
245	178	First Un Gen	185	● ..	8.7	4.7	..
428	342	Fleming American	424	..	6.1	1.4	..

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
225	185	Fleming Claver	208	-1	11.1	5.4	..
224	180	Fleming Enterprise	205	● ..	10.4	5.1	..
315	225	Fleming Far East	258	-2	2.9	1.1	..
518	380	Fleming Japan	443	-3	4.3	1.0	..
107	80	Fleming Mercantile	101	● +1	4.0	4.0	..
298	246	Fleming Overseas	290	..	10.0	3.4	..
150	119½	Fleming Tech	134	● ..	3.1	2.3	..
254	215	Fleming Universal	248	..	9.6	3.9	..
120	99	For Col	119	● +2	3.6b	3.0	..
108	83	Frost (JJ & D)	88	● ..	4.0	4.5	..
175	120	GT Japan	142	-1	1.6	1.1	..
495	433	General Funds	488	..	12.9	2.8	..
206	184	General Cons	204	..	12.0	5.9	..
98	77	Glasgow Stock	98	..	2.6	2.7	..
247	197	Globe	226	● +2	12.9	5.7	..
215	176	Greenfriar	192	..	1.9	1.0	..
220	167½	Gresham House	190	..	5.7	3.0	..
134	114	Hambros	130	..	5.3	4.1	..
218	187	Hill (P)	215	+2	11.8	5.5	..
486	390	Invest-in Success	433	● ..	7.8	1.8	..
194	162	Inv Cap	187	..	5.1	2.7	..
61½	43	Japan Assets Keep	54	+½	0.1	0.1	..
287	215	Lake View	239	..	6.3	2.6	..
150	130	Law Debenture	150	● ..	7.1b	4.8	..
83	64	Lon Merchant Sec	71	..	2.4	3.3	..
251	190	Lon Prudential	251	..	8.3	3.3	..
92	71	Lon Trust	89	+1	3.9	4.4	..
87	70	Merchants	81	● +1	4.0b	4.9	..
141	121	Monks	136	+1	3.4	2.5	..
103½	85	Murray Income	98	● ..	..	..	..
81	67	Murray Growth	80	..	..	..	..
104	86	Murray Int	108	..	..	..	..
168	122	Murray Small	136	● +1	..	..	..
260	225	Murray Venture	236	..	6.0	2.1	..
345	303	New Court	320	-3	19.8	6.1	..
73	58	New Darien Oil	64	..	0.4e	0.6	..
170	139	1928	150	● +1	7.9	5.2	..
43	34	Nthrog Inc 83	35	..	3.2	8.9	..
342	258	New Tokyo	291	+1	..	..	..
274	222	Nth Atlantic Sec	249	..	4.3	1.7	..
138	108	Nth Sea Assets	128	..	4.3	3.5	..
238	209	Nthn Amer	231	-1	7.7	3.3	..
113	97	Outwich	113	..	3.7	3.3	..

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
36	24	Personal Assets	27	-1	0.6	2.1	..
278	243	Raeburn	271	..	12.0	4.4	..
112	93	River & Merc	106	● +1	6.4	6.1	..
194	158	River Plate	174	+2	9.3b	5.2	..
159½	138	Robeco	153	-2	..	..	..
182½	127	Rolinco	145	..	..	..	..
218	185	Romney	206	..	6.3	3.0	..
48½	44¾	Rorento	£47½	-½	..	..	..
270	237	St Andrews	260	● ..	10.0	3.8	..
233	191	Scottish	224	..	6.7	3.0	..
208	174	Scot American	199	● +1	7.2	3.6	..
138	117	Scot Eastern	131	..	6.0	3.8	..
318	270	Scot Mtge	312	..	9.1	2.9	..
194	166	Scot Nat	192	..	5.7	3.0	..
117	92½	Scot Ntns	110	..	4.7	4.2	..
315	265	Scot Merc 'A'	315	..	11.0	3.5	..
474	364	Secnd Alliance	474	..	16.1	3.4	..
103	84	Sec Of Scotland	94	..	4.6	4.9	..
66	51	Smaller Cos	56	..	..	..	..
38	32½	Stewart Enterp	38	..	0.6	1.6	..
114	93	Stockholders	112	+1	2.9	2.5	..
111	76	Tr Australia	90	-1	2.6	2.9	..
73	59	Tr City Of Lon Dfd	67	..	4.4b	6.5	..
139	121	Tr Ind & Gen	132	+1	4.5	3.4	..
260	201	Tr Natural Res	228	..	10.7	4.7	..
176	130	Tr North America	164	-1	4.8	3.0	..
273	192	Tr Pacific Basin	218	+1	2.9	1.3	..
131	107	Tr Property	131	+2	4.5	3.4	..
83	69	Tr Tech	80	+1	2.4	3.0	..
117	98	Tr Trustees	113	-1	4.9	4.3	..
102	88	Temple Bar	96	● +1	6.2h	6.5	..
197	160	Throgmorton	183	..	9.3	5.1	..
265	211	Throg Secured Cap	252	..	..	..	..
149	129	Trans Oceanic	138	..	4.3	3.1	..
95	80	Tribune	91	-1	2.8	3.0	..
81	67½	Triplevest Inc	77	..	11.4	14.8	..
182	153	US Debenture	171	● +2	9.3	5.4	..
95	75	Viking Resource	82	..	1.4	1.7	..
76	53	Westpool	62	..	1.8	2.9	..
93	80	Winterbottom Enrgy	82	● ..	1.0	1.2	..
135	108½	Witan	125	..	3.8	2.9	..
229	207	Yeoman	228	..	11.7	5.1	..

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber, coffee, cocoa, in £ per tonne; Sugar and gas oil in $ per metric tonne.

RUBBER
Oct 680-35
Nov 660-57
Dec 670-64
Jan 679-77
Feb 687-80
Mar 698-88
Apr 709-96
May 720-04
Jun 730-12
Oct 'Dec 685-50
Jan- Mar 686-81
Apr. Jun 718-05

SUGAR
Oct 130.00-29.60
Dec 140.00-37.00
Mar 158.80-56.40
May 162.40-62.00
Aug 172.00-71.00
Oct 180.80-79.80
Dec 188.40-88.00
Vol 4867

COCOA
Sep 2146-40
Dec 1876-73
Mar 1793-92
May 1794-93
July 1798-97
Sep 1801-00
Dec 1806-00
Vol 8286

COFFEE
Sep 2461-2450
Nov 2482-2480
Jan 2400-2399
Mar 2227-2225
May 2181-2175
July 2150-2140
Sep 2120-2115
Vol 3735

GAS OIL
Sep 231.50-31.25
Oct 236.00-35.75
Nov 239.25-39.00
Dec 242.75-42.50
Jan 244.25-44.00
Feb 242.50-38.00
Mar 242.00-34.00
Apl 238.00-34.00
Vol: 225
Tone: Quiet

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices: Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE
Cash 1046.50-1047.00
Three months 1066.00-1066.50
T.O 16,750
Tone. Steadier

STANDARD CATHODES
Cash 1056.00-1058.00
Three months 1067.50-1068.00
T/O 500
Tone: Steadier but quiet

TIN STANDARD
Cash 9528-9530
Three months 9420-9430
T.O 410
Tone. Steady.

TIN HIGH-GRADE
Cash 9525-9530
Three months 9445-9450
T.O 416
Tone: Steady.

LEAD
Cash 328.00-329.00
Three months 336.00-336.50
T.O: 6,800
Tone: Steady.

ZINC
Cash 614.00-615.00
Three months 617.00-618.00
T.O: 2,700
Tone: Easy.

ZINC HIGH GRADE
Cash 680.00-690.00
Three months 677.00-683.00
T.O: 500
Tone. Quiet

SILVER LARGE
Cash 560.5-562.5
Three months 576.0-577.5
T.O: 8
Tone: Quiet.

SILVER SMALL
Cash 560.5-562.5
Three months 576.0-577.5
T.O: Nil
Tone: Idle.

ALUMINIUM
Cash 808.00-809.00
Three months 832.00-832.50
T.O 4,950
Tone: Steady.

NICKEL
Cash 3650-3670
Three months 3755-3760
T.O: 282
Tone: Steady.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.
Dec 349.00-349.20
Vol 168
Tone: Quiet.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Mnth	Vol	Setlmt
YEN		
Sept 84		4097
Dec84		4156
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Sept 84		1.2840
Dec84		1.2880
Mar'84		1.2933
Comment: Holding ground.		
D-MARK		
Sept 84	15	3390
Dec 84	60	3445
Comment: Volatile.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept 84	304	4064
Dec 84	304	4159
Comment. Uncertain.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept 84	603	8824
Dec84	2584	8781
Mar'85	307	8745
June'85	168	8719
Comment: Slightly firmer.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept 84	373	8934
Dec 84	1118	8939
Mar'85	105	8924
June'85	2	8905
Comment: Weaker.		
LONG GILTS		
Sept84	1654	10405
Dec84	698	10321
Mar'85	-	10301
June'85	-	10219
Sept'85	-	10519
Comment: Mixed.		
U.S. T-BONDS		
Sept 84	346	6524
Dec 84.	459	6501
Mar'85	-	6400
Comment: Stronger		
LIFFE FTSE 100		
Sept 84	582	10890
Dec 84	119	10895
Mar'85	-	10895 -
Comment: Stronger		

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Sep	£103.30	106.40
Nov	£106.55	108.40
Jan	£110.30	111.60
Mar	£113.40	114.65
May	£116.80	117.30
Jly	£119.05	-

Total lots traded Wheat: 348 Barley: 312

MONEY MARKETS

A calmer mood descended yesterday as the surge in the dollar abated. Period rates eased a little in the morning.

There was less net movement in sterling certifcates of deposit. They had dipped rather more sharply in the first hour or so, and were quick to recover

Day-to-day money opened around 9¾-9½ per cent and weakened to 9-8⅞ per cent before the forecast. When it became evident the authorities would not be able to take the shortage out swiftly, and the inclination to sell paper abated, money rates firmed a little. They closed at 11-10 per cent.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10½ Low 9½

Week Fixed: 10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)
Buying: 2 months 10⁵⁄₁₆; 3 months 10⅛
Selling: 2 months 10¼; 3 months 10³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)
1 month 10¹⁵⁄₃₂-10⅞ / 1 month 11⁷⁄₃₂
2 months 10⅝-10⅞ / 2 months 10⁷⁄₁₆
3 months 10⅞-10½ / 3 months 10²⁷⁄₃₂
6 months 10⅝-10⁹⁄₁₆ / 6 months 11

Local Authority Bonds
1 month 11⅛-11⅛ / 7 months 10⅞-10½
2 months 11⅛-11 / 8 months 10⅞-10½
3 months 11⅛-10⅞ / 9 months 11⅛-10⅞
4 months 11⅛-10⅞ / 10 months 11⅛-10⅞
5 months 11⅛-10⅞ / 11 months 11⅛-10⅞
6 months 10⅞-10⅞ / 12 months 11-10⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)
1 month 10⅞-10⅞ / 6 months 10¹³⁄₁₆-10¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months 10⅞-10⅞ / 12 months 10¹³⁄₁₆-10¹¹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)
1 day 10⅛ / 3 months 10⅞
7 days 10⅛ / 6 months 10⅞
1 month 10⅜ / 1 year 10⅞

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: open 10½-10 Close 11-10
1 week 10⅞-10⅞ / 6 months 11¹⁄₁₆-10¹⁵⁄₁₆
1 month 10⅞-10⅞ / 9 months 11⅛-11¹⁄₁₆
3 months 11-10⅞ / 12 months 11⅛-11⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 11 / 6 months 11¹⁄₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 11½

هكذا من الأصل

● A little boom for the minis

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

● Finding your place in life

Loans: why borrowers are fighting shy . . .

By Derek Harris

Since the government-backed loan guarantee scheme (LGS) was changed at the beginning of June, demand for aid from small businesses has dropped by two-thirds. This emerges in new figures from the Department of Trade and Industry.

At the time of the changes, which made borrowing more expensive and left the banks more exposed to risk, David Trippier, the minister for small businesses, tentatively forecast a reduction in loan applications of about a third.

In the three years of LGS operation to the beginning of June, when the changes were made, the average number of loan applications each month was 420. In June there were only 32 applications, in July 167 and in August 168.

The June drop was probably a freak effect. There were delays in securing a re-wording of legal agreements and both banks and small businesses were effectively having to come to terms with a new scheme. A premium paid by borrowers had risen from 3 to 5 per cent and the Government was guaranteeing only 70 per cent of loans instead of 80 per cent, leaving banks to shoulder an increased 30 per cent of the risk.

But even taking into account only the July and August figures, demand for loans has still fallen away by 60 per cent. If June is costed in, there was a 70 per cent drop.

The expectation in Whitehall is that the rate of applications will increase from this month. In the past, the summer months have been a quiet period for loans being taken up, it is being pointed out.

With the changed LGS operating only until the year-end, talks have already started on where the scheme goes from there – if anywhere. The key question is how far losses can be reduced because the Treasury particularly had been hoping the scheme would finance itself. Claims under the guarantees have exceeded premium income by £44m so far.

If the uptake of loans remains at a low level – say half the rate before June – it will obviously reduce the volume of losses. The crucial question will remain how far it leads to a reduction in the comparative rate of losses in terms of the number of small-business failures relative to the number of loans made.

The increased permiums could mean some small-business ventures are by choice not going ahead. The increased exposure of the banks to risk could mean their vetting procedure will be made more efficient which should lead to an improvement in the failure rate. Some banks have been claiming this is already happening.

If the rate of loan applications shows little improvement this month Mr Trippier is likely to meet mounting critism that the Government has virtually killed off the scheme as a means of getting off the ground small businesses which otherwise would never have achieved start-up. In its three years to June the LGS has been involved for 15.143 loans amounting to £496.8m.

And why small is fitter

Smaller businesses have proved more resilient during the worst of the recession than medium-sized companies, according to new research data out today.

In contrast to the 1970s, when the smaller the business, the more likely it was to fail, the failure rate for the smallest companies dropped from an average of 7.3 per cent over the 1971-81 period to 6.3 per cent in 1981-82 and to 4 per cent in 1982-83. Companies employing between 50 and 999 employees, on the other hand, saw rising failure rates.

This new insight into the role played by small businesses in the economy emerges from a new survey* by Colin Gallagher, professor in charge of the Department of Industrial Management at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A previous survey released earlier this year showed almost a third of new jobs in the private sector are created by small businesses employing fewer than a score of people.

It was the more-established small companies, particularly those more than 10 years old, which proved extremely resilient in the 1981-83 period, says the survey. Younger small companies remained highly susceptible to failure.

In 1981-82 there was a more marked difference in failure rates as between different sectors.

The survey says: "The trend in the economy as a whole of the smallest companies experiencing lower death rates than medium-sized enterprises in 1982-83 is apparent in every sector. Medium-sized companies were particularly badly hit in the manufacturing and retail sectors, with failure rates of 6.2 per cent to 6.8 per cent."

One reason small businesses proved more resilient in 1981-83 period might be that the most vulnerable had been weeded out early in the recession. But separate research by Pom Ganguly, the small businesses statistician at the DTI, has not indicated a particularly high failure rate in 1980 or 1981 and the Gallagher research has tended to confirm the Ganguly findings.

Small-business formation may also have increased, the Gallagher survey suggests. It comments: "Ironically it may be the problems of the medium-sized businesses that enable small ones to survive. The death of one such, previously employing hundreds of people, opens up business opportnities for many small enterprises, to fill the gap in the market."

*Business Failure Rates and Firm Size in the UK, by Colin Gallagher and H. Stewart: abridged version in today's edition of British Business, the weekly DTI magazine; full report from Department of Industrial Management, Stephenson Buildings, University of Newcastle, NE1 7RU; phone (0632) 328511, ext 2188; £2.

MR FRIDAY Ken Pyne



"Congratulations! Only seven hours to go through my books – a personal best"



Peter Addis

Timothy Heneage (seated) and Adrian Slack with carnivorous plant *Sarracema Flava Maxima*, which they saved from extinction

A floral hobby blossoms into profit

Adrian Slack trained as a horticulturalist and for a time was a landscape architect, *Robert Temple writes.* But his passion for years had been carnivorous plants, which mostly eat insects. His house in Somerset was full of these curious flora, and as he continued propagating them he ran out of space.

He used to throw them away when he had too many, according to his partner, Timothy Heneage, also from Somerset. "So", says Mr Heneage, "I suggested to him that he sell them."

From this casual beginning grew their partnership, Marston Exotics, which now supplies more than 200 different kinds of carnivorous plants to all of Europe, America, South America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Saudi Arabia. Mr Heneage says: "Big-sellers are about 50 plants. The biggest one is still the Venus Fly-Trap." It gobbles houseflies with no spray, no fuss and no mess and costs about £2.75.

Mr Heneage put his money where his mouth was. He says: "I forked out about £600 for a greenhouse, and Adrian supplied all the plants, just to see how well we could propagate them and how we got on." Nobody had done this in Britain since the First World War.

Marston Exotics, formed in 1975, ran as a two-man partnership until John Speirs bought a share in 1981. "That apart," Mr Heneage says, "nobody has really invested any money in the business – just time."

In the first year turnover was about £300. Mr Heneage adds: "When we started, the private grower did not have carnivorous plants. There were small collections in certain botanical gardens, but there was no market; we had to create our own."

Here Mr Slack came to the rescue. He began to be in demand on television and radio as a personality, and this increased when he published *Carnivorous Plants*, complete with his own botanical drawings, in 1979. Orders to Marston Exotics began to pour in. By 1979, annual turnover was about £20,000 and now is about £40,000. A third of the turnover figure is profit.

The result is a small business which provides the three partners with a basic living and they have additional income from elsewhere. But it is also a service: all the European botanical gardens are supplied, and scores of plants have been saved from extinction.

The company has one of the few plants in cultivation of *Nepenthes raja*, which eats mice and even small monkeys. And their Australian *Byblis gigantea* will germinate only if newspaper is burned over the seed, stimulating a brush fire; it can be pollinated only with a tuning fork which simulates the beating wings of a particular moth.

Pulling them up by the Bootstrap

By Sally Watts

With technical skill and enthusiasm, new entrepreneurs can establish themselves quickly, even though they would not normally be considered a good risk by banks. This is the experience of Bootstrap Enterprises, which began in 1981 at a disused paint factory in Hackney, east London, to help unemployed people launch and run cooperatives.

Of the 13 set up, eight have succeeded and two of these have moved to their own premises. One has an annual turnover of more than £100,000. Bootstrap, a charity, provides all the essentials for start-up: Workshops, loans (the first is interest-free), advice and on-the-job business-management training. Short technical courses are arranged if additional skills are needed. There is also a creche.

All this pays off where groups are motivated and organized. But some have failed, despite a sound idea, because of bad organization, a tendency to shelve problems and unwillingness to respond to the demands of a new business.

Kevin Tunnard, one of three Bootstrap coordinators supplying a range of skills, says: "We have learned from this, and insist that groups handle their affairs properly from the start".

If necessary, staff now take control until the group can cope, or do the book-keeping for a time while members handle jobs they do well. Before a business is launched, the group prepares with staff a cash-flow forecast, plotting projected income, expenditure and monthly targets for the first year's trading and indicating maximum permissible deviation. Weekly monitoring sessions pinpoint weaknesses, and ways of correcting them are worked out. If a group continually refuses corrective action, it must close.

Another lesson has been the importance of linking wage levels to income. This is Bootstrap policy, but an exception was made to give two single parents some financial security in a cooperative venture. This, however, removed the earning incentive: the wages were not high enough for them to feel successful, nor low enough to make them tackle their problems.

That cooperative was eventually wound up, largely because members' energy, motivation and work standards declined, resulting in lost business; accounts were not kept, and planning was replaced by a wait-and-see attitude. Bootstrap's annual report commented: "In retrospect, one sees, we were too lenient and that enabled their approach to continue."

Services are encouraged in preference to manufacturing.

For this, Bootstrap spent £10,000 on microcomputers to equip members to take on more varied commissions, such as accounts and stock control. It then organized training, both in using the equipment and in advertising, accounts and customer relations.

Bootstrap also gives support, through its development loan fund, now standing at nearly £9,000, to cooperatives ready to expand.

Bootstrap is funded by Hackney Borough Council, charities and businesses, and is targeted at people with less chance of finding jobs, on grounds of sex, race, age or lack of formal qualifications.

● Contact: *Bootstrap Enterprises, 18 Ashwin Street, Dalston, London E8 3DL; phone (01) 254 0775*

BRIEFING

■ The latest edition of the *Business Location Handbook*, with which the National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses, has been involved for the past two years, is out. It is useful for any business seeking its first location or relocation, although it has a particular advantage for small businesses because of detailed guides on sources of private and public sector finance and grants.

There is a comprehensive guide to all the regions and their local authorities, indicating property available, costs contacts and labour availability. Developments in communications including all current road improvements under construction and planned are detailed. Surveys cover industrial floorspace industrial rents, office rents and house prices with a guide to salary levels around the country.

● Contact: *Beacon Publishing, Jubilee House, Billing Brook Road, Weston Favell, Northampton NN3 4NW; phone (0604) 407288. Additional advice: National Federation of Self Employed and Small Businesses, 140 Lower Marsh, Westminister Bridge, London SE1; phone (01) 928 9272.*

☐ A free booklet from the Department of the Environment called *Planning Permission: A Guide for Industry* offers practical help to businesses in making planning applications. It will be available from planning authorities soon.

مصورا من الاصل

Francis Industries lifts payout

Francis Insustries, which reported its half-year results to June 30 last, is paying an interim dividend of 3p against 1p last time.

Group sales were up to £21.2m (£18.9m) with pretax profit at £1.24m (£469,000) and tax at £250,000 (£94,000). The shares rose to 133p, up 2p.

Shemtec Packaging, contributed *£100,286 to the pretax* profit for five months' trading. At the time of its puchase Shemtec forecast an annualized profit of £170,000 after interest on the purchase consideration.

The improved trading patterns of Sagar-Richards and Clearplas have continued, with both making valuable contributions to group profits. Sales for the companies other than Shemtec are 17 per cent ahead of those for the first half of 1983. the profit result for the first half-year is consistent with the full-year profit projections.

● HAYTERS is paying an interim dividend of 1.875p (same) for the six months to March 31 last. Figures in £000 show a turnover of 4,279 *(3,426) with pretax trading profit at* 392 (249) and tax at 132 (67). Earnings per share were 11.1p (7.8p).

● BENSONS CRISPS in its results for the six months to May 26 last shows (figures in £000) a rise in turnover to 4,720 (2,081) and a trading loss of 95 (profit 48) after non-recurring costs of setting up a factory in South Wales at 124 (53). The high potato and oil prices continud to have an effect on trading results in June and July. Shares dipped to 80p, down 5p.

● MICHAEL PAGE PARTNERSHIP has agreed to acquire Lockyer Bradshaw and Wilson, a leading recruitment advertising agency. Initial consideration of about £1.125m is made up of 492,600 shares of 5p each in Machael Page and a cash payment of £214,800.

● *MIXED MEDIA*, has combined with Financial Communications Inc. of Washington DC to offer American companies advice and assistance in acquiring European shareholders. The new service will be called Mixed Media Financial Communications Europe.

● THE ARGUS PRESS GROUP, the main publishing arm of BET, achieved a pretax profit of £8.13m in the first six months of 1984 compared with £1.76m in the same period last year and £5.73m for the whole of 1983. Turnover rose by 29 per cent to £47.6m.

● LINREAD: Interim dividend 1p as foreshadowed 0.1p for 17 months (Figures in £000) six months to June 30 (to July 31, 83). Group turnover 7,142 (8,233) net external sales. Pretax profit 217 (loss 62) after all charges and credits other than interest; tax and extraordinary items. Interim pay 75 (239). UK tax 23 (nil). Overseas tax nil (44). Minorities nil (10). Extraordinary losses nil (595). Earnings per share 2.22p (loss 6.62p adjourned).

● WAGON INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS directors are expecting the group as a whoe to have another year of progress.

APPOINTMENTS

Habitat Mothercare names group chief

Habitat Mothercare: Mr **Kevyn P. Jones**, chief executive *of Mothercare, has joined the* board of Habitat Mothercare as group operations director. He will also be managing director of the Mothercare Group and will oversee Mothercare operations worldwide.

Fleming Fledgling Investment Trust: **Mr V. P. Fleming** has been elected chairman. **Mr W. D. Marr** as become a director.

Benjamin Priest Group: **Mr D. F. Abel Smith** becomes manging director.

City Acre Property Investment Trust: **Mr John Underwood** has been appointed a director.

Milford Docks Company: **The Marquis of Milford Haven** has been elected a director.

Expamet International: **Mr Denis Vernon** has joined the board as a non-executive director.

Sun Alliance Insurance Group: Joining the boards of *Sun Alliance and London Inusrance and its principal* subsidiaries are **Mr J. O. Hambro**, as chairman, and **Mr R. K. Bishop**, as a director and chief general manger of Phoenix Assurance.

TI Group: **Mr M. R. Williams** has been appointed to the board as technical director.

Copydex: **Mr Eric H. Lace** and **Mr Alexander N. Blayney**, both of Beecham Group, become directors of Copydex and Mr Lace is appointed chairman.

Edmund Nuttall Holdings: **Mr Peter Naylor** has been appointed a director but will retain his position as a director of Edmund Nuttall Limited, the principal operating company. **Mr R. W. Jennings** and **Mr A. J. Mitchell** are now associate directors of Edmund Nuttall Limited.

WALL STREET

	Sept 5	Sept 4		Sept 5	Sept 4		Sept 5	Sept 4
AMF Inc	17½	16¾	Fed Dept Stores	50¾	51	Phillips Petrol	39	39¾
AMR	25¾	26¾	Firestone	17¾	17¾	Polaroid	30¾	30¾
Allied Chem	37½	37¾	Fst Chicago	22¾	22½	PPG Ind	33¾	33¾
Allied Stores	47	47¾	Fst Interst Bncp	36¾	37¼	Proctor Gamble	55	55¾
Allis Chalmers	11¼	11½	Fst Penn Corp	5¾	5¾	Pub Ser El & Gas	23½	23¾
Alcoa	35½	35¾	Ford	42¾	43¾	Raytheon	40	43½
Amax Inc	20¾	21¼	GAF Corp	23¾	23¾	RCA Corp	35	35
Amerada Hess	27¼	27¾	GTE Corp	39¾	40¼	Reynolds Ind	63¾	62¾
Am Brands	60¾	60¾	Gen Corp	37¾	37¾	Reynolds Metal	29¾	29¾
Am Brodcast	74¾	69	Gen Dynamics	62¾	63	Rockwell Int	29¾	29¾
Am Can	47¾	47¾	Gen Electric	56¾	56	Royal Dutch	48¾	48¾
Am Cyanamid	50¾	51¼	Gen Foods	58¾	58¾	Safeways	27¾	27½
Am Elec Power	18	18	Gen Mills	54	54¾	St Regis Paper	35¾	36¼
Am Home	51¼	52	Gen Motors	72¾	73¾	SFE Sopac	35	35¾
Am Motors	4¾	4¾	Gen Pub Util NY	9¼	9¾	SCM	41½	41½
Am Nat Res	35¾	36	Genesco	6¾	6¾	Schlumberger	46¼	47¾
Am Standard	30	30¾	Georgia Pacific	21½	21½	Scott Paper	31½	31¼
Am Telephone	18¼	18¼	Gillette	49¾	49¾	Seagram	37¾	37¾
Armco Steel	11¼	11¾	Goodrich	27¼	28	Sears Roebuck	35	35¾
Asarco	23¾	23¾	Goodyear	26¾	26½	Shell Oil	55¾	56
Ashland Oil	24¾	25	Gould Inc	30¾	30¾	Shell Trans	33¾	32¾
Atlantic Richfield	49¾	49¾	Grace	41	41½	Signal Co	30¾	31¼
Avco	31½	31¼	Gt Atlntc & Pacific	16¾	16½	Singer	33	32½
Avon Products	23¾	24	Greyhound	22¾	22¼	Smithkline Beck	57	57¾
Bankers Tst NY	35¾	47¾	Grumman Corp	27¾	27¼	Sony	14½	14¾
Bank of America	16¾	16¼	Gulf & West	28¾	29¾	Sth Cal Edison	28¾	30¾
Bank of Boston	35¾	36	Heinz H.J.	39¾	39¼	Sperry Corp	38¼	39¾
Bank of NY	29¾	29½	Hercules	34	34½	Std Oil Indiana	57	56¾
Beatrice Foods	28¾	28¾	Honeywell	63	63¼	Std Oil Ohio	46¾	46¾
Bethlehem Steel	18¼	19	IC Inds	25¾	26	Sterling Drug	25¾	25¾
Boeing	51¾	52¼	Ingersoll	44¼	44¼	Stevens J. P.	17½	17¾
Boise Cascade	42¼	40¾	Inland Steel	23¾	23¾	Sun Comp	49¾	50¾
Borden	59¼	59¾	IBM	122¾	122¾	Teledyne	272½	276½
Borg Warner	21	20¾	Int Harvester	7¾	8¼	Tenneco	37¼	38¼
Bristol Myers	47½	47	INCO	11½	11¼	Texaco	35¾	35¾
BP	24¾	24½	Int Paper	54¾	55	Texas East Corp	30¾	30¾
Burlington Ind	24½	24¾	Int Tel Tel	28¾	28½	Texas Inst	143¾	143¾
Burlington Nthn	45½	45¾	Irving Bank	27¾	27¾	Texas Utilities	24¼	24¾
Burroughs	56¾	55¾	Jewel Co	71½	71½	Textron	32½	32¾
Campbell Soup	62¾	61¼	Jim Walter	26¾	26¾	TWA	28¾	29
Canadian Pacific	37¾	36¾	Johnson & John	34¾	34	Travelers Corp	32¾	33
Caterpillar	38¾	39¼	Kaiser Alumin	15	15	TRW Inc	71¼	71½
Celanese	71½	72½	Kerr McGee	31½	31¼	UAL Inc	37¾	37¾
Central Soya	15¾	15¼	Kimberly Clark	45¼	45¾	Union Carbide	53¾	54½
Chase Manhat	42	42¾	K Mart	32¾	32½	Unocal	39¾	38¾
Chem Bank NY	27¼	27¼	Kroger	36	35¼	Un Pacific Corp	39¾	40¾
Chevron	35¾	36	L.T.V. Corp	11½	11½	Uniroyal	14	13¾
Chrysler	28¾	28¾	Litton	70¾	69¾	United Brands	15¼	14¾
Citicorp	33¾	34	Lockheed	44½	44½	US Steel	23¼	23¾
Clark Equip	30¾	29½	Lucky Stores	18¼	18¾	Utd Technol	37½	37¾
Coca Cola	61½	61¾	Manuf Hanover	25¾	26¼	Wachovia	27½	26¼
Colgate	24½	24	Manville Cp	7½	7½	Warner Comms	19¾	19½
CBS	82¼	82¼	Mapco	26	25	Warner Lambert	32¾	32¾
Columbia Gas	29	29	Marine Midland	23½	23½	Wells Fargo	39½	41
Combustion Eng	28¾	29¼	Martin Marietta	39¾	39	Westinghse Elec	25½	25¼
Commwlth Edison	25¾	25¾	McDonnell	65¾	67½	Weyerhauser	28¼	28¼
Cons Edison	27	26¾	Mead	39¼	40	Whirlpool	43½	43¼
Cons Foods	31½	31¾	Merck	81¼	82¼	Woolworth	36¾	36¾
Cons Power	9¾	9¼	Minnesota Mng	81½	81½	Xerox Corp	37¾	37¾
Continental Grp	57¼	57	Mobil Oil	29¾	29¾	Zenith	25¼	25¼
Control Data	29¾	29¾	Monsanto	47¾	47¾			
Corning Glass	69¼	69¼	Morgan J. P.	67¼	68¼	**Canadian Prices**		
CPC Intl	38¼	38½	Motorola	41½	42¾	Abitibi	31½	30¼
Crane	34	34½	NCR Corp	26¾	26½	Alcan Alumin	35¾	31½
Crocker Int	23	22¾	NL Industries	13¼	13¼	Algoma Steel	21½	21¼
Crown Zeller	33½	33¼	Nabisco	48¼	47¾	Bell Telephone	33¼	33½
Dart & Kraft	77¾	77¾	Nat Distillers	25¾	25¾	Can Pacific	48¾	47¾
Deere	27¾	27¾	Nat Med Ent	22¾	21½	Cominco	15¾	16
Delta Air	31¾	32¼	Norfolk South	55¾	55¾	Cons Bathurst	15½	15¼
Detroit Edison	13¾	13¾	NW Bancorp	26¾	26½	Gulf Oil	18¼	18¾
Digital Equip	94¼	95¼	Occidental Pet	27¼	28¾	Hawker/Sid Can	19¼	19¼
Disney	56¼	56¼	Ogden	27¾	27¾	Hudson Bay Mng	8¾	9¼
Dow Chemical	31	31¼	Olin Corp	31	30¾	Imasco	42¼	43¼
Dresser Ind	19¼	20¼	Owens-Illinois	45½	43¾	Imperial Oil	41¼	42
Duke Power	26½	25¾	Pacific Gas Elec	14¼	14¾	Int Pipe	33¾	32¼
Du Pont	49¾	49½	Pan Am	4½	4¾	Mass.-Ferguson	4.10	4.10
Eastern Air	4	4	Penney J. C.	50¾	50	Royal Trustco	30¾	30
Eastman Kodak	75¼	74¼	Pennzoil	35¾	35¾	Seagram	48¼	48¾
Eaton Corp	49¼	49¾	Pepsico	42¾	42¾	Steel Co	23¾	23½
Esmark	57¾	57¾	Pfizer	35¾	35½	Thomson N 'A'	44½	44¼
Evans P. D.	5	5	Phelps Dodge	18¾	18¼	Walker Hiram	33¾	34
Exxon Corp	43½	43	Philip Morris	75½	75	WCT	13¼	13¼

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Cram and Aouita to race mile after all

By Pat Butcher

The mountain has come to Mahomet. Steve Cram has succumbed, unfortunately with some anger, to pressure from officials of the International Athletes Club, organisers of tonight's meeting at Crystal Palace, sponsored by Coca-Cola. Will run in the mile against Said Aouita of Morroco, the Olympic 5,000 metres champion. Aouita has not lost a race since finishing third to Cram in the world championships 1,500 metres in Helsinki 13 months ago.

In Paris on Tuesday night, after winning his twentieth top class race of the season, the 1,500 metres, in 3min 34.13sec Aouita talked about this, his first visit to England, in terms that his countrymen normally reserve for a pilgrimage to Mecca. "England is the home of the mile. There have been so many great English milers," he said. His only gripe was that none of the current great English milers seemed ready to run against him.

But Cram has agreed *to do so*, in acrimonious circumstances, which must not be allowed to detract from the only confrontation this year outside the Olympics between top middle distance runners.

Cram made it known through his agent yesterday that his treatment by IAC officials (notably Dave Bedford, the former 10,000 metres world record holder) over the last two days had decided him to resign from the IAC. Cram, who is running a mile race on Sunday at a meeting he organzes on his home track in Jarrow, wanted to race a "less demanding" 800 metres tonight.

Bedford admitted a certain amount of pressure on Cram, but denied a strong rumour that Cram *had been told to run the mile or* nothing. Bedford said: "People are sick and tired of weak world record attempts. They want to see head to head confrontations like this one."

Cram's early season injury has left him some way short of last year's form. Yet neither does Aouita seem to fit as he did earlier in the season when he ran the fastest 1,500 metres of the year in 3.31.54. He has been less than decisive in his last two 1,500 metre races.

Aouita must be a marginal favourite, but whatever the outcome it is to be hoped that this is only the first of what will become a long series of races between these two young men, for this is what athletics is really about.

More athletics, Page 25

ATHLETICS

Runners face impossible dilemma over records

The IAC-Coca Cola meeting at Crystal Palace tonight sees the closing of another season of gala events, which have come under increasing criticism this year for the contrived staging of world record attempts by star competitors alleged to be avoiding other star opponents.

It is a controversy without parallel in other sports, and could become worse, rather than better with the increasing advance of professionlism. For the athlete, as for no other competitor in a major public sport, professionalism produces an impossible dilemma on the frequency of appearance, as previous professional organizations have discovered.

The only record this autumn has been Evelyn Ashford's 100 metres in the defeat of Marlies Gohr, through the remarkable Joaquim Cruz has comeclose in the 800 metres.

A glance at the record book reveals that the 800 and 1,500 metres have only been beaten four times since the last war in a major championship: Elliott in the Rome Olympics, and Bayi in the Christchurch Commonwealth Games for the 1500, Doubell in Mexico and Juantorena in Montreal for the 800. Lovelock, in the Berlin Olympic 1500, and Hampson in the 1932 Los Angeles 800, achieved it before the war. The history of the mile record is the same, until the last 10 years occurring predominantly in lesser meetings at places such as Gothenburg, Rennes, Dublin, Turku and Oxford.

In other words, the coincidence of a record time with a race of championship significance is rare, because of the tactical aspect of the latter, unless your tactics are to scorch everyone from the front like Elliott and Bayi. Yet to denigrate the breaking of records *per se* is to denigrate the sport itself, which, unlike most sports other than swimming, archery, shooting and darts is precisely measured on every performance.

The rise of the "invitation" meeting of recent years was built as much on the public interest in records as in racing. The BBC does not interrupt the 9 o'clock news for a mile in 3min 54sec., and if promoters can fill a stadium with the


Elliot: exception

prospect of records, they are entitled to do so until the point where the public becomes bored with failed attempts.

The climate changed radically with the introduction of permit meetings last year, which allowed athletes legally to accept appearance money. If they are taking money, the critics reasonably argue, they are not entitled to avoid each other: to pick their races in order to remain unbeaten, thus protecting their prestige and ensuring a higher bargaining price for their appearance.

It is no use arguing, however, that the stars in tennis and golf and in team games such as football meet each other regularly. In team games they are committed by the fixture list and the same is to an extent true in golf or tennis, in which McEnroe and Lendl are capable of playing a dozen major tournaments a year and countless lesser ones without a visible deterioration detectable by the public.

This is not so in measured athletics. Therefore, it is reasonable that the top performers will not wish to expose themselves more than two or three times a year to their most accomplished rivals on any other occasions than when they can expect to be at a peak. They are moving towards the same arena as prize fighters who usually want a return clause in the contract for a title bout: for example, the Ovett-Coe series of 1982, which was frustrated by injury.

The situation with permit meetings is likely to be altered from next year by the Grand Prix under the control of the IAAF, who authorize prize money for points per meeting and on an aggregate basis, the prize money being paid into trust funds. This will oblige athletes to race tactically rather than for records and will restore a sense of regular competition.

Yet the outcome must inevitably be to raise the level of what is professionalism by any other name, and the IAAF will become a stronger attraction for the athletes than the major championships: Commonwealth, European, World, and Olympic. It may be necessary eventually to embrace those championships as part of the *Grand Prix, as in tennis, to* ensure participation.

The IAAF, and the IOC are in a cleft stick. If they do not concede within their rules to the advance of professionalism they will lose their athletes to cowboy commercial organizations backed by television. If they do, will they damage irreparably the integrity of their own historic events? We have seen it happen elsewhere.

Peter Coe, coach to his son Sebastian, has persistently tried to emphasise even to the International Management Group who handle the athletes' finances that for the athlete intent upon excellence, the money must always be more from areas off the track (advertisements) than on it: the greater the track performance, the greater the fringe potential. "We never contemplate a single race, anywhere at any time, which is not an integral part of Seb's carefully scheduled combination of training and racing designed to achieve the ultimate in performance," says Peter Coe.

Sebastian Coe may have that self-discipline and he has the talent to know he can be sure of the advertising sponsors. But lesser athletes will always be tempted to take what they can, when they can. It is a dangerous time for the IAAF.

David Miller

FOOTBALL

Stockport get luck of draw

Stockport County pulled out the biggest prize in the second-round draw for the Milk Cup yesterday when they were paired with Liverpool, who have won the trophy for the last four years.

Stockport will be at home in the first leg, guaranteeing them a lucrative full house at their Edgeley Park gouirnd. The prospect of smaller clubs drawing first divison opposition is increased because the second-round draw is seeded, as it ws for the firs time last year.

Halifax Town have won a home tie with Tottenham Hotspur in the fist leg, and Scunthorpe United play Aston Villa. Third division Walsal, *who reached the semi-finals last* season, beating Arsenal along the way are drawn against Coventry City.

Everton, last year's beaten finalists, meet Sheffield United, newly promoted to the second division.

Newcastle United among the early first divison leaders are drawn against Bradford City, while Manchester United will be at home in the first leg agaisnt third divsion Burnley.

Bristol City play West Ham United, who put 12 goals past Bury at the same stage of this competition last season.

Millwall will hopt to escape crowd trouble when they meet their London neighbours Chelsea, while York City last season's fourth division champions play Queen's Park Rangers. Frank McLintock's Brentford side are drawn against Leicester City, a club McLintock *used to manage.*

SECOND ROUND DRAW: Preston North End v Norwich City; Sheffield Wednesday v Huddersfield Town; Wigan Athletic v West Bromwich Albion; Walsall v Coventry City; Millwall v Chelsea; Port Vale v Wolverhampton Wanderers; Bristol City v West Ham United; Arsenal v Bristol Rovers; Stoke City v Rotherham United; Ipswich Town v Derby County; Leicester City v Brentford; Blackburn Rovers v Oxford United; Sheffield United v Everton; Fulham v Carlisle United; Manchester United v Burnley; Watford v Cardiff City; Grimsby Town v Barnsley; Birmingham City v Plymouth Argyle; Charlton Athletic v Notts County; Southampton v Hull City; Gillingham v Leeds United, Shrewsbury Town v Bolton Wanderers; Newcastle United v Bradford City; Stockport County v Liverpool; Manchester City v Blackpool; Brighton and Hover Albion v Aldershot; Orient v Luton Town; Scunthorpe United v Aston Villa; Portsmouth v Nottingham Forest; Halifax Town v Tottenaham Hotspur; Sunderland v Crystal Palace; York City v Queen's Park Rangers.

First-leg ties to be played in the week beginning September 24. Second leg: week beginning October 8.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Semi-final draw: Hearts v Dundee United; Rangers v Meadowbank.

First leg to be played September 26, second leg on October 10.

● *John Benson is the new manager* of Burnley, following John Bond, who was dismissed 17 days ago. Benson, who was Bond's assistant, has been in temporary charge of team matters, but yesterday he accepted the job on a permanent basis.

Shake-up looms at Villa

Aston Villa's 5-0 trouncing by Nottingham Forest on Wednesday night is almost certain to precipitate the first transfer activity by new manager Graham Turner. "I always knew that I would have to bring in new players and now the problems are obvious," he said before ordering his players to watch a video recording of the Forest game.

It was Villa's heaviest defeat in a home league match since the war and a shake up is expected for *Saturday's visit of Chelsea.*

Forest took the lead in the first half through Ian Bowyer, and after the break Villa fell apart. Trevor Christie, Forest's £175,000 signing from Notts County, scored his first goals for the club with a hat-trick, and Steve Hodge added another.

Turner said after the match: "It was the most embarrasing 45 minutes I have ever had to sit through."

West Bromwich Albion, with a choice of going top, were beaten 2-1 at **Norwich City**, for whom Mark Farrington made his League debut. Farrington gave Norwich the lead with a volley, and crossed for Peter Mendham to head the winner after Tony Grealish had equalised.

Jesper Olsen scored his first goal for **Manchester United** to give them the lead against Chelsea at Old Trafford, but Mickey Thomas, a former United player, scored to give the visitors a 1-1 draw.

A goal from Gary Lineker six minutes from time gave Leicester City a 1-1 draw at home to Watford, who went ahead through Les Taylor.

In the Milk Cup, first round, a hat-trick from Billy Hamilton helped **Oxford United** beat **Hertford** 5-3, and 7-5 on aggregate.

Southend United's defender, Warren May, was sent off for a foul ten minutes from the end of the goaless draw with **Orient** at Roots Hall, which gave the visitors a 2-1 aggregate victory.

East Germany choose five Leipzig players

East Germany, who meet England at Wembley next Wednesday, have already announced their team. It includes five players from Lokomotiv Leipzig, and among the reserves is Joachim Streich, of Magdeburg, who has won 99 caps.

TEAM: R Müller (Lokomotiv Leipzig); H-J Doerner (Dynamo Dresden), R Kreer (Lokomotiv Leipzig), D Stahmann (Magdeburg), U Zoetzsche, M Liebers (both Lokomotiv Leipzig), R Troppa (Dynamo Berlin), W Steinbach (Magdeburg), H Richter (Lokomotiv Leipzig), R Ernst (Dynamo Berlin), R Minge (Dynamo Dresden).

● This season's England-Scotland match will be at Wembley on Saturday, May 25. The two countries withdrew from the British championship at the end of last season, but said they still hoped to play each other.

● The West German international winger, Pierre Littbarski, is being treated in hospital in Cologne for a collapsed lung after being injured in a league match this week. The Cologne player was hurt in a collision with the Arminia Bielefeld goalkeeper, Wolfgang Kneib.

● The former England captain, Gerry Francis, aged 32, has signed a one-month contract with Cardiff City. He was sacked as manager of Exeter City in May.

● Republic of Ireland manager Eoin Hand, yesterday dropped Kevin Moran, of Manchester United, from the squad for next Wednesday's World Cup game against the Soviet Union at Lansdowne Road.

Clubs plan to bridge their gaps

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

The determination of Spanish football clubs to go ahead with scheduled League matches despite the players' strike by fielding non-union teams put foreign players and coaches on the spot here yesterday.

Presidents of Spanin's clubs informed the Spanish Football Players' association (AFE), the players' union, on Wednesday night that they intend to lock out striking players from the grounds starting from next Sunday and, if necessary, to field teams composed of amateurs, junveniles and foreigners.

"There will be football one way or another," said the president of the Committee of Professional Football Leagues, Señor Manuel Vega. The president of the Barcelona Club, Señor Jose Luis Nunez, said: "Barcelona will play next Sunday with its two foreigners, Schuster and Archibald".

The club presidents also threatened that if the strike goes on until September 14, they will ask the Spanish football federation to cancel their participation in international tournaments. That would deal a telling blow to players, since there are usually tempting bonuses to be won by teams which do well in competitions such as the European Cup.

The fact that foreign players are not members of the union puts them in an awkward position. It also makes it tough on coaches, like Terry Venables, who recenly took over at Barcelona and who might be ordered to put together a makeshift team, thus angering the regulars players.

However, there is still considerabble doubt about whether rag tag teams will occupy Spanish pitches next Sunday, in spite of the stone-hard positions of both players and the club managements. Spain's director-general of labour warned on Wednesday that it might be unconstitutional to use non-union players to try to break the strike.

Juan Jose Iriarte, president of the AFE, reminded juvenile and amateur players yesterday in a radio interview that the union is calling on all football players to strike.

The socialist and communist parties in Madrid sided with the players yesterday. The Socialist Federal Committee said the players have grounds for some of their demands at least.

That does not mean, however, that Spain's socialist government feels the same way.

Gow in Yeovil chair

Non-league football by Nicholas Harling

Yeovil Town, who are propping up the Gola League without a point from their first five games, have appointed Gerry Gow as their new full-time manager. He succeeds Ian MacFarlane, whose surprising resignation was announced last week.

A former terrier of a midfield player with Bristol City, Manchester City, Rotherham and Burnley, Gow took charge for the first time on Tuesday at **Dartford** where Yeovil's 3-1 win in the Bob Lord Trophy suggested that things are not as bleak as painted either by their league position or the succession of managers who have sat in the chair at The Huish in the past year.

Counting Steve Coles, who stood in as caretaker between Trevor Finnigan and MacFarlane, who lasted only four matches, there have been four in the past year. Jimmy Giles, the former Exeter centre half being the first. "I'm not worried about what has happened in the past or why it happened," Gow said after signing a two-year contract.

What Gow prefers to remember is the fact that Alec Stock and Ron Saunders, among others, both started their managerial careers at Yeovil. "That's not such a bad tradition to follow", he said. "They're a smashing little club and I feel confident I can do a good job. I'll have a better chance at Yeovil crowd-wise than I would at several third or fourth division clubs because the potential is tremendous".

All the same, Yeovil have come perilously close to losing their Alliance League status in each of the last two seaasons, in which they finished 19th.

Gow, whose stay at Burnley was curtailed not only by his desire to get into management but by a knee injury, will play for Yeovil should the need arise. "The way the lads played at Dartford I'll take the chance of getting to know everyone first," he said, "but if necessary I'll because I'm fit".

The 32-year-old Scot will have no hesitation in moving his home from Cheshire to Somerset. Yeovil had asked MacFarlane to do the same but "the big man" never showed much inclination

It has been a traumatic week for Brian Gregory the former Gillingham forward. The leading scorer in the Southern League last season with 35 goals for Crawley, Gregory left the Sussex club for **Harrow Borough** last week, only to decide after one game for them, the 1-0 defeat at **Tooting and Mitcham**, that the move was not right for him. On he went again, this time to Sheppey **United**, but in the first minute of his first game for them, Gregory *collided with the Hastings* goalkeeper and took no further part in the Bill Sellow Cup tie that Sheppey won 2-1.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

FIRST DIVISION: Aston Villa 0, Nottingham Forest 5; Leicester City 1, Watford 1; Manchester United 1, Chelsea 1; Norwich City 2, West Bromwich Albion 1.

MILK CUP: First round, second leg: Chester 0, Blackpool 3 (agg 0-4); Hartlepool United 0, Derby County 1 (agg 1-6); Mansfield Town 1, Scunthorpe United 2 (aet: agg 2-2; Scunthorpe win on away goals); Oxford United 5, Hereford United 3 (aet; agg 7-5); Peterborough United 2, Sheffield United 2 (aet: agg 2-3); Southend United 0, Orient 0 (agg 1-2).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Fourth round: Cowdenbeath 1, Rangers 3; Dundee United 2, Celtic 1 (aet); Meadowbank Thistle 2, St Johnstone 1.

INTERNATIONALS: Belgium 0, Argentina 2; Greece 0, Czechoslovakia 1.

GOLA LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy: First round, *first leg: Boston United 0, Kettering 4.*

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton 1, Gainsborough 0; Oswestry 0, Bangor 2; Worksop 1, Goole 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: First round: Basingstoke 1, Crawley 0; Cheltenham 4, Gloucester 0; King's Lynn 5, Rushden 0; VS Rugby 1, Corby 0; Wellingborough 1 Cambridge City 2; Willenhall 2, Hednesford 1.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Barnsley 0, Huddersfield 1; Coventry 1, Notts County 1, Newcastle 2, Manchester United 1; Nottingham Forest 2, Manchester City 2; Sheffield United 6, Everton 2; West Bromwich Albion 0, Sheffield Wednesday 1. Second division: Doncaster 2, Grimsby 0; Hull 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 2; Middlesborough 0, Port Vale 1; Oldham 2, York 2; Rotherham 1, Preston 3; Scunthorpe 2, Sunderland 4.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham 1, Luton 4; Charlton 1, Portsmouth 1.

IRISH LEAGUE: Gold Cup: Bangor 0, Glentoran 6; Carrick 2, Cliftonville 2; Newry 1, Glenavon 2.

FA CUP: Preliminary round replays: Eastbourne Town 2, Camberley 1; Chadderton 2, Shifnal 1.

DUTCH LEAGUE: Feyenoord 1, NAC Breda 0; Utrecht 4, Roda 0, Groningen 1, Volendam 3; Go Ahead Eagles 0, PSV Eindhoven 4; Den Bosch 0, Haarlem 0, Fortuna Sittard 1, PEC Zwolle 0; AZ 67 1, Twente Enschede 2; Ajax 5, MVV Maastricht 1; Excelsior 1, Sparta 1.

ROMANIAN LEAGUE: Sportul Studentesc 5, Politehnica Iasi 0; Rapid Bucharest 5, Jiul Petrosani 1; Arges Pitesti 3, Brasov 2. Asa Tirgu Mures 2, Bihor Oradea 0; Chimia Rimnicu Vacea 0, Steaua Bucharest 2; Baia Mare 0, Universitatea Craiova 1; Olt 0, Dynamo Bucharest 1; Corvinul Hunedoara 2, Politehnica Timisoara 0; Bacau 0, Gloria Buzau 2

WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: VfB Stuttgart 1, Bayern Munich 3.

CHALLENGE MATCH: French XI 0, Inter Milan 1.

SWISS LEAGUE: Winterthur 1, Aarau 6; Grasshoppers Zurich 2, Young Boys Berne 0; Neuchatel Xamax 4, Lucerne 0; Vevey 3, Basle 3; Wettingen 0, Servette 0; Zug 2, La-Chaux-De-Fonds 2; Sion 2, FC Zurich 1.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Bath 10, South Wales Police 10; Bristol 38, Cheltenham 0; Cardiff 34, Glamorgan Wanderers 6; Coventry 43, Birmingham 16; Maesteg 15, Llanelli 10; Pontypool 18, Tredegar 0; Rugby 3, Bedford 15; Sidcup 23, Gravesend 3; Vale of Lune 22, Halifax 18; Waterloo 43, Chester 0

SCHOOLS MATCH: Exeter 34, King's Ottery 10.

TENNIS

Swedes flower as top seeds fall on stony ground

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent
Flushing Meadow

Peter Fleming and John McEnroe, champions three times here and three times at Wimbledon, have failed to reach the doubles final of the United States championships. They were beaten 3-6, 7-6, 7-5, 7-6 in three hours and a quarter by Stefan Edberg and Anders Jarryd, of Sweden, who will play John Fitzgerald and Tomas Smid in today's final.

The semi-final was every bit as exciting as the score suggests. The only pity was that it ended with a double-fault: by McEnroe, of all people. There were 18 points in the first of the tie-break games. The most consistent player on court was Jarryd, a comparatively restless and fidgety man by Swedish standards. He has won three doubles titles this year – two of them, oddly enough, with Smid, who will be on the other side of the net today.

Until this year Jarryd's most familiar partner was his compatriot Hans Simonsson. But the latter is so far down the singles rankings that he does not always come under starter's orders in the same tournaments as Jarryd. Edberg and Jarryd first went into harness at Hamburg last May. They won the German championship and are now exploring further possibilities.

The seedings were also confounded in three of Wednesday's singles matches. Pat Cash, aged 19, beat Mats Wilander, 7-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3. The score was much the same when they met at Wimbledon. Cash is the first Australian to reach the semi-finals of the United States championships since Ken Rosewall and John Newcombe did so in 1974. He also reached the semi-finals at Wimbledon. Cash is big and strong, but quick, too. The service and volley form the basis of a game that is "coming good" earlier than used to be the case with Australians – or anyone else for that matter.

Cash's next opponent will be Ivan Lendl, who stopped him last year's Wimbledon and Australian championships. There was something slightly awesome about the remorseless way in which Lendl beat Andres Gomez, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1. Gomez has reached the last eight of the French, Wimbledon and United States championships in turn. He has been playing well and for two sets he played well against Lendl. But the important points went wrong for Gomez and, further frustrated by a few line decisions he did not want to believe, he eventually became disheartened.

In addition to Cash, another Australian defied the seedings. This was Wendy Turnbull, aged 31, who has been runner-up for the French, United States and Australian championships, but in recent years has been inhibited by the physical effects of wear and tear. At present she is nursing a nagging hamstring, but nursing it so well that her nimble footwork still justifies her nickname "Rabbit". She won 2–6, 6–3, 6–3 against Pam Shriver, who did not make excessive demands on Miss Turnbull's running ability. Miss Turnbull was the smarter tactician. Miss Shriver played a sloppy service game in the second set and, after that, became too edgy to play her best tennis.

Carling Bassett, of Canada, aged 16, was too discreet and tidy for Hana Mandlikova, and beat her 6–4, 6–3. Miss Bassett recently had to take six weeks off because of illness, and on returning to the game worked on her service and volley. She has a renewed zest for competition. Miss Mandlikova, who had come close to defeat in the previous round, looked listless and, consequently, hazardously interested in short rallies. She did not serve well and when she did get to the net she often guessed wrong about the direction of Miss Bassett's passing shots. Miss Mandlikova made a lot of errors, too.

But let us note the pecking order that has emerged from the last four grand slam singles championships. Martina Navratilova is out on her own; but Chris Lloyd has the edge on everyone else; while Kathy Jordan, Miss Mandlikova and Miss Shriver have merely been the most successful of the other contenders. The corresponding success rate for the men puts Lendl just ahead of McEnroe and Jimmy Connors with Wilander leading the rest.

Finally, a story of umpiring *savoir-faire*. It occured in the *men's "senior"* doubles, an invitation event. Bob Hewitt missed a shot and promptly tossed his rackets into the net. *The other players*, Clark, Graebner, Bob Howe (the tournament referee) and Warren Jacques instantly followed suit. All this visual banter could have confused the lady umpire. But her response was swift and appropriate: she threw her clipboard into the net . . . .

RESULTS FROM FLUSHING MEADOW

Wednesday
MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round: P Cash (Aus) bt M Wilander (Swe), 7-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3; I Lendl (Cz), bt A Gomez (Ecuador), 6-3, 6-3.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round: W Turnbull (Aus) bt P Shriver (US), 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; C Bassett (Can) bt H Mandlikova (Cz), 6-4, 6-3; C Lloyd (US) bt S Hanika (WG), 6-2, 6-3.
MEN'S DOUBLES: Quarter-final round: P Fleming and J McEnroe (US) bt J Lloyd (GB) and R Stockton (US) 6-1, 6-1, 6-3. Semi-finals: J Fitzgerald (Aus) and T Smid (Cz), bt M Gunthardt (Switz) and B Taroczy (Hun), 7-6 (7-5), 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; S Edberg and A Jarryd (Swe) bt P Fleming and J McEnroe (US), 5-6, 7-6 (10-8), 7-5, 7-6 (7-2).
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Third round: C Jolissaint (Switz) and M Mesker (Neth) bt C Kohde-Kilsch (WG) and M Mandlikova (Cz), 7-6, 6-3, 6-4; B J King and C Lloyd (US) bt K Jordan (US) and E Sayers (Aus), 6-4, 2-6, 7-6. Quarter finals: A Hobbs (GB) and W Turnbull (Aus) bt B Potter and S Walsh (US), 6-7, 7-5, 6-4; M Navratilova and P Shriver (US) bt R Fairbank (SA) and C Reynolds (US), 6-3, 6-4.
MIXED DOUBLES: Second round: M Maleeva (Bul) and Tom Gullikson (US) bt G and E Fernandez (P Rico), 6-3, 6-3; B Nagelsen and B Walts (US) bt B Stove (Neth) and S Stewart (US), default; A Temesvari (Hun) and M Gunthardt (Switz) bt I Kloss (SA) and M Estep (US), 7-6 (7-4), 6-4; B Potter and F Taygan (US) bt M Crowe and B Willenborg (US), 7-6 (7-3), 6-1. Quarter final: K Jordan and S Denton (US) bt Y Vermaak and B Levine (SA), 7-6 (10-8), 6-1.
JUNIOR COMPETITION: Girls: Third round: A Croft (GB) bt S London (US), 6-3, 6-2. Boys Doubles: G Tournant (Fr) and M Rodriguez (Chile) bt V Boccitto (Ven) and M Walker (GB), 6-3, 6-4.

SQUASH RACKETS

Record investment

From Rex Bellamy, New York

The North American Open championship, scheduled for New York City from May 1 to 6, has attracted the largest investment ever made in a single squash rackets tournament. Guy Laroche, the French perfumers, have committed a total of $175,000 (about £134,600).

Much of the money will be spent on administration and travelling, and accommodation costs. The actual prize fund has yet to be decided, but may be as much as £57,700 (compared with £31,300 last year), of which an estimated £11,500 would go to the winner.

The championship will be played in a court with three glass walls – the front wall will be solid – installed possibly in a theatre.

The field of 76 will be drawn from three categories of players: the top 32 men in the rankings of the World Professional Squash Association, the North American equivalent of the British-based International Squash Players' Association: the 28 winners of United States district championships to which the sponsors have allocated £46,200; and 16 players, mostly from overseas, invited at the discretion of the championship committee.

The North American Open championship, an amalgamation of the formerly separate United States and Canadian championships, is the supreme tournament of the "hard-ball" game prevalent in North America, as distinct from the more widespread "softball" version of squash.

CYCLING

Webster's labour of love

By John Wilcockson

Daryl Webster, who competed in the road race at the Olympic Games, was making a strong bid yesterday at Leicester to win his first individual national track championship.

He easily reached the final of the amateur 4,000 metres pursuit when he caught his opponent, Paul Curran, in less than two minutes of racing.

The defending champion, Shaun Wallace, who retained his 20-kilometre title on Wednesday night, had a much tougher semifinal match. He was leading by 20 metres when his opponent, Mark Noble, punctured with three laps and a half remaining. After repairs, the race was restarted from the same point, and Noble sprinted desperately to close the gap. He almost levelled with Wallace, who had to make a fierce effort to regain his advantage.

Webster was hoping to repeat the championship victory of his fiancée, Barbra Collins, who proved an easy winner of the women's 3,000 metre pursuit on Wednesday. In the final, she defeated Maria Blower with a time of 4min 08.2sec, which was well outside the four minute standard required for world championship selection in 1985.

Terry Tinsley, who won three track championships in his first season as a professional in 1983, retained two of those titles on Wednesday – the sprint and Keirin races. But he was experiencing much more trouble yesterday in the professional omnium championship. This comprises four events, the first of which was a 20 kilometres scratch race yesterday afternoon. Tinsley could finish only sixth after Glen Mitchell and David Miller had lapped the field.

AMATEUR 4,000 PURSUIT SEMI-FINALS: 1, S Wallace (VC Nottingham) 4:52.33 bt M Noble (Team Zoyland), 4:58.16. D Webster (Manchester Wheelers) caught P Curran (Manchester Wheelers) after 1:50.08.

WOMEN'S ONE KILOMETRE TIME TRIAL: 1, B Tate (Zenith CC) 1:18.00, 2, S Hodge (Cardiff Ajax) 1:19.16; 3, A Pockett (Concorde CRC) 1:20.29; 4, M Blower (Charnwood CRC) 1 20 47

AMATEUR TANDEM SPRINT SEMI-FINALS: M Bonnan (VC Nottingham) and C Pyatt (City of Stoke) bt E Alexander and S Paulding (City of Edinburgh) 2-1 (11 18, 11.21sec). R Grace (Antelope RT) and D Marsh (34 Nomads) bt D Mayes (VC d'Or) and P Green (Gemini BC) 2-0 (11.08, 10.96).

PROFESSIONAL OMNIUM, EVENT A (20 KILOMETRE SCRATCH RACE): 1, G Mitchell (Ever Ready); 2, D Miller (Raleigh-Weinmann); 3, P Swinnerton (UK Print), 4, S Fleetwood (Ever Ready); 5, E Lesurf (Paris Cycles); 6, T Tinsley (CMA-Falcon).

GOLF



Sand sprayer: Player blasts his way out of a bunker. (Photograph: Chris Cole).

Ominous challenge awaiting Faldo

By Mitchell Platts

Nick Faldo moved ahead after the first round of the European Open, sponsored by Panasonic, when he put together a 65, six under par, on the Old Course at Sunningdale yesterday. It was six hours later before his nearest rivals-to-be completed their rounds with Severiano Ballesteros ominously emulating the 66 of Howard Clark.

Ballesteros certainly made the word ominous applicable with an almost flawless performance. He dropped only one shot, at the seventeenth where he drove into a bunker, and he was evidently extremely happy with his game. "I feel good, very happy", he said.

Clark, too, looks a rejuvenated *spirit following his second place* finish in the European Masters in Switzerland last Sunday. He thundered an opening drive no less than 320 yards down the first fairway and from there he needed only a seven iron to reach the green. The Yorkshireman rattled home his putt of 12 feet for an eagle and he went on to gather four birdies.

Faldo, seemingly unhindered by a light wind early in the morning which blew a few autumn leaves from the trees, went to work in good style. Towering above his partners, Gary Player and Jerry Anderson, he looked and played like a master of his craft.

Eighteen eagles at the first (494 yards) provided a true reflection of how easy the opening hole played. Faldo, however, had to settle for a birdie there where he struck an easy six iron to the heart of the green.

He virtually reached the third green (296 yards), give or take a couple of inches, for another comfortable birdie. At the ninth (280 yards), he was on the green with a three wood and two putts gave him another birdie.

His only mistake on the outward nine was at the seventh where he struck a tree wood too far down the hill and so blocked himself out, behind trees, from having a view to the green.

Another error at the twelfth cost him a shot as he allowed for too *much assistance from a freshening* wind. He aimed to the right with a six iron and the ball stayed there and he took three more to get down.

Before that, however, he had holed from 10 feet for a birdie at the eleventh. Then he went on to successfully make a 20 footer, for a two at the thirteenth and he holed *from 15 feet for an eagle three at the* fourteenth where he was on the green with a driver and a two iron.

Bob Charles was far from amused when he discovered that his swing at the second would be impeded by a tee indicator board. The trouble for the New Zealander is that, as a left hander, that kind of problem has occurred on more than one occasion recently so he took it upon himself to remove the board for which he was later given a two-stroke penalty

First Round (GB unless stated) 65: N Faldo. 66: H Clarke, S Ballesteros (Sp). 67: D Smyth (Ire), J Cañizares (Sp), N Ratcliffe (Aus), V Fernandez (Arg), C Mason, B Longmuir, G Brand jun. 68: N Mitchell, A Garrido (Sp), B Gallacher, D Durnian, G Brand, G Walmsley. 69: O Sellberg (Swe), B Langer (WG), M Calero (Sp), T Charnley, B Waites, D Feherty, C O'Connor jun (Ire), D Jagger, J Anglada (Sp), J Rivero (Sp), L Wadkins (US), A Russell (US), M Piñero (Sp). 70: J Hall, C Cox, A Stubbs, T Horton, J Hawkes (SA), P Hamblett, I Baker-Finch (Aus). 71: P Curry, D A Russell, S Bennett, E Darcy (Ire), M King, J O'Leary (Ire), M Johnson, M Thomas, I Jacobs (US), R Boxall, J Hoskins, J Morgan, R Chapman, I Mosey. 72: K Kinell (Swe), D Williams, S Lyle, H Balocchi (SA), G Player, (SA), M McLean, G Cullen, M Garcia (Sp), B McCall, A Sherbourne (A), E Polland, B Marchbank, P Way.
(A amateur)

Rafferty is fined £500

Ronan Rafferty has been fined £500 by the PGA European tour after his disqualification from the Celtic International tournament in Galway last month. The disciplinary *action has been taken* because the tour committee felt that Rafferty had committed a breach of etiquette by not carrying on with his partners in the pro-am section of the event.

The Irishman, aged 20, has the right of appeal and, before playing in the first round of the Panasonic European open at Sunningdale yesterday, he indicated to Ken Schofield, the tour's executive director, that he was considering this course of action in order to put his side of the case.

***Rafferty* and Paul Hoad were disqualified from the individual competition after *four* holes of the third round for playing each other's ball. Hoad agreed to carry on with his two amateurs but Rafferty immediately left the course.**

Rafferty: Likely to appeal

Miss Huke leads German open

Braunfels (Reuter) – The British professional Beverley Huke braved pouring rain for an impressive three-under-par second round of 70 *for a one-stroke lead in the* West German women's open golf championship.

The 33-year-old from Woburn had one birdie on the outward leg of 36 and three more coming home. She had only one bogey, at the 13th, and has a total of 144.

Kim Bauer, of the United States, moved into second place after a 72.

SCORES: 144: B Huke (GB), 74, 70. 145: K Bauer (US), 72, 72. 146: R Hast (S Africa), 73, 73. 147: M Walker (GB), 70, 77, A Nicholas (GB), 73, 74, K Ehrnlund (Swe), 74, 73. 148: K Douglas (GB), 72, 76, P Conley (US), 73, 75. 149: D Chudzinski (WG), 77, 72. 150: T Fernando (Sri Lanka), 77, 73, J Lawrence (GB), 77, 73, S Muirhead (S Africa), 77, 73, G Boycin (US), 76, 74, B Lundsford (US), 75, 75, J Connachan (GB), 73, 77. 151: E Glass (Zimbabwe), 77, 74, S Moon (GB), 76, 75, Bari Brandwynne (US), 75, 76, M Burton (GB), 74, 77

POLO

Los Locos are caught

By John Watson

The European Polo Academy medium-goal four-chukka tournament, which is being played off on both a handicap and open basis in three leagues, began at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, yesterday. The Cirencester squad, Los Locos, and *the BBs, who are put together by the* HPA president, Christian Heppe, the team's No 1, drew 7-7 in a league A match.

Los Locos, who aggregate a team handicap of only 12 against the BB's 15, enjoy the advantage of being established on the husband-and-wife combination of Claire and *Simon Tomlinson, supported* by their Cirencester protegés, Bob Cudmore and Christopher Courage. The BBs are relatively unfamiliar with one another's play.

Los Locos, marking well, and appearing to be somewhat better mounted, led convincingly until the middle of the third chukka. The BBs, relying on the formidable pivot of seven-goaler, Alan Kent, then brought the score to 6-6.

Clare Tomlinson, who looked more impressive in the number three position for Los Locos, and Kent each scored in the last period to make it 7-7. The BBs were fortunate that the last bell sounded

In the seccond encounter, a league C match, Rotherhill beat Sladmore 6-3.

BBs: 1, C Heppe (1); 2, S Livingstone-Learmonth (4); 3, A Kent (7); Back, A Hine.
LOS LOCOS: 1, C Courage (1); 2, S Tomlinson (4); 3, C Tomlinson (4); Back, R Cudmore (3).
ROTHERHILL: 1, M Glue (4); 2, L Amaya (4); 3, S Moreno (6); Back, C Mejia (1)
SLADMORE: 1, W Glennie (1); 2, D Pearl (2); 3, J Horswell (6); Back, Ed Horswell (3).

CRICKET: CHAMPIONSHIP CHALLENGERS ARE FRUSTRATED BY STEADY SUSSEX BATTING

Benson is aching for another hundred

By Marcus Williams

LORD'S: Kent, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 54 runs behind Middlesex.

Mark Benson, Kent's left-handed opening batsman, had the greatest cause for satisfaction on another truncated day at Lord's. Because of bad light and drizzle only five overs were possible after tea yesterday, with Kent still some way behind Middlesex's overnight declared total. The onus will be on the captains to contrive a positive finish today.

It was in the presence of Alec Bedser, an England selector, that Benson continued his rich form of the last month with an unbeaten 116. Since returing to the side in July after a cartilage operation, he has also taken first class hundreds off Surrey and Nottinghamshire and he scored 96 against Somerset and 113 not out against Warwickshire in the NatWest Trophy.

Yesterday Benson shared a first-wicket partnership of 128 with Potter which ended in the first over of the afternoon with Potter caught off his gloves from a rising ball. After that Kent were pegged down by a hostile spell from Daniel off his shorter run – which also accounted for Aslett, caught at short square leg – and the accuracy of Emburey. Having bowled 11 overs from the Pavilion end before lunch, Emburey wheeled away unchanged from the Nusery end where he found more, though slow, turn.

Potter seems to play all too rarely in the Kent side, but he drove the ball handsomely through the covers in his 61. By contrast, Benson hit strongly on the leg side – a hook for six off Cowans and a pull to the boundary off the front foot against Hughes were testimony to that before the Middlesex bowlers adjusted their line – and he likes to play off the back foot square and behind the wicket on the offside.

He had some luck, being dropped by Gatting in the gully when 13 (one could not avoid the mischievous thought that Edmonds, had he not been suspended, would have been fielding in that position.) And at 85 when Daniel, running from mid-on to behind the bowler, failed to reach a mistimed hook. Otherwise it was an impressive display, more so for the fact that Benson still has to take painkilling tablets following his operation.

MIDDLESEX: First innings 272 for 9 dec (C T Radley 61; Bowling: Jarvis 14-1-61-1; Ellison 10-2-23-0; Penn 9-1-42-1; Underwood 33-10-62-3; Johnson 36-6-75-4).

KENT: First innings	
L Potter c Downton b Daniel	61
M R Benson not out	116
D G Aslett c Gatting b Daniel	3
C S Cowdrey c Emburey b Hughes	26
*C J Tavaré not out	3
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, n-b 1)	9
Total (3 wkts, 84 overs)	218

R M Ellison, G W Johnson, C Penn, †S Marsh, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-128, 2-144, 3-208.
Bonus points (to date): Middlesex 4, Kent 5.
Umpires: R Julien and B Leadbeater.

Nottinghamshire toil more in hope than expectation

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Hove: Nottinghamshire, with six first-innings wickets in hand, are 225 runs behind Sussex.

Nottinghamshire yesterday added two bonus points for batting to the one for bowling which they had picked up on Wednesday. Today they should get two more for batting, but that, I imagine, will be all. If it is, thye will go into the season's last match tomorrow with a lead of four points over Essex.

To judge by the way Sussex have played the game so far, Nottinghamshire can expect no generous target today, and that is fair enough. Yesterday Sussex reached 436 before declaring with nine wickets down. By the time Nottinghamshire were batting, it was getting on for three o'clock. The match, in fact, was half run. But Randall played very well, as did Rice, and in the last 70 minutes, the 19-year old Paul Johnson, from Newark, looked full of promise. Nottinghamshire wasted no time, but they are still way behind the clock.

As the selectors' representative, Peter May, their chairman, had taken over from Alec Bedser. He came, as much as anything, to see Robinson open the Nottinghamshire innings, so it was ironic that Robinson, though he batted nicely enough, should be rather overshadowed by the dear, enigmatic Randall. If May was still present when Johnson came in and started by *playing two startling strokes, he* will certainly have made a note of him as being one to watch. Johnson is small and thickset, *with short back and sides, and a* knock-out punch.

In the morning, as Sussex piled up the runs, there was *about Rice's tactics an un*wonted air of resignation. In the two hours and a quarter before lunch, he made not a single change of bowling. Hemmings was at one end, Bore at the other. In 45 overs, Sussex added 170 runs while losing five more wickets. Hadlee, the all-rounder of the year, was not called. It was a perverse piece of cricket from a side with a singular need for victory. Bore's 22 overs cost 99 runs.

Parker reached his sixth hundred of the season, and his fifth in five weeks. It took him a long time, but it fitted in with Sussex's plans a was followed by a good combined assault on the bowling from Gould, Grieg, le Roux, and Jones. In le Roux's 68 not out, there were six sixes (three off successive balls from Bore, one of which, a straight drive, cleared the Gilligan Stand) and five fours. Hemmings finished with five for 111 from 46.3 overs. With 88 wickets he has had the most productive season of any English spinner, and is not to be ruled out of the party to India.

Barclay declared when Jones was out in the last over before lunch. Play was held up for 50 minutes afterwards by rain and bad light. It was also decidely chilly, again. At the resumption there were 57 overs to be bowled. In the second of these, poor Broad was leg before to Jones, leaving his partner behind to steal a march on him.

In the event, Robinson *probably did himself no harm* but no great good. He could, I suppose, have edged ahead of Broad. He is the more natural *player, which does not necess*arily mean the more effective one. He had played one or two excellent strokes off the back *foot when he was out to the first* ball after tea.

By five o'clock it was quite as dark as it had been at six o'clock on Wednesday when the Sussex batsmen went off. Rice and Randall were beginning to play too well now to have noticed, or to bother much when it was drawn to their attention. They had added 57 in 11 overs when Randall, trying to run le Roux down to third man, was brilliantly caught at first slip, left-handed by Greig.

Rice continued to play the occasional resounding stroke, though Sussex's new young fast bowler, Jones, tickled him up a *time or two;* but Johnson took a while to sort Waller out, and when Barclay came on, not long before the end, Rice turned him to backward short leg. Upon hearing that, Essex really could go happily to bed.

SUSSEX: First innings	
G D Mendis c French b Cooper	28
A M Green l-b-w b Hadlee	38
P W G Parker l-b-w b Hemmings	101
A P Wells st French b Hemmings	59
C M Wells l-b-w b Bore	14
*J R I Barclay b Hemmings	38
I A Greig b Hemmings	39
†I J Gould c and b Bore	11
G S le Roux not out	68
A N Jones st French b Hemmings	16
Extras (b 7, l-b 10, w 1, n-b 6)	24
Total (9 wkts dec)	436

C E Waller did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-48, 2-96, 3-199, 4-213, 5-290, 6-311, 7-328, 8-358, 9-436.
BOWLING: Hadlee 23-7-40-1; Saxelby 12-4-40-0; Cooper 20-6-49-1, Bore 51-9-172-2; Hemmings 46 3-11-111-5.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings	
B C Broad l-b-w b Jones	1
R T Robinson c Barclay b Waller	27
D W Randall c Greig b le Roux	65
*C E B Rice c Green b Barclay	49
P Johnson not out	38
K Saxelby not out	3
Extras (b 9, l-b 9, w 3, n-b 7)	28
Total (4 wkts, 57 overs)	211

R J Hadlee, †B N French, E E Hemmings, K E Cooper and M K Bore to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4, 2-74, 3-131, 4-193
Bonus points (to date): Sussex 3, Nottinghamshire 3
Umpires: D G L Evans and M J Kitchen.

Head boy leads an end-of-term romp

By Richard Streeton

SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 146 runs behind Hampshire.

Yorkshire quickly lost Moxon when they went in after tea, before Boycott and Love stayed together until the end. Boycott, when eight, was missed behind the wicket off Connor, but otherwise Hampshire had little encouragement. This match has become a two-day fixture, and the captains will need all their ingenuity today to obtain a definite result.

With both sides low in the table and the first day lost to rain, there were permissible end-of-term echoes about some of the cricket. Hampshire's four main contributors all overcame a slow, slightly unreliable pitch: Nicholas, the head boy, made his best score since his appointment: Jesty, an experienced sixth former, corrected minor setbacks; and Smith minor outscored Smith major.

'Bairstow must have been disappointed with more than one of his bowlers after he gave Hampshire first use of a pitch that was still damp. Nicholas was able to make a bright and breezy start, with runs on both sides of the wicket. Sixty of Nicholas's runs came in boundaries, including two sixes before he edged a catch behind against Carrick.

HAMPSHIRE: First innings	
*M C J Nicholas c Bairstow b Carrick	70
C L Smith l-b-w b Sidebottom	47
D R Turner l-b-w b Stevenson	0
T E Jesty b Stevenson	43
R A Smith c Bairstow b Moxon	62
J J E Hardy l-b-w b Carrick	0
N G Cowley not out	14
†R J Parks not out	4
Extras (b 5, l-b 5, n-b 4)	14
Total (6 wkts,dec. 80 overs)	254

R J Maru, C Connor and S J Andrew did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-113 2-114, 3-124, 4-209, 5-215, 6-248.
BOWLING: Sidebottom 16-4-38-1; Stevenson 13-2-46-2; Moxon 12-1-60-1; Carrick 26-12-69-2; Oldham 13-4-27-0.

YORKSHIRE: First innings	
G Boycott not out	46
M D Moxon c Parks b Connor	9
J D Love not out	43
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, n-b 4)	10
Total (1 wkt, 37 overs)	108

K Sharp, A A Metcalfe, P E Robinson, *†D L Bairstow, P Carrick, G B Stevenson, S Oldham and A Sidebottom to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-13.
Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 2, Hampshire 3.
Umpires: W E Alley and N T Plews.

Good marks at last for Gower

By Peter Ball

LEICESTER: Derbyshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Leicestershire by 172 runs.

David Gower has had an uncomfortable season so it is nice to record that his captaincy earned some good marks yesterday. His prompt declaration once Leicestershire had avoided the follow-on has offered the chance of rescuing a game which otherwise appears to be inevitably destined for a dull draw.

Leicestershire's progress had been more sedate than Derbyshire's first innings, but it was almost equally secure as Derbyshire spurned their rare chances, after an encouraging start. Butcher quickly left to a ball which kept low, and when Miller found Willey's edge with only his second delivery, Leicestershire's target pf 282 looked a long way away.

Instead, that was to be Derbyshire's last success as Balderstone and Boon saw their team to safety with an undefeated stand of 259 in 226 minutes. The most costly miss had already happened when Balderstone, then on three, was put down by Hampshire, a straightforward chance at second slip.

Balderstone, who seems to be dropped more than most – possibly because he spends so much time at the wicket – was also reprieved on 35 and 135. Boon escaped only once, an incredulous hush descending on the ground as Taylor dropped an edged hook.

"That wasn't a chance, was it?" people asked their neighbours disbelievingly, but the answer sadly came that it indubitably was, and a simple one to boot.

Thus reprieved, the pair slowly but surely ground down the Derbyshire attack. Balderstone was his usual patient self, occasionally punctuating his watchful defence with well-placed cover drives, which became more frequent as he gained momentum. His first 50 took 143 minutes, his second 102, before he heralded the arrival of his century with a rush of boundaries.

Boon, all nimble footwork, drove with equally pleasing certainty and rather more regularity at the start of *his innings, hitting nine fours in his* first 50. But as the field spread he became more restricted and only two more followed as he reached his fourth century of the season in 206 minutes.

DERBYSHIRE: First innings 431 (J E Morris 135, G Miller 77, A Hill 61).

Second innings	
*K J Barnett not out	25
A Hill run out	8
J E Morris not out	12
Total (1 wkt)	46

W P Fowler, J H Hampshire, B Roberts, G Miller, R J Finney, D G Moir, †R W Taylor and O H Mortensen to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings	
I P Butcher l-b-w B Roberts	15
J C Balderstone not out	143
P Willey c Hampshire b Miller	10
T J Boon not out	123
Extras (b 8, l-b 3, n-b 3)	14
Total (2 wkts dec, 96 overs)	305

*D I Gower, J J Whitaker, P B Clift, G J Parsons, N G B Cook, †P Whitehouse and J P Agnew did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-46.
BOWLING: Mortensen 14-2-46-0; Finney 14-2-33-0; Roberts 17-4-38-1; Miller 30-5-87-1; Moir 21-2-87-0.
Bonus points: Leicestershire 7, Derbyshire 4.
Umpires: A G T Whitehead and C Cook.

Somerset show no mercy

Gloucestershire, bottom of the championship table, and involved in captaincy controversy, were beaten in two days by Somerset at Bristol. They went down by an innings and 83 runs, their third innings defeat in the last four matches.

Their one spark of hope came in a third wicket stand of 113 in the first innings between Stovold (88)p and Bainbridge (68). When they fell within 10 runs of each other, Somerset stormed on to victory.

Following on 156 behind, Gloucestershire offered no resistance and were shot out in two hours for 73, *one more than their lowest of the season*, which came at Taunton.

The former England batsman, Wayne Larkins, shone as a bowler with a career-best five for 59 when Northamptonshire took a lead of 60 by dismissing Worcestershire for 282 at New Road. He was called up during a stand of 102 between Patel *(54) and Neale (36) and removed* both players while taking three wickets in 41 balls.

D'Oliveira (30) also fell to Larkin's medium pace before Newport (38 not out) and Ellcock (23) restored some order to a carefree display by Worcestershire.

Patel and Neale did the hard work by leading the recovery after three wickets in 10 balls by Griffiths

Warwickshire quickly lost two second innings wickets, but regained the initiative at Cardiff after *Glamorgan had declared at 313 for* six in reply to Warwickshire's first innings total of 438 for seven.

Today's fixtures

County championship
(start 11.0)
CARDIFF: Leicestershire v Derbyshire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Derbyshire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Kent
HOVE: Sussex v Nottinghamshire
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Northamptonshire
SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire v Hampshire
SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP: Chelmsford: Essex v Surrey; Southampton: Hampshire v Middlesex; Old Trafford: Lancashire v Glamorgan; Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Yorkshire.

Correction

Contary to a headline in yesterday's issue of *The Times*, Trevor Jesty, of Hampshire, has not signed a new two year contract offered to him by the county.

OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Glamorgan v Warwicks
AT CARDIFF

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 438 for 7 dec (A I Kallicharran 165, G W Humpage 127, P A Smith 74).

Second Innings	
R I H B Dyer not out	37
K D Smith l-b-w b Thomas	4
A I Kallicharran c Steele b Davis	6
D L Amiss not out	57
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 5)	7
Total (2 wkts)	111

†G W Humpage, P A Smith, A M Ferreira, G C Small, S Wall, W Morton and *N Gifford to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-15.

GLAMORGAN: First innings	
J A Hopkins c Amiss b Small	98
A L Jones c Humpage b Wall	38
G C Holmes c Amiss b Small	57
Younis Ahmed not out	56
H Morris retired hurt	1
*R C Ontong c K D Smith b P A Smith	9
J F Steele c Amiss b Gifford	10
J Derrick c Small b Gifford	0
J G Thomas not out	1
Extras (b 2, l-b 17, w 5, n-b 9)	33
Total (6 wkts dec, 97 overs)	313

†T Davies and W W Davis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-87, 2-212, 3-232, 4-256, 5-296, 6-302.
BOWLING: Small 18-6-48-2; P A Smith 11-3-42-1; Gifford 19-3-42-2; Wall 15-1-73-1; Ferreira 12-4-28-0; Morton 21-5-47-0.
Bonus points: Glamorgan 7, Warwickshire 6.
Umpires: P J Eele and B J Meyer.

Worcs v Northants
AT WORCESTER

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings 342 for 9 dec (R G Williams 169, R J Boyd-Moss 63).

Second Innings	
*G Cook not out	14
W Larkins not out	11
Extras (w 1, n-b 3)	4
Total (no wkt)	29

R J Boyd-Moss, A J Lamb, R G Williams, R J Bailey, D J Capel, D S Steele, †G Sharp, N A Mallender and B J Griffiths to bat.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings	
M J Weston c Sharp b Griffiths	18
T S Curtis l-b-w b Griffiths	37
D M Smith c Bailey b Griffiths	0
D N Patel c Steele b Larkins	54
*P A Neale c Williams b Larkins	36
D B d'Oliveira c Williams b Larkins	30
†D J Humphries b Larkins	2
P J Newport not out	38
J D Inchmore c Sharp b Larkins	12
R M Ellcock c Griffiths b Steele	23
A P Pridgeon b Steele	1
Extras (b 8, l-b 7, w 4, n-b 12)	31
Total	282

Score at 100 overs: 272 for 9.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-56, 2-66, 3-67, 4-169, 5-178, 6-190, 7-213, 8-237, 9-272, 10-282.
BOWLING: Mallender 19-5-42-0; Griffiths 22-4-67-3; Capel 13-2-50-0; Williams 5-1-8-0; Larkins 25-7-59-5; Steele 18-6-25-2.
Bonus points: Worcestershire 6, Northamptonshire 8.
Umpires: H D Bird and D R Shepherd.

Gloucs v Somerset
AT BRISTOL

SOMERSET: First innings 390 (M D Crowe 108, N F M Popplewell 74, I T Botham 69; D V Lawrence 5 for 58).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings	
A W Stovold b Marks	88
P W Romaines c Lloyds b Dredge	7
C W J Athey c Gard b Dredge	8
P Bainbridge c Dredge b Botham	68
A J Wright b Botham	8
J N Shepherd b Botham	0
†R C Russell c Palmer b Marks	29
*D A Graveney c Gard b Marks	4
D V Lawrence c Dredge b Booth	16
C A Walsh b Marks	1
G E Sainsbury not out	1
Extras (l-b 3, w 1)	4
Total (86.5 overs)	234

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-56, 3-168, 4-178, 5-178, 6-181, 7-190, 8-219, 9-224, 10-234.
BOWLING: Botham 26-3-80-3; Crowe 5-0-36-0; Dredge 12-5-35-2; Palmer 4-0-31-0; Marks 19-7-46-4; Booth 0.5-0-2-1.

Somerset (24pts) beat Gloucestershire (6) by an innings and 83 runs.

Second Innings	
A W Stovold c Palmer b Botham	21
P W Romaines c Gard b Botham	3
C W J Athey c Popplewell b Dredge	5
P Bainbridge c Marks b Botham	7
A J Wright l-b-w b Dredge	5
J N Shepherd b Marks	9
†R C Russell b Marks	13
*D A Graveney l-b-w b Botham	1
D V Lawrence c and b Booth	1
C A Walsh c Palmer b Marks	4
G E Sainsbury not out	0
Extras (b 4)	4
Total	73

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-18, 3-29, 4-44, 5-44, 6-67, 7-68, 8-68, 9-72, 10-73.
BOWLING: Botham 17-5-43-4; Dredge 11-4-18-2; Marks 6-3-8-3; Booth 0.5-0-0-1.
Umpires: D J Constant and J W Holder.

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS
RHEDE, West Germany: International meeting: Men: 100 metres: 1, M Lattany (US), [illegible] 200m: 1, J [illegible] Butler [illegible] 45.52; [illegible] McIntosh (US) [illegible] 1:49.16. [illegible] M Boit (Ken) [illegible] 3:47.05 [illegible] D Poschmann [illegible] Moegenburg (WG) [illegible] (Pol) 2.24m. [illegible] Long Jump: [illegible] Jefferson [illegible] 7.90m. Discus: [illegible] Martinez (Cuba) [illegible] (WG) [illegible] 74.88m; 2, K-H Riehm (WG) [illegible] Ploghaus (WG) [illegible] Women: [illegible] 200m: 1, [illegible] 11.77sec. [illegible] 800m: 1, [illegible] 23.61

TOUR DE L'AVENIR: Second stage (Figeac to Decazeville, 182km): 1, Van Brabant (Bel), 4hr 07min 05sec: 2, S Bauer (Can), 4.07.06; 3, L Wijnants (Bel); 5, M Gomez (Fr); 6, E Salomon, (Fr); 7, O Haefliger, (Switz); 8, T Roznowski, (US); 9, H Vaanhold, (Neth); 10, S Scremin, (It), all same time. Overall: 1, P Chevallier, (Fr), 8:43.44; 2, B Wojtinek, (Fr), at 20 sec; 3, Wijnants, at 25; 4, I Frebert (Fr); 5, O Yarochenko (USSR) both at 41; 6, P Ugrumov, (Fr); 8, Bauer, 43; 9, J Muller (Switz), at 45; 10, L Biondi (Fr), at 46.

TOUR OF CATALONIA: [illegible] 1, J Blanco (Sp) [illegible] 5:13. 3, J [illegible] 5. J Lieckens [illegible] (Neth), [illegible] Brancaleoni [illegible] same time.

CYCLING

GOLF
SOTTOGRANDE, Spain: Final scores: 147: P Baker (Lilleshall Hall), 73,74. 148: G Kemble (Bushey Hall), 74, 74. 154: L Lee (Coventry), 79, 75. 156: J Cook (Leamington and County), 79, 77. 157: A McQueen (Troon Welbeck), 81, 76. 158: M Parker (Shooters Hill), 80, 78. 160: S Edgley (Highcliffe Castle), 82, 78. 161: P Fletcher (Yelverton), 83, 78. 163: A Miller (Doncaster Town Moor), 80, 83. 166: A Dick (Malone), 79, 87. 170: D Simon (Bruntsfield Links), 85, 85. No return: A Preston (Astbury).

INZAI, Japan: International tournament: Leading scores (Japanese unless stated): 64: T Kurihara. 65: K Suzuki. 66: I Aoki. 67: F Couples (US). 68: B Jones (Aus). 69: C Pavin (US). 70: T Gale (Aus). 71: Hsieh Min-Nan (Taiwan); G Marsh (Aus); D Ishii (US). 72: G Norman (Aus). 73: Chen Tze-Min (Taiwan); P Fowler (Aus); P Diniz (Br).

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit Tigers 1, Baltimore Orioles 0; California Angels 11, Cleveland Indians 4; Kansas City Royals 4, Minnesota Twins 1; New York Yankees 4, Toronto Blue Jays 3; Milwaukee Brewers 7, Boston Red Sox 5; Oakland A's 5, Chicago White Sox 4; Seattle Mariners 6, Texas Rangers 5.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 4, Pittsburgh Pirates 2; Montreal Expos 3, Chicago Cubs 1; St Louis Cardinals 6, Philadelphia Phillies 5; Houston Astros 4, San Francisco Giants 1; San Diego Padres 15, Cincinnati Reds 11; Los Angeles Dodgers 4, Atlanta Braves 3.

BOXING
OSAKA: Junior Welterweight: Hidekazu Akai (Jap) bt William Mardizon (Phil), pts.

SPEEDWAY
BRITISH LEAGUE: Oxford 46, Wimbledon 32.
POOLE GALA NIGHT: 1, M Shearer (Reading) 14; 2, S Cross (Cradley Heath) 13; 3, S Bear (Poole) 12.
KNOCK-OUT CUP: Quarter final: first leg: Kings Lynn 51, Eastbourne 27.
CHALLENGE MATCH: Long Eaton 20, Leicester 58.

RUGBY UNION
TOUR MATCH: Enniskillen 9, Canadian touring team 11.

HOCKEY
KUALA LUMPUR: Junior world cup qualifying tournament: Group A: China 1, Singapore 0. Group B: Hongkong 0, Oman 4.

MOTOR CYCLING.
ISLE OF MAN: Grand Prix 250cc (151 miles): 1, S McStay (EMC), 1hr 26min 48.8 sec (104.35mph, new record); 2, A Rae (Yamaha), 1:28:03.8; 3, P Bateson (Maxton), 1:29:29. 1,000 cc (226 miles): 1, D Pither (Honda), 2:08:38.2; 2, I Ogden (Suzuki), 2:09:01; 3, G Ring (Suzuki), 2:08:14.2.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire 221 and 158 for 4 (T C Middleton 83 not out); Middlesex 433 for 3 dec (K P Tomlins 205, D G Cummins 102 not out, A J T Miller 59).
CHELMSFORD: Surrey 240 (B Ward 68, K R Pont 4 for 61); Essex 150 for 7 (N Burns 47, M A Feltham 5 for 54).
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire 292 for 8 dec (D A Thorne 78, Asif Din 61, W J Matthews 55; P W Jarvis 4 for 63) and 99 for 4; Yorkshire 189 (N Hartley 50; C Rudd 4 for 25).

FOOTBALL
YUGOSLAV LEAGUE: Sutjeska Niksic 2, Vardar Skopje 1; Rijeka 3, Iskra Bugojno 1; Dynamo Vinkovci 1, Velez Mostar 1; Vojvodina Novi Sad 1, Red Star Belgrade 1; Sloboda Tuzla 0, Sarajevo 0;

EQUESTRIANISM

Laser brings consolation to Mrs Fleischmann

By Jenny MacArthur

Torrance Fleischmann, America's Olympic team gold medallist, whose best horse Curragh failed the veterinary inspection on Wednesday, received a measure of consolation when, riding her second horse Laser, she finished joint leader with Gerhard Sybecht of West Germany on Bertoni at the end of the first day of dressage at the Burghley horse trials, sponsored by Remy Martin. Sybecht, who lectures in medicine at Hanover University, was particularly pleased with Bertoni's polished performance as the horse had not travelled well in the sea-crossing from the Hook of Holland on Monday and had been tired on arrival.

Ian Stark, on Sir Wattie and Lucinda Green on Shannagh, two of Britain's team silver medalists, are third and fourth respectively. Neither of them performed at their best and appeared to have been generously marked. Stark, on his first visit to Burghley, said that the eight year old Sir Wattie had been "about to explode – I should have ridden him in longer". However the pair did perform some very fluent movements in between movements of resistance.

Mrs Green's test on Shannagh was accurate but lacked sparkle. "He needs atmosphere to charge him up" she said afterwards. They had performed their test early in the morning when the sprinkling of spectators did little to transmit any sense of occasion to the nine-year-old horse.

In contrast, Mrs Fleischmann's Laser, a horse of great presence, appeared bright and alert and performed a beautifully light and rhythmic test. Mrs Fleischmann, who finished fourth individually on Finvarra in the Olympics, has ridden Laser for two years and said he is improving all the time – quite something for a 15-year-old horse.

Despite her overnight lead, Mrs Fleischmann was still smarting from her best horse Curragh being spun at the veterinary inspection. Leaving aside the dollars 6,000 to cost to bring a horse to Burghley from Virginia in the United States, the frustrating aspect for Mrs Fleischmann was that to her – and to several of the spectators at the inspection – Curragh appeared to be sound. "He's quite big (17 hands high) and strong, so I have to hold him tightly and turn his head a little towards me when I trot him up -o perhaps that made him look unlevel".

Mrs Fleischmann had hoped to appeal but Lieutenant Colonel Frank Weldon, the president of the ground jury made it quite clear to her that under rules of the FEI (Fédération Equestre Internationale) the sport's ruling body this is not allowed. Such incidents do nothing to further good will in the sport and the time appears right for a change in the rules to make provisions for some method of appeal.

Of the younger riders, Rachel Hunt, aged 19 from near Winchester, who finished third in the European young riders championship last week, is handily placed on 41.1 on the eight year old Aloaf. He, too, failed to perform at his best.

Richard Meade was pleased with his test on Milton General, who does not usually shine in the dressage arena.

Philip Herbert's well-built course for tomorrow's cross-country looks straightforward but experienced riders are not easily deceived. "Each fence should be taken very seriously" Mrs Fleischmann commented.

DRESSAGE PHASE (overnight leaders): equal 1, Laser (T Fleischmann, US) 31.95, Bertoni (G Sybrecht, WG) 31.95; 3, Sir Wattie (I Stark) 36.15; 4, Shannagh (L Green) 37.50; 5, Venture Busby (M Orchard) 38.55; 6, High Brow (L Laidig-Slavin, US) 38.70; 7, Queen's Poet (D Merrett) 39.60; equal 8, Jiminey Cricket III (A-M Taylor) 39.75, Willy B (C Wares) 39.75; equal 10, Tom Faggus (A van Spaendonck, Neth) 40.65, Jetset III (D Clapham) 40.65.

ATHLETICS

Russians in mystery withdrawal

Bonn (Agencies) – The Soviet Union yesterday pulled out of decathlon match in West Germany and prompted speculation that the move may be connected with the dope-test incident involving the Soviet runner Tatyana Kazankina two days ago.

Yesterday, Lutz Nebenthal, of the West German Athletics Federation, said the Russians had told the federation that four athletes due to compete in the decathlon match at Ahlen this weekend were injured and that they were injured and that they had been unable to obtain visas for replacements.

But a disappointed Nebenthal maintained: "It's nothing to do with visas difficulties as they maintain. We are in touch with Moscow and we could have got more visas.

"This opens the way for all sorts of speculation."

On Wednesday, John Holt, the general secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, had expressed fears for Soviet participation in next year's grand prix circuit after a Soviet Union official had refused to allow the women's 3,000 metres world record-holder, Tatiana Kazankina, to take a dope test after she had competed in a meeting in Paris. She now faces possible suspension.

Dope tests were to be carried out in the decathlon at Ahlen, where a woman's heptathlon between West Germany and the Soviet Union is still scheduled to go ahead.

BOXING

TV deal will benefit provincial promoters

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

For the first time, promoters and boxers of the regions who have been struggling to make a crust will have a big slice of the television cake, which for years has been heartily consumed by the big London promoters.

Three television companies, Granada, Central and Yorkshire have joined forces to put on a new series of "Fight Night" which will be a showplace for rising young boxers from Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands and Wales. Fifteen programmes will be shown, one every fortnight from September 20 (11.30). The venues will be Manchester (Forum, Wythenshawe), Birmingham (Digbeth Civic Hall), Sheffield (the Octagon), and Barnsley (Civic Hall).

Fight Night is a breakthrough by regional television companies to boost domestic professional boxing outside London. Central's Head of Sport, Gary Newbon, who will present "Fight Night", said yesterday: "We want to swing the emphasis back to the provinces where fighters can show off their talent before their home supporters."

The bouts, which will be arranged by Frank Warren, the Bloomsbury promoter, for Sports Network UK, is bound to cause some worry to the big London promoters, Jarvis Astaire, Duff and Levene. The BBC, who feature their boxers, will have to start putting on their thinking caps about what to do when Bruno, Kaylor and Sibson lose their appeal, which may not be far away after the severe defeats suffered by the three last season.

On the other hand, Sports Network have the support of men like Colin Jones, the world No 1 welterweight contender, Pat Cowdell, the European junior lightweight champion, that brilliant middleweight Errol Christie, Sylvester Mittee and others.

Each of the television companies will cover five programmes and in the first one at Manchester, Mittee takes on the Colombian champion, Jose Angulo. The world title bouts of Jones and Cowdell could be the centrepiece of this exciting venture by the television companies. The commentators will be the ITV team of Reg Gutteridge and Jim Watt, the former world lightweight champion.



McGuigan: one fight away from title bout

McGuigan meets Mayor

From George Ace, Belfast

Barry McGuigan, the British and European featherweight champion, could be one contest away from a world title bout if he defeats Angel Levy Mayor, currently rated number four in the WBA world ratings, at the King's Hall, Belfast, on Saturday, October 13.

B. J. Eastwood, McGuigan's manager, said: "Barry is rated number nine in the WBA list, and number four in the WBC ratings. If he takes Mayor we would have to go for the big one."

Mayor, at 22 years of age, will be one of the youngest opponents McGuigan has met. A native of Venezuela, he has an impressive record. In 17 contests he has lost only once and boasts five inside the distance wins. His only defeat was in May this year when he dropped a points decision in a WBA title bout against the champion, Eusebio Pedroza, in Maracaibo.

Pedroza won a unanimous points decision over 15 rounds but rated Mayor as the most skilful boxer he had met in 18 successful defences of his title.

HOCKEY

Fitness to decide

By Joyce Whitehead

The under-21 teams from England and Scotland shared the Snow Goose Trophy this last year and today and tomorrow teams from all four home countries will be playing again.

The under-21 tournament takes place on artificial turf at Inverclyde, Largs. Three matches to two days is hard going at any level but three international games could end in the survival of the fittest. All four teams play twice today, Wales v Scotland then England v Wales in the afternoon and the tournament will end tomorrow morning when Scotland play England and then Ireland v Wales.

This is the first of two tournaments for this age group this month. It is important in itself and also as a forerunner to the Federation Internationale de Hockey (junior under 21) European Cup when England, Ireland and Scotland will be joined by Austria, Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and West Germany at the end of September.

Jillian Atkins (Yorkshire) who was injured last year practising for the tournament has returned to the England team as vice captain and there are three newcomers in the squad of 16, Sally Ghilks (Durham), Claire Liddell (Essex) and Joanne Sillitoe (Kent).

Scotland East and West districts each have four representatives in their squad of 16. Margery Coutts is playing again and also Wendy Fraser, who is the goalscorer with a purpose. There are four newcomers in this Scottish side, Morag Boyle, Diane Thorburn, Fiona Lothian and Susan Marshall.

ENGLAND: K Brown (Surrey, captain), P Pattinson (Cumberland), S Ghilks (Durham), J Atkins (Yorkshire), S Brimble (Gloucestershire), G Brown (Yorkshire), A Cowburn (Lancashire), K Crummey (Lancashire), A Loachar (BCHE), G Huggon (Yorkshire), C Liddell (Essex), K Parker (Middlesex), J Sillitoe (Kent), A Smith (Yorkshire), A Strange (Huntingdonshire), R Veal (Surrey).
SCOTLAND: L Goodwin, M Boyle, W Fraser, Jordan (West), J Nimmo, D Thorburn (South), Coutts (North), M Burns, M Napier, G Messenger, E Blair (East), L Roberts, F Lothian, L Currie (Midlands), S Marshall, M Neale (South West).
WALES: H Morgan (South), J Ebers (West), Webb (South), J Wilson (South), L Jones (South), E Evans (West), S Barber (North), J Elin (South), H Jones (North), H Starkie (North), G Jones (West), K Roderick (South), A Ennas (West).

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL
7.30 unless stated
Fourth division
Stockport County v Tranmere Rovers

RUGBY LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION: Wigan v Bradford Northern.
SECOND DIVISION: Salford v Rochdale Hornets.

OTHER SPORT
ATHLETICS: International floodlit meeting (at Crystal Palace, 7.30).
CROQUET: President's Cup (at Hurlingham).
CYCLING: National track championships (at Leicester).
EQUESTRIANISM: Burghley trials.
GOLF: Champion club tournament (at Copt Heath, Solihull); European open tournament (at Sunningdale).

YACHTING

Victory in sight for Comte de Flandre

By Barry Pickthall

With the prospect of only moderate to fresh winds in the North Sea the Nieuport Yacht Club committee decided yesterday to send the *Quarter Ton Cup* fleet, now reduced to 19 in number off on the original 18-mile course across to the Outergabard Buoy, off Harwich, and back via a mark off the Dutch coast for the final race in this world championship.

This was instead of an alternate inshore course drawn up on Wednesday, which would have kept the fleet within easy reach of Belgian rescue services had gales, which forced the cancellation of the third inshore race, continued unabated.

The French Philippe Briand-designed Comte de Flandre, skippered by Joe Seaton, winner of each of the three earlier races in this series, last night looked to be heading for almost certain victory.

With Peter Morton and his crew aboard the 11-year-old Stephen Jones-designed Odd Job returning home to Jersey, British hopes now rest with Howard Sellers, whose Hannah, another Jones design was lying joint third.

OVERALL STANDINGS (after three races): 1, Comte de Flandre 01.875 pts (Fr); Ramonaysa 73.6 pts (Fr); 3, Castors 70.50 pts (Fr) and Hannah (GB); 5, Dear Henri 60 pts (Bel). Other British placings: 9, Odd Job 55 pts, 16, Pacifist 39 pts.

Cudmore is still there with a chance

From a Special Correspondent

Fresh off-wind sailing gave competitors a fast race in the Sardinia Cup's short off-shore race. The conditions favoured the light, fractionally-rigged One-Tonners, who took nine of the top 11 places on corrected time.

With a team comprising the first, second and fifth-placed yachts in July's One-Ton Cup it is not surprising that the French are among the favourites to win the Sardinia Cup and they now head the points table. The Philippe Briand-designed and skippered *Passion II* won.

Again the British performance was short of world-class though the Irish are still in the hunt with the Harold Cudmore-skippered Ilusa, borrowed from Spain, taking second place.

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS: Race 2 (provisional): 1, Passion II (P Briand, France); 2, Ilusa (H Cudmore, Ireland); 3, Brava (P Landolfi, Italy); 4, Coyote (Fauroux/Trouble, France); 5, Sirius II (R Rodriguez, Spain); 6, Citraline III (D Andrieu, France). British placings: 34, Constance of Lymington (C Martin); 37, Panda (P Whipp); 45, Ultimatum (J Lewis).
TEAM RESULTS (after two races): 1, France, 288.38 pts; 2, W Germany, 262.00; 3, Italy, 252.50; 4, Ireland, 248.25; 5, Spain, 230.00; 6, US, 222.50; 7, Netherlands, 171.50; 8, Papua New Guinea, 153.00; 9, Switzerland, 144.50; 10, Sweden, 141.00; 11, Denmark, 124.50; 12, Belgium/Greece, 119.00; 13, Austria, 114.0; 14, Luxembourg, 113.50; 15, UK, 105.00.

RACING: RECORD-BREAKING PROVIDEO ATTEMPTS 15TH VICTORY OF THE SEASON

Bedtime to ward off Irish threat

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Today's programme at Kempton Park is a much better one than one *normally finds there on a Friday* because the Group Three September Stakes has been brought forward by a day so as to avoid a direct clash with the more valuable Phoenix Champion Stakes in Ireland tomorrow.

Today's visitors to the Sunbury track will also have the treat of another glimpse of that admirable record-breaking colt Provideo as he endeavours to record his 15th victory of the season.

Bedtime, my selection for the September Stakes, has graduated to this company from handicaps and by winning the Prix Gontaut-Biron at Deauville last month he proved that he was up to the standard.

Before that Bedtime had beaten Teleprompter in the Land of Burns Stakes at Ayr and in the meantime Teleprompter had paid his conqueror a compliment by also winning pattern races in Ireland and France.

Ireland will be represented by the Vincent O'Brien-trained Esperanto this afternoon. On his only previous appearance in this country Esperanto did not cut much ice, but that was when he was tackling the likes of Chief Singer over a mile in the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Both his pedigree (he is by Nijinsky) and his racing record in Ireland suggest that he will be much more at home in this company and over today's distance. However, I still prefer Bedtime who will be a hard horse for a three-year-old to beat even with a difference of 10lb.

Having established a new record number of races won in a season by a two-year-old this century Provideo now needs only two more to equal the Bard's record of 16 won in a season which was established way back in 1885. Following that memorable result at Ripon last month the Bonusprint Sirenia Stakes should provide Provideo with his 15th prize just so long as he can cope with Melody Park who, after winning at Yarmouth and Lingfield finished a creditable fourth in the Lowther Stakes at York.

In search of more rewarding odds I am content to nap Miss Thames in the Hillfields Handicap Stakes. Mrs Denis Haynes's filly was successful three times last season before she was retired to her owner's stud in the autumn. Sadly, however, things did not go according to plan this year when Miss Thames was sent to be mated with Final Straw as she did not even come in season.

It was later decided to put Miss Thames back into training, in the hope that she will continue to pay for her keep by racing. Running for the first time this year, at Newmarket 13 days ago, Miss Thames promised to do just that by finishing a close-up fifth in a similar sort of race. Following a good gallop there last Saturday I am now hoping she will fulfil that promise in the capable hands of Michael Stoute's apprentice Kevin Bradshaw who rode her to victory at Newbury last August.

At Haydock it should pay to follow Bruce Raymond on Voracity (3.15) and Northern Pride (4.15). Although beaten by Sergeant Drummer at Newcastle last month, Voracity was far from disgraced and it is not difficult to envisage him winning the Hepworth Supersleve Handicap.

Third to Reach at Newmarket a fortnight ago, as well as being third to Troy Fair there during the July meeting, Northern Pride now has an excellent chance of breaking his duck in the Lytham Stakes.

Finally, with Paul Cole and Richard Quinn on a crest no one should be surprised if Aldo King wins the Blackpool Maiden Stakes even though a back injury has kept him off the course since the spring.

● Tyrone William's, aged 17, will represent Great Britain in the Long John Scotch Whisky European Apprentice Championship which Richard Quinn won last year. The championship features the leading apprentice from the eight main horse-racing countries in Europe with twelve races in six of these countries between October 20 and October 31.





Senior trainers Dick Hern (left) and Vincent O'Brien, who are in opposition in Kempton's September Stakes.

Ferryman flies flag for old brigade

At least five decades of form books have to be dusted off to find the last eight-year-old winner of the Ayr Gold Cup, but Ferryman will be carrying the flag for the old brigade in the big Scottish sprint in two weeks time.

Ferryman earned a place in the line-up when holding the strong finish of Cree Bay by a short head in the Innovative Marketing Sprint Handicap at York yesterday. The success means he gets a 5lb penalty at Ayr. It was the gelding's 11th victory during a long and honourable career, but, surprisingly, he has never run in the Ayr Gold Cup.

Peter Maughan, travelling head lad to the winning trainer David Elsworth, said: "Ferryman is a right character. He takes off on the gallops at home, and is hard to control. Brian Rouse understands him well and they have struck up a good understanding."

Ilinos, a specialist at staging last-gasp finishes, sprang an 18-1 shock with a neck victory in the Garrowby Stakes – the fourth time this season she has won in a photo finish. She wore down Kings Island in the final furlong to take the lead in the final two strides.

A 5lb penalty for this success takes her Cambridgeshire weight to 8st 3lb, but she is by no means a certain runner for the Newmarket handicap in four weeks time. "She is an amazing filly, always coming with a late run," her trainer, John Winter, said: "She may go for the Cambridgeshire, but an alternative is the Sun Chariot Stakes on the same day. She may not win it, but it would be nice for her to be placed in a group race."

It is 20 years since Dick Hern last won the Cesarewitch, but his hopes of landing Newmarket's stamina test again were given a major boost with the success of Bespoke in the Green Howards Handicap. The gelding, owned by Hern's wife, Sheila, is not burdened with a penalty at Newmarket. Hern said: "He is not bred to stay two and a quarter miles, but I'm sure he will get the trip."

Hern completed a double in the New York Racing Association trophy with Lucky North, who was left in the lead when Henry Cecil's newcomer Captain Becher swerved violently right in the final furlong. Lucky North ripped his near fore shoe off seconds before the stalls opened, but luckily he returned perfectly sound.

It was a red-letter day for Simon Hodgson, who won on Barrie Baby, his first ride in public. Hodgson, aged 18, from Gainsborough, confidently took the filly to the front half a mile from home and the partnership steadily came clear to win by four lengths.

Hodgson has weight problems and has had to sweat off 7lb since Monday. He has been with the Flaxton trainer, Charlie Booth, since leaving school. Booth said: "Simon is a good lad, but is getting too heavy for the Flat. I will try and find a job for him in a jumping stable." Next stop for Barrie Baby is the ladies' race at Doncaster on St Leger day.

Today's course specialists

KEMPTON

TRAINERS: H Cecil 17 wins from 53 runners, 32.1%; G Harwood 23 from 111, 20.7%; M Stoute 16 from 83, 19.3%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott 37 wins form 151 rides, 24.5%; W Carson 29 from 166, 17.5%; S Cauthen 19 from 110, 17.3%.

HAYDOCK

TRAINERS: M Stoute 18 wins from 79 runners, 22.9%; P Cole 12 from 61, 19.7%; R Hollinshead 19 from 338, 5.6%.
JOCKEYS: B Raymond 23 wins from 131 rides, 17.6%; J Lowe 21 from 196, 10.7%; M Birch 23 from 220, 10.5%.

Blinkered first time

KEMPTON: 2.0 Sperrin Mist; 4.40 Massan, Red Hill Girl.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Seeonee, Thunderbridge, Tania's Lad, Royal Hollow, Hiledown Gold, Millington, Beechon Heights, Poverty Bonk

KEMPTON PARK (Ch4)

[Televised: 2.35, 3.10, 3.40, 4.10]

GOING: good to firm
Draw: 7f and over, high numbers best
Tote Double: 3.10, 4.10. Treble: 2.35, 3.40, 4.40

2.0 EUCLID HANDICAP (3y-o: £2,926: 7f) (11 runners)

101 000033 PASSING STORM (Baroness H Thyssen) R Houghton 9-7 ... S Cauthen 11
102 040000 BRYONY ROSE (T Oxley) A Jarvis 9-4 ... S Whitworth 5 4
104 31-0420 COPING (D) (J Wigan) M Stoute 9-2 ... W R Swinburn 6
105 03-1120 PADRE PIO (BF) (Mrs G Ward) D Arbuthnot 8-7 ... J Reid 1
108 01 FULL PURSUIT (V Zucol) L Cumani 8-5 ... D McHargue 10
109 24-00 COUNT BERTRAND (Mrs J Hislop) W Holden 84 ... B Crossley 2
113 0303-20 OAKWOOD PARK (Mrs C Smalley) B Hobbs 8-1 ... G Baxter 9
114 4-10030 SHARP SHOT (Windflower Overseas Hldgs) J Dunlop 7-13 ... W Carson 5
115 0-00000 SPERRIN MIST (B) (M Kerr) M Ryan 7-13 ... M L Thomas 7
116 044331 TAYGETUS (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 7-12 (6 ex) ... P Robinson 8
118 000003 MR ROCHESTER (B) (A Harbage) G Balding 7-8 ... R Fox 3

1983: Jhansi Ki Rani 8-4 P Waldron (11-2) G Lewis 10 ran

3 Taygetus, 7-2 Full Pursuit, 5 Passing Storm, 13-2 Padre Pio, 10 Mr Rochester, Oakwood Park, 14 others.

FORM: PASSING STORM (9-4) 4½l 2nd to Fandango Beat (9-4) at Salisbury (6f, £2,897, good to firm, Aug 16, 13 ran). COPING (8-11) beaten over 8½l by Trembiant (7-10) at Newmarket (7f, £3,303, good to firm, Aug 25, 6 ran). PADRE PIO (7-9) 7½l 6th of 11 to Bold Realm (7-7) at Newcastle (6f, £10,196, good to firm, Aug 13). FULL PURSUIT (8-8) beat Nabl (8-8) ½l at Doncaster (6f, £971, good, Aug 2, 10 ran). OAKWOOD PARK (8-7) had Sperrin Mist (8-6) back in 11th place when 5½l 6th to Glen Na Smole (8-5) at Leicester (7f, £3,527, good to firm, Jun 16). SHARP SHOT (9-1) distance 9th of 11th to Blowing Bubbles (9-2) at Lingfield (7f, £2,004, good to firm, Aug 22). TAYGETUS (8-8) made all to beat Norabella (9-7) 3l at Ripon (6f, £1,725, good to firm, Sep 3, 19 ran).
Selection: TAYGETUS.

2.35 HILLFIELDS HANDICAP (£3,267: 1m) (11)

201 18110-0 MISS THAMES (D) (Mrs D Haynes) M Stoute 4-9-12 ... K Bradshaw 5 4
202 030000 TETRON BAY (CD) (R Shannon) R Hannon 4-9-9 ... Pat Eddery 10
203 000000 BOY TRUMPETER (S Lycett Green) B Hobbs 4-8-7 ... G Baxter 7
204 201-014 BOBBY DAZZLER (B) (R Morley) D Laing 3-8-4 ... J Reid 3
205 404330 CAROCREST (D) (Lady Harrison) G Harwood 3-8-1 ... G Starkey 11
206 000100 PORTOGON (CD) (T Marshall) M Usher 6-8-1 ... D McKay 6
208 020312 JOYFUL DANCER (D)(BF) (D How) P Cole 4-8-11 ... L Piggott 2
210 013284 FOLLOW THE STARS (C Harper) D Elsworth 4-8-7 ... S Cauthen 9
212 033413 DO YOUR BEST (Elisha Holding) G Lewis 3-8-0 ... M L Thomas 1
213 00101-0 RA NOVA (D T-Clark) Mrs N Kennedy 5-7-12 ... B McGiff 7 8
215 0232-30 MAFOO'S TOKEN (Mafoo Racing Ltd) R Smyly 4-7-10 ... W Carson 5

1983: No corresponding race

7-2 Joyful Dancer, 5 Follow The Stars, 11-2 Do Your Best, 7 Portogon, 8 Miss Thames, Tetron Bay, Carocrest, 12 others.

FORM: MISS THAMES (9-8) 4½l 5th of 8 to Rauvel (8-5) at Newmarket (8f, £3,501, good to firm, Aug 25). BOBBY DAZZLER (8-12) 8½l last of 4 to Bold Indian (9-3) at Chester (7f 122yds, £3,074, good to firm, May 9). CAROCREST (8-7) 3½l 6th of 8 to Flyhome (7-9) at Wolverhampton (8f, £3,496, good, Aug 28). PORTOGON 13th of 15 to King Of Clubs at York; previously (9-10) beat FOLLOW THE STARS (9-8) by 2l over today's course and distance (£2,490, good, Jul 18, 7 ran). JOYFUL DANCER (9-12) ¾l 2nd to Fast Service (8-0) at Brighton (8f, £2,351, good, Aug 7, 4 ran). DO YOUR BEST (9-2) 2l 3rd to Viceroy Lad (9-4) at Epsom (8½f, £3,215, good, Aug 27, 7 ran).
Selection: MISS THAMES.

3.10 BONUSPRINT SIRENIA STAKES (2-y-o: £7,337: 6f) (8)

301 111221 PROVIDEO (D)(B) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 9-3 ... T Ives 8
305 4123 NORTHERN CHIMES (D)(BF) (Bell Amusement Ltd) E Eldin 9-0 ... Pat Eddery 6
308 3 EVERY EFFORT (BF) (M Klein) C Nelson 8-11 ... J Reid 7
309 114 MELODY PARK (G Mills) M Ryan 8-11 ... P Robinson 3
311 21 SAFKA (Aga Khan) R J Houghton 8-11 ... S Cauthen 4
312 0 SNAAFY (Prince Yazid Saud) D Laing 8-11 ... W Carson 5
313 VIA SATELLITE (V Advani) R Simpson 8-11 ... S Whitworth 2
314 02 SHALBEE (A Speake) J Bridger 8-8 ... N Dawe 1

1983: Defecting Dancer 9-3 L Piggott (4-7 fav) H Cecil 6 ran

6-4 Provideo, 3 Melody Park, 4 Every Effort, 5 Safka, 10 Northern Chimes, 16 others.

FORM: PROVIDEO (9-7) 1½l winner over Lobbit (9-7) at Ripon (6f, £5,765, good to firm, Aug 27, 5 ran). NORTHERN CHIMES (9-7) beaten neck and short head by Try Nordan (8-5) at Newmarket (6f, £7,063, good to firm, Aug 25, 5 ran). EVERY EFFORT (9-0) 3½l 3rd to Al-Yabir (9-0) at Newbury (7f, £4,893, good, Aug 18, 23 ran). MELODY PARK (8-11) 6¼l 4th of 10 to Al Bahathri (8-11) at York (6f, £16,056, good to firm, Aug 22). SHALBEE (8-11) 2l 2nd to Diami (8-11) at Salisbury (5f, £1,215, good to firm, Aug 15, 10 ran).
Selection: PROVIDEO.

3.40 SEPTEMBER STAKES (Group III: £18,110: 1m 3f 30yd) (9)

402 11320-3 GIVE THANKS (Mrs O White) J Bolger 4-9-4 ... N Kinane 8
403 10-1434 LOVELY DANCER (B) (J Clerico) O Douieb 4-9-2 ... A Lequeux 9
404 41/04-2 SIMPLY GREAT (D Wildenstein) H Cecil 5-9-2 ... S Cauthen 4
406 41-1211 BEDTIME (C) (Lord Halifax) W Hern 4-9-0 ... W Carson 6
407 130-800 LYPHARD'S SPECIAL (CD) (Lady Harrison) G Harwood 4-9-0 ... G Starkey 1
408 212141 MY TONY (Elisha Holding) G Lewis 4-9-0 ... M L Thomas 2
411 111010 BISHOP'S RING (C) (R Sangster) M Stoute 3-8-4 ... W R Swinburn 5
412 110112 ESPERANTO (BF) (S Niarchos) M V O'Brien 3-8-4 ... Pat Eddery 7
413 11-0032 GOLD AND IVORY (P Mellon) I Balding 3-8-4 ... B Rouse 3

1983: Lyphard's Special 3-8-4 B Rouse (12-1) G Harwood 6 ran

9-4 Bedtime, 3 Esperanto, 9-2 Gold And Ivory, 8 Lovely Dancer, 10 Give Thanks, 12 Simply Great, 16 Lyphard's Special, Bishop's Ring, 33 My Tony.

FORM: GIVE THANKS (9-13) beaten 5¼l when 3rd of 8 to Opale (9-4) at Curragh (1m 4f, £8,020, good to firm, Sep 1). LOVELY DANCER (9-6) beaten 2½l when 4th of 9 to Head For Heights (9-6) with GOLD AND IVORY (8-0) a further 2l away in 5th at Newmarket (1m 4f £27,518, good to firm, Jul 10). SIMPLY GREAT (9-0) beaten 5l by Old County (9-0) at Lingfield (1m 4f, £2,858, good to firm, Aug 22, 4 ran). BEDTIME (8-12) beat Mourjane (9-4) by a short head at Deauville (1m 2f, £13,201, good Aug 11, 4 ran). LYPHARD'S SPECIAL (9-6) beaten over 15l when 8th of 9 to Cormorant Wood (9-3) at York (1m 2f, £95,895, good to firm, Aug 21). BISHOP'S RING (8-8) beaten over 12l when 5th of 6 to Longboat (8-2) Goodwood (1m 4f, £528, good to firm, Aug 3). GOLD AND IVORY (8-7) beaten 3l by Rainbow Quest (8-3) at York (1m 4f, £31,707, good to firm, Aug 22, 7 ran). ESPERANTO (9-5) beaten ½l by High Commander (8-11) at Phoenix Park (9f, £10,700, good to firm, Aug 25, 5 ran).
Selection: BEDTIME.

4.10 TWICKENHAM FILLIES STAKES (3-y-o: £7,322: 1m 2f) (6)

501 10-1002 KANZ (Shaikh Mohammed) G Harwood 9-7 ... NON-RUNNER
502 20-1004 MALAAK (Maktoum Al Maktoum) M Stoute 9-7 ... W R Swinburn 3
504 0-11 ONE WAY STREET (L Freedman) H Cecil 9-4 ... L Piggott 5
505 010-000 SHINDELLA (Mrs G Weston) H Candy 9-4 ... J Matthias 1
506 3-10000 OUR SHIRLEY (D) (Ms C Zandona) G Lewis 9-1 ... P Waldron 4
508 410-0 CHACONIA (Miss F Durr) F Durr 8-11 ... S Cauthen 2

1983: No corresponding race

10-11 Malaak, 7-4 One Way Street, 6 Our Shirley, 12 Shindella, 20 Chaconia.

FORM: KANZ (9-0) beaten 6l by Circus Plume (9-0) with MALAAK (9-0) a further 5½l away 4th at York (1m 4f, £35,226, good to firm, Aug 21, 5 ran). ONE WAY STREET (9-7) beat Castellina (8-11) by ¾l at Wolverhampton (8f £1,480, firm, June 25, 14 ran). SHINDELLA (8-9) 10th of 15, beaten over 7l, to Borushka at York (1m 4f, £7,999, good, Aug 23). OUR SHIRLEY (9-10) last of 9 beaten just over 7l, to First Bout (8-4) at Epsom (1m 4f, £2,794, good, Aug 27). CHACONIA (8-7) out of first nine behind The Game's Up (9-1) at Windsor (8f, £1,744, good to firm, Aug 20, 18 ran).
Selection: ONE WAY STREET.

4.40 ARION HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,868: 1m 3f 30yd) (11)

602 313044 HOUSE HUNTER (O Humphreys) C Horgan 9-7 ... G Starkey 8
604 1100 CAMA'S LAKE (A Salzarini) L Cumani 9-3 ... D McHargue 7
605 0-33312 SNOW TREE (R Hambro) B Hobbs 9-0 ... G Baxter 11
610 131302 MAISSAN (B) (Prince Faisal) P Walwyn 8-7 ... N Howe 3
611 04413 NO NO GIRL (BF) (E Moller) G Wragg 8-4 ... J Reid 2
612 010332 RED HILL GIRL (B) (Mrs James Bethell) J Bethell 8-3 ... W Carson 4
615 010033 FANDANGO LIGHT (H Ptomak) D Elsworth 8-1 ... B Rouse 5
616 400011 ACERCATE (B) (Mrs Andry Muinos) M Francis 8-1 (5 ex) ... S Whitworth 5 1
619 0-01040 JUST AUTUMN (H Rogers) A Jarvis 7-13 ... P Robinson 6
620 001304 MAN O'MAGIC (B) (T Waterman) D Sasse 7-8 ... D McKay 9
623 0-10000 PRINCE RAMBORO (D Murray) R Smyth 7-7 ... R Fox 10

1983: Lady Moon 8-7 L Piggott (5-2 fav) H Cecil 6 ran

11-4 Acercate, 4 No No Girl, 11-2 Red Hill Girl, 13-2 Maissan, Cama's Lake, 8 Fandango Light.

Kempton selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Full Pursuit. 2.35 MISS THAMES (nap). 3.10 Provideo. 3.40 Bedtime. 4.10 One Way Street. 4.40 Acercate.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Full Pursuit. 2.35 Miss Thames. 3.10 Provideo. 3.40 Simply Great. 4.10 One Way Street. 4.40 Cama's Lake.

HAYDOCK PARK

GOING: firm.
Draw: 6f and over, low numbers best.
Tote double: 3.15, 4.15. Treble: 2.45, 3.45, 4.45.

2.15 BIRKDALE SELLING STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: – £1,381, 1m 140yd) (12 runners)

3 3100 WANDERING WALTER B Morgan 9-1 ... T Quinn 1
5 0000 BABY SAGO J Parkes 8-11 ... A Kimberley 5
16 000 MASTER OF MISCHIEF (B) M Camacho 8-11 ... N Connorton 7
21 0300 SMITHS BOY R Hollinshead 8-11 ... S Perks 4
27 0000 TIN RIBS H Wharton 8-11 ... J H Brown 5 9
30 0000 CRAFTY POTTER W Bentley 8-8 ... A Bond 3
38 00 LEPRECHAUN LADY S Norton 8-8 ... J Lowe 2
39 004 LUCKY SARAN R Thompson 8-8 ... D Nicholls 10
44 QUARK R Woodhouse 8-8 ... M Hindley 5 8
45 000 RALLUME M Lambert 8-8 ... D Oldham 6
46 ROSE ROCKET P Haslam 8-8 ... G Sexton 11
52 0002 THE GOLF SLIDE J Berry 8-8 ... K Darley 12

9-4 The Golf Slide, 11-4 Wandering Walter, 9-2 Lucky Saran, 6 Rose Rocket, Smiths Boy, 8 Tin Ribs, 12 others.

2.45 BLACKPOOL MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £2,463: 1m 6f) (10)

1 8-00 ALDO KING P Cole 9-0 ... T Quinn 3
2 0300 ARGES R Hollinshead 9-0 ... S Perks 8
5 0 BARTIMAEUS J Dunlop 9-0 ... G Duffield 9
10 3-0 ENSEMBLE G Harwood 9-0 ... A Clark 7
16 0002 MIRAMAC M Jarvis 9-0 ... B Raymond 10
17 0223 OLD ALEX C Brittain 9-0 ... M Birch 5
19 PRINCELY HEIR O Haslam 9-0 ... G Sexton 4
21 ROWLEY LODGE P Bevan 9-0 ... – 1
22 0434 ROYAL CRAFTSMAN W Elsey 9-0 ... J Lowe 2
32 0 LADY SANGARA R Thompson 8-11 ... D Nicholls 6

5-2 Old Alex, 3 Ensemble, 9-2 Arges, 13-2 Miramac, Bartimaeus.

3.15 HEPWORTH SUPERSLEVE HANDICAP (£3,303: 1m 4f) (4)

1 4222 VORACITY (D) J Winter 3-10-0 ... B Raymond 4
3 0031 MAINTOP (D) R Smyly 7-8 13 (7 ex) ... A Murray 2
6 0312 FLYING SCOTSMAN (C) R Hollinshead 5-8-4 ... W Ryan 3 1
8 0034 CLANRALLIER (CD) J W Watts 4-8-1 ... B Thomson 3

11-8 Flying Scotsman, 2 Voracity, 100-30 Maintop, 11-2 Clanrallier.

3.45 CLAUDE HARRISON MEMORIAL CHALLENGE TROPHY (handicap: £3,501: 5f) (13)

2 0024 ARDROX LAD (CD) M Blanshard 4-8-10 ... N Adams 5 13
5 0220 TOBERMORY BOY (D) R Whitaker 7-8-7 ... J H Brown 5 11
6 3030 RAMBLING RIVER (CD) (B) W A Stephenson 7-8-6 ... M Hindley 5 2
11 1-302 KELLYS REEF (D) E Eldin 3-8-3 ... E Guest 5 9
15 2213 KING CHARLEMAGNE (D) Mrs G Reveley 5-8-6 ... A Shoults 7 1
17 -0000 BOCA RATON (CD) J Berry 3-8-2 ... K Darley 7
21 4023 FERRIBY HALL (CD) (B) A Smith 7-7-13 ... G Carter 7 5
22 3040 DURANDAL (CD) D Wilson 7-7-12 ... W Ryan 3 6
23 1-300 COURAGEOUS BUZBY (D) B McMahon 5-7-12 ... A Mackay 12
25 0320 RUSSIAN WINTER (CD) (B) A W Jones 9-7-10 ... T Williams 5 4
26 -0400 CELTIC BIRD (CD) A Balding 4-7-9 ... M Fozzard 7 8
27 20Cu CAPTAIN TEMPEST (B) T Barron 4-7-8 ... M Fry 10
29 -0000 THE HUYTON GIRLS (CD) (B) M James 6-7-7 ... A Mackay 3

11-4 Kelly's Reef, 7-2 Ardrox Lad, 9-2 King Charlemagne, 11-2 Rambling River, 13-2 Ferriby Hall, 8 Tobermory Boy 10 Durandal, 12 others.

4.15 LYTHAM STAKES (2-y-o: £3,279: 1m 40yd) (12)

6 01 DUAL VENTURE Mrs L Peacock 8-11 ... O Gray 9
10 ALCAZABA F Carr 8-7 ... J Carr 7 3
12 6 ARCVILLE FRED J Berry 8-7 ... K Darley 12
17 4 BRONZE HERO P Cole 8-7 ... T Quinn 1
20 03 DREAM MERCHANT (BF) C Brittain 8-7 ... B Thompson 7
23 40 FESTIVAL CITY C Crossley 8-7 ... A Bond 2
24 00 GLEN-ROY-BOY F Carr 8-7 ... G Sexton 5
27 NO LIMIT R Hollinshead 8-7 ... S Perks 6
28 33 NORTHERN PRIDE M Jarvis 8-7 ... B Raymond 4
29 PROHIBITION BOY J P Smith 8-7 ... A Mackay 10
30 0030 SHANWYN J Hanson 8-7 ... J Bleasdale 11
32 00 ALLEZ N Chamberlain 8-4 ... B Coogan 8

11-10 Northern Pride, 7-2 Bronze Hero, 9-2 Dual Venture, 13-2 Dream Merchant, 14 No Limit, Festival City, 20 others.

4.45 ST ANNE'S NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £3,061: 6f) (12)

4 0320 POMMES CHATEAU (D) H Collingridge 9-7 ... E Guest 5 11
5 2100 MIRMIRAN (D) M Stoute 9-7 ... A Kimberley 4
11 0031 HOBOURNES ROSE R Hollinshead 8-13 (6 ex) ... W Ryan 3 4
14 0033 VIA VITAE C Crossley 8-13 ... R Fahey 7
17 304 ORCHID DANCER S Norton 8-11 ... J Lowe 12
18 4004 PRINCE DARIUS (B) C Tinkler 8-11 ... L Charnock 6
21 1240 TICKLED TROUT (D) J Berry 8-9 ... K Darley 4
23 340 RECORD FLYER (B) H Wharton 8-7 ... D Nicholls 2
26 100 SWING FREE (D) (B) D Chapman 81 ... M Wood 10
28 110 PRETTY FACE Berry 7-13 ... S Horsfall 5 1
29 004 MAVITTA DEE P Calver 7-9 ... M Fry 8
32 3300 WHO KNOWS THE BOWLER B McMahon 7-7 ... – 9

11-4 Hobournes Rose, 7-2 Record Flyer, 4 Tickled Trout, 11-2 Mirmiran, 13-2 Pommes Chateau, 12 Orchid Dancer, 14 others.

5.15 BIRKDALE SELLING STAKES (Div II: £1,381: 1m 40yd) (12)

1 1034 MAUNDY GIFT W Wharton 9-1 ... W Wharton 4
2 0401 PANIOLO T Fairhurst 9-1 ... C Coates 7 3
8 0000 COMTEC PRINCE K Stone 8-11 ... G Brown 7 11
12 00 HUNDRED DAYS J Berry 8-11 ... J Carroll 7 1
15 0003 MANHATTAN BOY C Tinkler 8-11 ... M Birch 12
18 0 DUDLEY J Etherington 8-11 ... M Wood 7
23 0000 IN SPATE P Calver 8-11 ... A Murray 9
25 00 TENARON M Hinchliffe 8-11 ... B Thomson 2
32 0040 GO GIPSY N Chamberlain 8-8 ... G Skeats 10
33 000 HERE WE GO AGAIN R Whitaker 8-8 ... S Perks 5
43 00 OKY POKEY (B) R Hobson 8-8 ... M Beecroft 6
47 000 SHAF (B) S Norton 8-8 ... M Sultan 8

5-2 Shaf, 100-30 Paniolo, 9-2 Tenaron, 11-2 Manhattan Boy, 13-2 Maundy Gift, 12 Our Dudley, 14 others.

Haydock selections

By Mandarin

2.15 The Golf Slide. 2.45 Aldo King. 3.15 Voracity. 3.45 Kelly's Reef. 4.15 Northern Pride. 4.45 Hobourne's Rose. 5.15 Manhattan Boy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Rose Rocket. 2.45 Miramac. 3.15 Voracity. 3.45 Kelly's Reef. 4.15 Northern Pride. 4.45 Miriran. 5.15 Tenaron.

HEREFORD

GOING: firm

2.0 VOWCHURCH NOVICE HURDLE (£521: 3m 1f) (7 runners)

1 30-up CONN THE COBBLER (B) J Fenlon 6-10-12 ... J Suthern
5 00-42 LAST OF THE FOXES N Twiston-Davies 11-10-12 ... Miss G Armytage 7
7 104-3 NO RETREAT P Pritchard 12-10-12 ... P Dever 4
9 p0/p- TERRY K Dunn 6-10-12 ... Mr P Schofield
12 0pp- DRIROAST H O'Neill 6-10-7 ... M Hammond
13 fu/ PRINCESS HECATE P Davis 9-10-7 ... P Nicholls
14 0/00p- STRATTS GIRL A Chamberlain 5-10-7 ... A Chamberlain 4

1983: no corresponding meeting.

7-4 Last Of The Foxes, 11-4 No Retreat, Terry, 8 Conn The Cobbler, 14 Driroast, 16 Princess Hecate, 20 Stratts Girl.

2.30 ORCOP SELLING HURDLE (£556: 2m) (12)

1 ppp- FLOWERFARM (B) J Bradley 4-11-10 ... Sharron James 7
2 22 HE'S A TRAMP D Wintle 4-11-10 ... J Wathen 7
4 0pp-4 HAGEN'S BARGAIN F Yardley 4-11-5 ... C Smith
5 030- MISS SHAMROCK S Christian 4-11-5 ... K Mooney
6 NEGRESCO Mrs K Coulman 3-10-10 ... S Johnson
8 p SWYNFORD CHAMPAGNE M C Chapman 3-10-10 ... K Burke 7
9 0 THE RUSK F Jordan 3-10-10 ... R Hyett
10 00 ACTON TURVILLE R Holder 3-10-5 ... N Coleman 7
11 3 DAME CAROLINE D Wintle 3-10-5 ... A Carroll
12 DICELA J Bradley ... G Davies
13 000 DORABELLE Mrs K Coulman 3-10-5 ... P Scudamore
15 03 WINGINGIN J Ffitch-Heyes 3-10-5 ... R Goldstein

13-8 He's A Tramp, 3 Miss Shamrock, 9-2 Acton Turville, 13-2 Dame Caroline, 8 Wingingin, 14 others.

3.0 CRASWELL NOVICE CHASE (£1,086: 2m) (8)

1 00-31 SENRAB (CD) J Old 8-11-10 ... G Bradley
2 0-443 CITY MARATHON J Ffitch-Heyes 6-11-3 ... NON-RUNNER
3 -p222 FLIGHT SHEET P Felgate 6-11-3 ... P Scudamore
4 /24p3- DULART HILL M Oliver 8-11-3 ... R Dunwoody
5 pp0u- RENREBO R Perkins 7-11-3 ... Mr Del Williams
6 20/40 TOWN SPECIAL G Thorner 5-11-0 ... P Barton
8 p-002 BUY NOW (B) L Kennard 6-10-12 ... B Powell 4
9 000p- SWANEE GIRL N Gaselee 7-10-12 ... V McKevitt

2 Flight Sheet, 100-30 Renrebo, 9-2 Senrab, 11-2 Buy Now, 8 Dulart Hill, 14 Town Special, 20 Swanee Girl.

3.30 MICHAELCHURCH HANDICAP CHASE (£1,626: 2m 4f) (3)

5 13-31 KATMANDU J Ffitch-Heyes 11-11-12 (5 ex) ... Penny Ffitch-Heyes 7
9 0320- FLASH HARRY (CD) F Yardley 11-10-13 ... C Smith
11 -4232 THE WURZEL (D) R Holder 8-10-6 ... C Gray

4-5 The Wurzel, 15-8 Katmandu, 5 Flash Harry.

4.0 TYBERTON HANDICAP HURDLE (£787: 2m 4f) (10)

1 p1p1- THOMOND PRINCE M Oliver 9-11-10 ... R Dunwoody
2 022-3 NO FLUKE F Yardley 4-10-12 ... C Smith
3 14/f0- DUNDONNEL Lady S Brooke 5-10-12 ... R Hyett
4 0/00p- CULHAM (CD) W Sheedy 9-10-11 ... Mrs L Sheedy
5 0-430 TOATLEY ABLE T Keenor 7-10-8 ... L Bloomfield 4
6 4300- MAJESTIC CUE (C) J Ffitch-Heyes 5-10-5 ... R Goldstein
8 320-3 TOP GOLD (BF) H O'Neill 5-10-5 ... M Hammond
10 000-1 LITTLE LONDON (C) T Morton 5-10-4 (5 ex) ... H Davies
11 012-0 PARK JET M James 8-10-0 ... Miss L Wallace 7
12 0/20- HARDSTONE M Eckley 8-10-0 ... A Hulburd 7

7-4 Little London, 3 Top Gold, 5 Toatley Able, 13-2 Thomond Prince, 8 Park Jet, 12 Majestic Cue, 15 others.

4.30 COTSWOLD CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP CHASE (£1,173: 2m) (5)

3 202-1 BALLYBUTLER (CD) V Bishop 12-11-6 ... D Chinn 7
7 23-4u THE SURVEYOR (D) R Hollinshead 8-11-1 ... D Carcary 7
8 41-44 HANOVER PRINCE H O'Neill 9-10-7 ... K Caplem 7
9 404-0 BRAVE INTENTION J Ffitch-Heyes 7-10-7 ... A Jones 7
11 4-p32 BARGELLO SON N Kernick 7-10-7 ... M Yeoman 7

13-8 The Surveyor, 5-2 Ballybutler, 100-30 Hanover Prince, 13-2 Bargello Son, 12 Brave Intention.

Hereford selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Terry. 2.30 Dame Caroline. 3.0 Buy Now. 3.30 Katmandu. 4.0 Little London. 4.30 Ballybutler.

York results

Going: good to firm

1.0 POLYCELL-WILLIE CARSON APPRENTICE CHALLENGE ROUND 10 (Handicap: £2,408: 1m 1f)
BARRIE BABY b f by Import – Even Song (B Stacey) 4-9-4 ... S Hodgson (11-4 jt-fav) 1
Gunner's Belle ch f by Gunner B – Crimson Belle (H Spearing) 4-8-9 ... T J Williams (3-1) 2
Wish You Were Here ch f by Secretariat – Summer Guest (P Mellon) 3-7-13 ... J Leech (11-4 jt-fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 8 Fancy Flight, 12 Shaady (4th), Kiev (5th). 6 ran. 4l, nk, ¾l, 7l, 2l. C Booth at Flaxton.
TOTE: Win: £2.60; places: £2.00, £1.40. DF: £5.20. CSF: £9.89. 1 min 54.99 sec.

1.30 SANCTON STAKES (2-y-o colts & geldings: £4,064: 7f)
MAC'S REEF b c by Main Reef – Avereen (M George) 8-11 ... P Robinson (14-1) 1
Prismatic br c by Manado – Pris (Lord Howard de Walden) 9-1 ... L Piggott (8-11 fav) 2
Vouchsafe b c by Bustino – Gracious Consent (Lord Scarbrough) 8-11 ... W Carson (11-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 10 Grundy Lane (4th), 11 Timber Tool (6th), 14 Orarion (5th), 16 Aussie King, 25 All Is Revealed, Bollin Palace, 33 Bartolomeo Colombo, Butterwick, Coq Hardi, Everstone, Good Breeze, Mildale. 15 ran. 1½l, 1½l, ¾l, 6l 2½l. M Ryan at Newmarket.
TOTE: Win: £9.90; places: £1.50, £1.20, £1.40. DF: £5.60. CSF: £25.05. 1 min 27.35 sec.

2.0 INNOVATIVE MARKETING SPRINT (HANDICAP: £9,039: 6f)
FERRYMAN b g by Forlorn River – La Miranda (W Plummer) 8-8-0 ... B Rouse (8-1 jt-fav) 1
Cree Bay br g by Bay Express – Porsanger (D Spencer) 5-8-0 ... W Carson (17-2) 2
Sully's Choice b g by King Pellinore – Salute the Coates (W Chapman) 3-7-7 ... A Proud (16-1) 3
Fair Madame b f by Monseigneur – Fair Mark (D Harding) 4-7-7 ... L Charnock (33-1) 4
Also Ran: 8 jt-fav Alakh, 9 Alpine Strings, 13 Grey Desire, 14 All Agreed, Coquito's Friend, Legal Sound (6th), Morse Pip, Pentland Javelin, Vorvados, 18 Valley Mills, 20 Saxham Breck, Karen's Star, La Perrichol, 25 Ideal Home (5th), Meraval, Pusey Street, 33 Philstar. 21 ran. Sh hd, ¾l, 1½l, hd, sh hd. D Elsworth at Whitsbury.
TOTE: Win: £8.00. Places: £2.00, £1.70, £5.80, £11.30. DF: £15.70. CSF: £71.33. Tricast: £991.16. 1min 48sec.

2.35 JORVIK SELLING STAKES (£2,364: 1m 4f)
APPLE ORCHARD b g by Shirley Heights – Apple Peel (E McMahon) 4-9-4 ... Pat Eddery (4-1) 1
Home Solutions ch f by Home Guard – Purple Goddess (Marketing Solutions Ltd) 3-8-7 ... T Ives (5-2 fav) 2
Perevakia b f by Sagaro – Deep Blue (B Otter) 4-9-1 ... S Cauthen (15-2) 3
Also Ran: 7 Lady Ever-So-Sure (6th), Six O Six Auction (4th), 10 Stormy Monarch (5th), 11 Saxon Radio, Secret Pursuit, 16 Porter. 9 ran. 1l, 8l, 1½l, ¾l, 5l. P Rohan at Malton.
TOTE: Win: £4.40. Places: £1.70, £1.10, £1.70. DF: £6.00. CSF: £13.83. 2min 34.85sec. Brought in for 3,800 guineas.

3.10 GARROWBY STAKES (Limited handicap: 3-y-o: £8,194: 1m 2f 110yd)
LLINOS ch f by Camden Town – Roller Bird (J Lloyd) 8-0 ... R Fox (18-1) 1
Kings Island ch g by Persian Bold – Gerardmer (H King) 8-12 ... Pat Eddery (14-1) 2
Chaumiere ch c by Thatching – Cafe Au Lait (R Swift) 8-9 ... T Ives (13-2) 3
Also Ran: 5-2 fav Straight Man, 4 Torwar (4th), 7 Bold Indian, Forest of Dean, 12 Young Nicholas (5th), 16 K-Battery (6th), 25 Deloalde Redwood, Jamais Derriere, 50 Lallax. 12 ran. Nk, 1l, 3l, 2½l, ¾l. J Winter at Newmarket.
TOTE: win £47.20. Places: £8.70, £4.90, £1.60. DF: £505.00. CSF: £219.06. Tricast £1,546 19. 2min 11.39sec.

3.45 GREEN HOWARDS CUP (Handicap: £3,158: 1m 6f)
BESPOKE ch g by Relkino – Hors Serie (Mrs W Hern) 3-9-4 ... W Carson (9-4 fav) 1
Mankuba b f by Sallust – Sarir (Col F Hue-Williams) 3-8-9 ... Pat Eddery (15-2) 2
Iwelostmyway br f by Relko – Lost Path (Mrs D Zurcher) 4-9-4 ... D McHargue (15-2) 3
Also Ran: 5 Dominate (4th), 15-2 True Heritage (5th), 8 Afzal, Against the Grain (6th), 25 Macmillion, 50 Sweetheart. 9 ran. 1l, 1½l, 2½l, 4l. W Hern at West Ilsley.
TOTE: Win: £2.60. Places: £1.20, £2.10, £2.20. DF: £9.30. CSF: £17.10. 2min 59.61sec.

4.15 NEW YORK RACING ASSOCIATION TROPHY (3-y-o: £3,278: 1m 1f)
LUCKY NORTH b c by Northern Dancer – Lucky Ole Me (Mrs R Du Pont) 9-0-bl ... W Carson (Evens fav) 1
Captain Becher ch c by Lyphard – Waterloo (Mrs M Burrell) 9-0 ... L Piggott (100-30) 2
Petit Pain b c by Ile de Bourbon – Shortbread (L Sainer) 9-0 ... J Mercer (7-1) 3
Also Ran: 9 Fairly Bold, 14 Treberth (6th), 25 Silver Prospect (4th), 50 Bold Alliance (5th). 7 ran. 3l, 4l, 1½l, 1½l, 7l. W Hern at West Ilsley
TOTE: Win: £2.10; £1.90, £1.70. DF: £2.60. CSF: £4.29. 1min 52.89sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: £9.00 (paid on first leg). Treble: £56.55. Jackpot not won. Pool of £8,072.54 carried forward to Kempton today. Placepot £58.50.

● John Francome and John Jenkins, enjoying a splendid start to the jumping season, both struck the 30 mark when In A Nutshell turned the Wychavon Novices Hurdle into a procession at Worcester yesterday.

Worcester results

Going: Firm

1.45 (2m hurdle) 1, The Knife (Sharon James, 5-1); 2, Hawaiian Heir (5-1); 3, Tia Girl (2-1 fav). ¾l, 4l. 8 ran. M James. TOTE: £6.30; £1.70, £2.50, £1.30. DF: £21.90. CSF £48.71.
2.15 (2m hurdle) 1, In A Nutshell (J Francome, 9-4); 2, Panto Prince (10-1); 3, Summer Stop (6-4 fav). 8l, 5l. 12 ran. J Jenkins. TOTE: £3.40; £1.10, £2.00, £1.70. DF: £10.90. CSF: £21.83.
2.45 (2m chase) 1, Filleds Fans (P Croucher, 8-11 fav); 2, Dundrum Bay (3-1); 3, Harry Sloppers (8-1). Sh hd, 15l. 3 ran. T Forster. TOTE: £1.20. DF: £1.40. CSF: £2.85.
3.15 (3m hurdle) 1, Mister Pitt, G McCourt, 4-1); 2, Top Reef (3-1); 3, Culham (33-1). Free Choice 15-8 fav. 7l, 15l. 7 ran. NR: Comitted. T M Jones. TOTE: £2.90; £1.60, £2.10. DF: £5.10. CSF: £16.63.
3.45 (3m chase) 1, Kers (G Bradley, 5-2); 2, Money For Jam (5-2); 3, Poor Excuse (33-1). John Silver 7-4 fav. 6l, 25l. 6 ran. NR: Highland Drake. J Old. TOTE: £3.20; £1.90, £1.30. DF: £10.70. CSF: £8.44.
4.15 (2m 4f) 1, Aleos (Mr E Whettam, 8-13 fav); 2, Gollyoo (8-4); 3, Don Tony (8-1). 1½l, 30l. 4 ran. J Old. TOTE: £1.50. DF: £1.90. CSF: £2.29.
4.45 (2m NH flat race) 1, Stick Of Rock (Mr M Armytage, 3-1); 2, Silver Keys (5-2 fav); 3, Market Run (11-2). 5l, 5l. 15 ran. D Barons. TOTE: £3.30; £1.20, £1.60, £2.00. DF: £5.80. CSF: £11.26
Placepot £19.90.

RUGBY UNION

Somerset have the pick of Bath's team

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Somerset, runners-up in the county championship final last season, will be free to select the entire Bath first team if they wish when they begin this season's challenge against Yorkshire on October 13 – at Bath. Martin, the Bath full back, and Trevaskis, the left wing, have decided to switch their allegiance from Cornwall to Somerset, the county where they play their rugby.

When Somerset were beaten by Gloucestershire at Twickenham last March the only "outsider" was Stiff, the Bristol lock, but earlier in the season Bristol also provided the left wing and Ralston, a utility back for Bath, occupied the full back position. Now Ralston has moved to the Midlands and the Cornish pair have opted for the first division county side.

Martin and Travaskis, both loyal supporters of their native county, remained during Cornwall's centenary season last year hoping to earn promotion from the second division. They did not do so and, not without regrets, the pair have opted for the better standard of rugby. The move could be particularly important for Martin, who is on the fringe of higher representative honours. Somerset have a warm up game with the British Police at Bath on September 25.

Martin missed Bath's 10-10 draw with South Wales Police on Wednesday evening because of a bruised hip but will be fit to play against Leicester tomorrow. With a vacancy occurring for a full back in the national side, it would be a good day to play well against Hare, the holder of the record number of England caps at full back.

At much the same time as the county championships begins Halliday the Bath centre hopes to have had his first taste of rugby for nearly a year. Halliday saw his prospects of an England cap destroyed last summer when he broke an anke very badly in a county game at Bridgwater. He begins a fortnight's rehabilitation course next week at RAF Headley Court - a stomach virus stopped him from beginning this week - which should prove as much to himself as anyone else that he can resume playing.

Halliday played against Canada for an England XV last season and his general form indicated a first cap against New Zealand. Three days before the England team was announced he was injured against Middlesex. Since then he has trained exceptionally hard, playing minor counties cricket for Dorset, and now his greatest need is match fitness and the mental confidence to be derived from a few hard games.



Haden: professional interest

Haden clears himself

Wellington (Reuter) – The veteran All Black player Andy Haden has been cleared by the New Zealand Rugby Football Union council of breaching rugby's amateur regulations.

In an unprecedented hearing, Haden faced the 18-man council behind closed doors here to answer charges that he had advanced and promoted professional rugby in his book "Boots 'n' all".

In the book Haden, aged 32, admits showing an interest in professional rugby and advocates reimbursing players on tours. International rugby board rules state that "no person shall advocate, promote or foster non-amateur rugby, or permit or encourage any breach of these regulations."

The council said they had received a full explanation from Haden who had emphasised his full and firm belief in the principles of amateur rugby and his desire to play and promote the game. The council said they accepted the explanation.

Haden, who played more than 100 games for New Zealand, said later the questions raised at the hearing were "dead and buried" – and professional rugby was probably dead and buried also.

Call to limit fixtures

By Gerald Davies

The Crawshay's Welsh XV recently returned from Fance preening themselves with the thought that, along with Auckland last year and the London Welsh in the early seventies, they are the only visitors to beat Bezier on their own ground since they came to prominence in the late sixties.

During that time Bezier have dominated the French championship, having won the competition 11 times. As they are also the current holders, the Crawshays could be forgiven for feeling well satisfied in winning a superb match by 24-21 after which they were given a standing ovation by the 12,000 crowd.

Although Nevelle Walsh, Crawshay's team secretary, has since been congratulated for striking a telling blow for Welsh rugby and for strengthening Celtic-Gallic relations the prospect of their visit was initially viesed with dismay by some Welsh officials. By playing before the season was properly under way, the Crawshay's committees were, it was said, placing an additional burden and making further unnecessary demands on the players' time.

However rather than point an accusing finger at a travelling representative club who in this case enjoy a reputation of enjoyment both on and off the field, it would be far better if the Welsh clubs' attention was drawn to exercising a more stringent control on their domestic fixtures.

The published list of fixtures seem absurdly overloaded. Assuming that clubs who make early exits from the cup competition will no doubt arrange other fixtures, all the clubs apart from Cardiff (47), Aberavon (48) and Llanelli (49) will play over 50 matches this season. Pontypridd has the dubious distinction of heading the table with 55 closely followed by Ebbw Vale (54) and Bridgend (53).

It is the commonly, but mistakenly, held view that it is the other representative fixtures; which would include Crawshay's, the Welsh Academicals, and the more exalted Barbarians that cause the pressure on present day players. These, in fact, alleviate the pressure as they release the players from the dreary treadmill of so many club games.

No one could seriously condemn any player in these circumstances, particularly those in the upper echelons from exercising their discretion to choose the games in which they appear. Despite the often repeated claims that club rugby in Wales is the most demanding in the world, it is to be hoped that clubs will eventually limit their present inordinate commitments to so many fixtures.

Stowe set the example

Schools Rugby by Michael Stevenson

With the current crop of England's rugby problems in mind, coaches could do worse than heed the aim of Stowe's coach, Lionel Weston, who says: "We look forward to some exciting 15-man rugby this winter." Stowe will have a fine set of backs this winter but Mr Weston is less confident over possession, though a strong front-row and a talented flanker in their captain, J. Frost, will encourage the running of a loose ball.

Douai may not be expecting a particularly successful winter with only four of last year's team returning but they cannot be faulted with regard to energy and enthusiasm. On Sunday week they are entertaining 19 other schools in a 15-a-side tournament similar in format to the "Preston All-England Festival".

Four groups of five will play off to provide semi-finalists and it is an indication of the popularity of this tournament that it is appreciably over-subscribed; the first group match will be played at 12.30 and the final at 6.20.

The schools competing at Reading, in their groups, are as follows: Group 1: Douai, King's Canterbury, Bryanston, Mill Hill and Taunton School. Group 2: Dulwich, St John's, St Edmunds, King's Taunton, and King's Ely. Group 3: Stowe, Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Latymer Upper, Berkhamstead and Downside.

Phil Smith, Master in Charge at Douai, is keen to get publicity for a project run by an old boy of the school, John Rowley, who is organizing a fixture exchange service to help schools with fixture problems, including late cancellations. Anyone interested should contact John Rowley at: The Stables, The Street, Aldermaston, Berkshire.

One team competing a week on Sunday at Douai, Bryanston, is anticipating a fruitful season. Andrew Marriott says: "We have seven colours from last year back and some very promising colts available. The back row should be very good and we have a very useful pair of half backs."

Mike Sampson, in charge of Ellesmere College says: "We will have a very yound side but many of them will have gained valuable experience on our successful tour of Toronto at Easter. Playing against physically more mature boys, the benefits of command of basic rugby skills pulled us through. The team will be led by N. Owen at No 8 who has already gained county honours. We have strengthened our fixture list with the addition of Wirral GS and will find the season very taxing but, we hope, rewarding."

هكذا من الاصل

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

German firm courts Jaguar for conversions

A new Jaguar will drive through the gates of the company's Coventry headquarters on Monday. To the casual observer it will be just another XJ6 returning from a road test before delivery.

But closer scrutiny will reveal a significant difference, and one that has far-reaching implications for the newly privatized arm of BL. It is longer by 8in and much more *luxuriously equipped than the* standard XJ6 on which it is based.

The conversion has been carried out by one of the best-known names in European coach-building, Karosserie Wendler, of Reutlingen, near Stuttgart.

The fact that Wendler, which converts about 1,000 cars a year and fits armour-plate to another 200, is seeking Jaguar approval for a stretched XJ6 as an alternative to the Mercedes it has specialized in for years, is seen as quite a feather in the British company's cap.

But Wendler has a tough task. Over the years many have tried to win factory approval for stretching *Jaguars, without success. In the* process, the Coventry firm has acquired a reputation for conservatism which is not entirely justified. The truth is that, up to now, it has not had engineering staff to spare for vetting outside projects.

There is another consideration, however. If there is money to be made in bigger and better Jaguars, why does not the factory do it itself? The Wendler conversion adds another £12,500 plus VAT to the XJ6's £19,000 price tag. An even plusher version which will increase the basic price by £16,500 is already planned.

Why have the Germans moved now, less than 18 months before the new XJ40 replaces the long-running SJ6?

The answer, according to Mr Stephen Hanlon, former Lotus and BL sales executive, who heads Wendler's embryo British company, is simple: "We want to get our product established now so that it will give us a considerable lead on the competition when XJ40 arrives".

All this is music to the ears of motoring journalists like myself, who for more years than I care to remember have had to listen to Germans scorning Jaguars's dreadful reliability and quality. We bit our lips because it was true. The fact that Germany's leading coach-building specialist is now so satisfied with Jaguar's rehabilitation that it wants to get in on the act is something we should all relish even if Jaguar decides as seems likely, to reject the overtures.

Porsche newcomer

To many Porsche lovers, the rear-engined 911 is the outstanding sports car of this decade. Any attempt to reshape its familiar teardrop lines runs the risk of offending a lot of people.

But that is what the Stuttgart company is planning to do, and British Porsche enthusiasts will be able to pass judgment on the likely shape of the next generation 911 when the Porsche Group B prototype appears on stand 308 at the 1984 International Motor Show at the National Exhibition Centre form October 20.

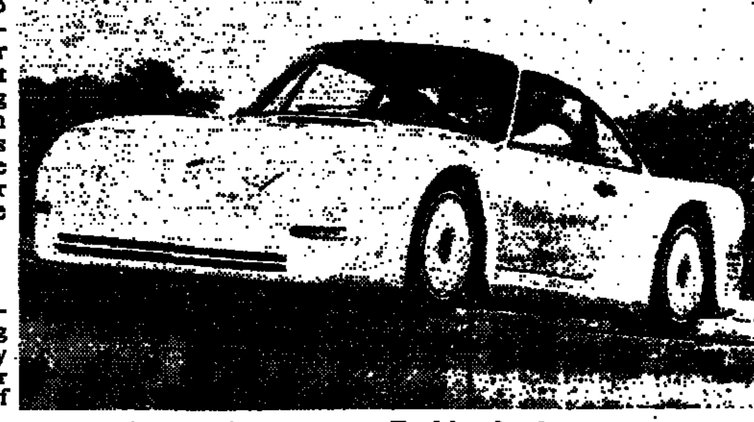
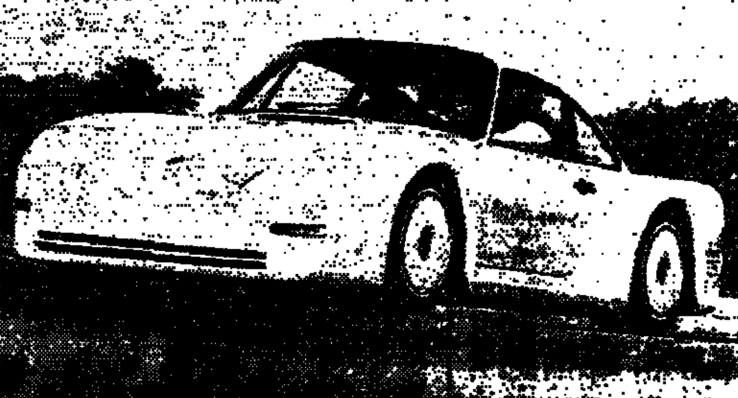
Ostensibly it was conceived to provide a cheaper alternative to the all-conquering 956 racer. It is suggested the B could be sold for around £100,000 compared with up to £200,000 for the 956. As the name suggests, the newcomer will be aimed at Group B races, instead of the more specialized Group C.

That, however, requires Porsche to build and offer for sale at least 200 identical cars. The word from Stuttgart is that production starts next summer. Unfortunately, for aspiring British owners, there are no plans to produce right-hand drive versions.

Although the new shape will attract most comment, there are even more exciting developments under the skin, including an entirely new engine, and a four-wheel drive layout.

According to Porsche's backroom team, it has developed an electronic system which has taken so many bugs out of four-wheel motoring that it is entirely suitable for everyday use.

The new engine is a twin turbo-charged 2.8 litre flat six, with in intercooler. It is claimed to produce 400 bhp and accelerate from 0-62 mph in under five seconds, with a top speed of 186 mph.

Porsche 911 prototype: Exciting developments

Renault's executive

Crossing the line between *popular-priced cars and upmarket* executive saloons offering the comfort, quality and reliability demanded by more discerning buyers is a dangerous move for any car maker.

Ford burnt its fingers with lumbering uglies like the Zephyr and Zodiac before it hit the jackpot with the Granada. Even then, it had to import Granadas from its German factories to get acceptable quality.

General Motors made similar mistakes with the Vauxhall Cresta before it settled for importing German Opel Senators.

Austin Rover is still trying to reach the high standards it has set for the Rover 3500 range since it moved from Rover's traditional home at Solihull to the former Morris plant at Cowley.

Now France's state-owned motor group Renault is making a second attempt to cross the same divide. It failed miserably with the unattractive, slab-sided Renault 30, but looks set for better times with the sleek looking new Renault 25.

In my view, it is the best looking Renault by a mile. That in itself is not such a big step because Renaults have never been the most attractive cars around. But this newcomer looks good alongside any of its rivals.

The V6 injection model I drove for a week recently was the automatic version. I have never been particularly impressed by the Douvrin V6 alloy 2.5 litre engine inherited from the Renault 30 and shared with some Volvo and Peugeot models. It tends to get thrashy when pushed hard, and seems to lack the refinement we now expect from the power units of £10,000-plus cars. And it is thirsty.

The best that can be said is that in the new car it performs efficiently and makes a nice match with the automatic. But the 25's ride and handling will win many supporters. It offers typically French long travel with soft suspension. Unlike many of its predecessors however, it does not take up excessive roll angles on bends, or give a feeling of sloppy handling.

Past experience with softly sprung big cars suggests cautious handling while you explore their limits. It takes only a few miles to discover that this Renault can be flung round like a car half its size and weight.

Renault have gone to great lengths to make it one of the most aerodynamically efficient sallons in the world. The smaller two-litre version's drag coefficient of 0.28 is clamed to be a record for any production car, and the V6 is not far behind.

The result shows in much improved performance over the old 30, despite having the same engine. It is more than 1½ seconds quicker to 60 mph, and at its maximum speed of 123 mph about 10 mph faster.

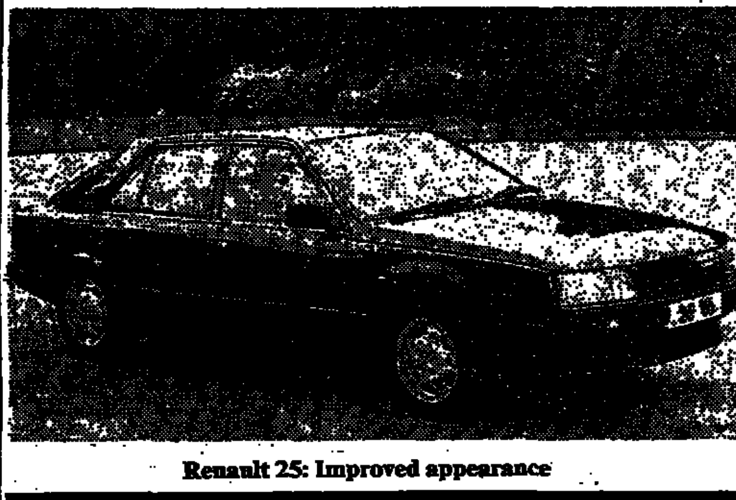
Interior refinement is good in a class where drivers give that aspect the highest priority. The seats are attractively upholstered and offer an acceptable compromise between softness and the need for firm support when cornering.

The occupants are well insulated from road and engine noise, although the quietness of the test car was spoilt by a squeaking scuttle and an electric sun roof which rattled intermittently when open.

The V6 is fitted with a magnificent stereo radio-cassette player with no less than six speakers and sufficient controls to please a demanding electronic buff. It costs £515 if you want it as an optional extra on one of the cheaper versions.

Vital Statistics

Model: Renault 25 V6 injection.
Price: £13,440.
Engine: 2664 cc, V6 alloy.
Perf: 0-62 mph, 11.3 sec; max speed. 123 mph.
Official consumption: urban, 19.5 mph; 56 mpg; 34.4 mph; 75 mph, 28.8 mpg.
Length: 15.2 ft.
Insurance: *group 6.*



Renault 25: Improved appearance

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM

DEATHS

BIRTHS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOHUMET KEITHM Would the aforenamed or anyone knowing his whereabouts, contact Messrs Day Whatley and Co of 102 High Street, Godalming, Surrey.

TO ISOBEL (ye of little faith) her eyes close, he watches not knowing what she holds inside. Conrad Jarrett.

SHELL MASTERMIND. £10,000 question owner would like to contact £10,000 answer. Tel. 0235 814904.

LANDLORD seeks advice, re long-term tenant. Tel: 01-486 4567.

DOMESTIC HELP? See Domestic Situations Required. Sloane Bureau.

National Charity of ROBERT NICOL

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33.
9.00 MacLeod's America. The late Donny MacLeod in the Canyon de Chelly, the Arizona homeland of the Navajo Indians (r).
9.20 Trades Union Congress 1984. The final session of the Conference at Brighton. The reporters are Vincent Hanna and Lord Scanlon. 10.30 Play School, presented by Brian Jameson (r). 10.50 Trades Union Congress 1984. Further coverage from Brighton. 12.00 Ceefax.
1.00 News After Noon with Moira Stuart and Sandi Marshall. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.30 The Flumps. A See-Saw programme for the very young.
1.45 Jessica Mitford. Part two of the biography of the high-born novelist (r).
2.45 Film: Adventure in Baltimore* (1949) starring Shirley Temple with Robert Young and John Agar. Romantic comedy set at the turn of the century with Miss Temple playing the part of the rebellious daughter of a pastor who is in danger of losing his living because of the antics of his daughter. Directed by Richard Wallace. 4.13 Regional news (not London).
4.15 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey. 4.35 Heathcliff – The Cat. 4.40 Jigsaw. Another edition of the fun word game (r).
5.05 Stopwatch. Paul McDowell goes shark fishing in the English Channel; Kathy Tayler tries skeet shooting; and Suzanne Dando talks to top tennis umpire, David Mercer.
5.30 Wildlife on One: Squirrel on my Shoulder. The story of a baby squirrel, found abandoned in the Oxfordshire countryside, that was adopted by a family cat who reared it as one of her litter. The narrator is David Attenborough (r) 5.58 Weather.
6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
6.30 London Plus.
6.55 Cartoon: Framed Cat starring Tom and Jerry.
7.00 Blankety Blank. The first of a new series, sans Terry Wogan, but with a wider questionmaster, Les Dawson. His first panel consists Lorraine Chase, Henry Cooper, Barry Cryer, Stacy Dorning, Sheila Ferguson and Tom O'Connor.
7.35 'Allo 'Allo. New comedy series set in occupied France about a cafe proprietor who helps British airmen escape back to England. Starring Gordon Kaye (Ceefax titles page 170).
8.05 International Athletics. Highlight of the IAC Coca-Cola Meeting at Crystal Palace.
9.00 News with Julia Somerville.
9.25 Film: Black Sunday (1976) starring Robert Shaw, Bruce Dern and Marthe Keller. Thriller about a plot to assassinate the president of the United States at the same time killing thousands of football fans by exploding a bomb above a packed Miami Super Bowl. The first showing on British television. Directed by John Frankenheimer.
11.43 News headlines.
11.45 International Athletics. Further coverage of the IAC Coca-Cola meeting at Crystal Palace.
12.10 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; angling news at 6.42; guests Chuck Wagner, John Dankworth and Cleo Laine from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; consumer affairs at 7.14; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop video at 7.54; Jeni Barnett's postbag at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's programme choice at 8.34; the weekend's best food buys at 8.43.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 Dick Tracy Cartoon. Hooked Crooks (r).
10.35 Film: Strictly Confidential* (1959) starring Richard Murdoch as Commander Binham-Ryley, a failed confidence trickster. Directed by Charles Saunders. 11.40 The Little Rascals* in The Lucky Corner.
12.00 Chorlton and the Wheelies. The wicked witch Fenella tries to disrupt a race (r). 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest, Jo Rowbottom.
12.30 Alternatives. An examination of holistic healing and its range of alternative therapies.
1.00 *News with Leonard Parkin.* 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 Film: Operation Cross Eagles (1969) starring Richard Conte. Second World War drama about the survivors of a commando raid who are captured by the Germans as they await rescue by 'plane. Directed by Richard Conte.
3.00 That's My Dog. A new series of quiz games for dogs and their owners. Presented by Derek Hobson. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.
4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 The Moomins (r). 4.25 *Inspector Gadget.* Animated adventures of a bionic detective. 4.50 Time to Time. John Hunter goes back in time to discover what everyday life was like in the good old days (Oracle title page 170). 5.15 Blockbusters.
5.45 News. 6.00 The 6 O'clock Show. Michael Aspel presents the first of a new series that takes a look at the lighter side of London life.
7.00 Candid Camera. Highlights from the American version of the dirty tricks show.
7.30 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right. Lighthearted game show.
8.00 *Me and My Girl.* Comedy series starring Richard O'Sullivan and Tim Brooke-Taylor. Tonight widower Simon is attracted to an old flame (Oracle titles page 170).
8.30 I Thought You'd Gone. The last programme in the domestic comedy series starring Peter Jones and Pat Heywood (Oracle titles page 170).
9.00 Mitch. The second episode in the thriller series about a Fleet Street crime reporter. Tonight he is given a tip to go to a deserted part of Luton Airport. Starring John Thaw (Oracle titles page 170).
10.00 News.
10.30 The Making of Modern London. The first of a new series in which Gavin Weightman examines the growth of London.
11.00 The Panasonic European Open Golf Championship. Highlights of the second round.
11.45 I Spy. Spoof espionage adventures starring Robert Culp and Bill Cosby (r).
12.40 Danger: Wolves on Set. A documentary about the making of the film, The Company of Wolves.
1.10 Night Thoughts.

Moni and James Cameron (BBC2, 9.35 pm)

● It is brave pundit who, while his intelligent wife sits alongside him, dares to pontify about the country from which she comes and he does not. And it is a brave wife who intelligently dares to challenge her husband when he happens to be an acknowledged expert on that country. Such is the tantalizing spectacle in tonight's edition of JAMES CAMERON: ONCE UPON A TIME (BBC 2, 9.35pm). Mr Cameron's wife, Moni, is Indian, and is every bit as photogenic as the country itself. It is, in fact, the visual aspect of India that prompts the first of tonight's Cameronian clashes. Husband, in his commentary for a television documentary showing scenes of poverty on the sub-continent, speaks of the "appallingly satisfying visual images", and of "how picturesque it is to be poor". Wife contradicts.

CHOICE

Picturesque poverty? No; it is obscene. Indians are the nosiest people in the world, says husband. Not the nosiest, retorts wife, only the most interested. Then she upbraids him for mocking the schoolboy Indians who, in one of his films, are represented as pretending to be whites. And she lays at his door the charge, brought against many journalists who, like James Cameron venture abroad to interpret foreign countries for the folks back home, that in his reports, he focused on the sensational and the bizarre and the exotic because that was what he thought those folks back home found interesting. The clips from Cameron documentaries, screened tonight, show that while there is an element of truth in what she says, her husband's well-known love affair with India was patently born out of the realities of life in that country just as much as out of the innate romanticism of an Englishman abroad.

● *FOOD FOR THOUGHT (Channel 4, 10.30pm)*, a new series about our eating habits and what we could do to improve them, is prefaced with a sequence that should make us hide our heads in shame at the orgy of gluttony in which we are engaged. And SILVER HARVEST (Radio 4, 4.10pm), a feature about the salmon farming boom in Scotland, sets us salivating so copiously that, unless you have strong moral objections to a simulated natural existence for fish, it can only exacerbate our gastronomic preoccupation.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University. Maths Methods: Halley's Comet. 6.30 Conversing with Computers. 6.55 A Community by Design? 7.20 The Universe Yesterday. 7.45 Chemical Processes: Polymerisation. Ends at 8.10.
9.00 Ceefax.
4.55 Weekend Outlook. A preview of a number of Open University programmes, of interest to the general viewer, to be seen over the weekend.
5.00 The Greek Liturgy. An Open University production that follows the Easter pilgrimage of Greeks and Cypriots to the *Greek Orthodox Church of the* Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem (r).
5.25 News summary with subtitles.
5.30 The 1984 US Open Tennis Championships. Highlights of yesterday's Men's singles quarter-finals which featured Britain's John Lloyd.
6.00 The Invaders* starring Roy Thinnes as David Vincent, an architect who reports the landing of a UFO to the police. When he returns to the spot with the law the craft has disappeared. Only when the police have gone does he pick up the trail that will lead to terror. Directed by Joseph Sargent.
6.50 The Best of Best of Brass. Gerald Harrison introduces performances by the Jones and Crossland Band, the North Skelton and District Band, the Sun Life Band and the eventual champions – Carlton Main Frickley Colliery Band.
7.20 Manon Lescaut. The third and final part of the Jean Anouilh-adapted love story by L'Abbe Prevost. Subtitled.
8.35 Gardeners' World from Wrenthorpe, Wakefield. Geoff Hamilton and Clay Jones in the cottage garden of Len Lindley.
9.00 *Jane in the Desert. The fifth* and final episode of the adventure starring Glynis Barber as the Daily Mirror cartoon heroine. With Frank Thornton, Max Wall and, as Winston Churchill, Howard Lang.
9.10 Rhoda. Joe finally reveals what has been worrying him, but wife Rhoda is none too happy that he has chosen his twice-divorced father to whom to pour out his worries (r).
9.35 James Cameron: Once Upon a Time. The fourth programme in the veteran journalist's series and he is joined by his Indian wife, Moni, who questions him on some of the observations he has made about her country over the years (see Choice) (Ceefax titles, page 170).
10.25 Preview Two. A taste of the delights to come in this channel's autumn season.
10.35 Newsnight.
11.30 The 1984 US Open Tennis Championships. John Barrett introduces highlights from the Women's singles semi-final matches played earlier this morning. The commentators are Dan Maskell, Ann Jones and Gerald Williams. Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

9.30 TUC '84. Llew Gardner and Gus Macdonald at the final session of the conference in Brighton. Ends at 12.00.
2.00 The Panasonic European Open Golf Championship. Steve Rider introduces coverage of the second round.
2.30 Channel Four Racing from Kempton. Brough Scott introduces four races – the Hillfields Handicap Stakes (2.35); the BonusPrint Sirenia Stakes (3.10); the September Stakes (3.40); and the Twickenham Fillies Stakes (4.10).
4.30 The Panasonic European Golf Championship. Further coverage of the second round.
6.00 Trak Trix. The first semifinal and the winning teams from Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland compete in a series of events involving BMX, karting, roller-skating and the new event of All Terrain Cycles, at Buckmore Park in Kent.
7.00 Channel Four News presented by Trevor McDonald. Len Murray reflects on his last TUC Conference as general-secretary.
7.30 Right to Reply. Equity president *Derek Bond* replies to charges made by fellow actor Louis Mahoney that he is ignoring union guidelines by touring South Africa next week.
8.00 A Week in Politics. A welcome return for the weekly political magazine programme. Division in the TUC and how this will affect the political parties is the subject. Among those taking part are Labour employment spokesman John Smith and Ian Wrigglesworth of the SDP.
8.40 Hey Good Looking! The first of a new series of five in which Stephen Bayley, director of the Boilerhouse Project, the exhibition of modern design at the Victoria and Albert Museum, discusses design.
9.00 Babble. Comedy panel game chaired by Peter Purves.
9.30 Gardeners' Calendar presented by Hannah Gordon. The experts from the Royal Horticultural Society Garden at Wisley demonstrate the jobs that must be done in the garden during September including tying up raspberries and planting bulbs (r).
10.00 Love, Sidney. American comedy series starring Tony Randall as Sidney who, this week, joins a fan club and meets his favourite film star.
10.30 Food for Thought. This opening programme of a new series examines the major changes in our eating habits over the past two centuries (see Choice).
11.20 Film: Postmark for Danger* (1955) starring Robert Beatty as the artist brother of a man killed in a car crash in Italy. His attempts to investigate the death draw him into a web of intrigue. Directed by Guy Green.
12.50 Closedown.

Radio 4

Programmes on long wave. † indicates VHF stereo.

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.26 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 New summary. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for Day.
8.43 Lady Addle Remembers, abridged in eight parts by Donald Bancroft (5). Read by Margot Boyd. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs: The castaway is the broadway director and playwright, George Abbott (r)†.
9.45 Feedback. Your comments on BBC tv and radio.
10.00 News; Internation assignment.
10.30 Morning Story: The Ice Man by Jill Norris. Reader: Shirley Dixon.
10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 110)†.
11.00 News; Travel; Hardy's Wessex (new series) (s/binaural). Desmond Hawkins sets out on a journey through the country that Hardy portrayed in his poems and novels.†
11.48 Natural Selection.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer Affairs.
12.27 Briers On Hancock. An Echo of Remembered Laughter – Richard Briers presents a tribute to Tony Hancock (r). 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour from Birmingham. What lives under the stones in Chris Baines's garden.
3.00 News; Fame is the Spur. Part 5 of a serial adapted from the novel by Howard Spring. With Ian McKellen (r)†.
4.00 News; Twice Nightly and Beyond. Playwright Henry Livings on some of his experiences as an actor†.
4.10 Silver Harvest. Salmon farming in Scotland.
4.40 Story Time: Act of Mercy by Francis Clifford (5). Reader: Sean Barrett.
5.00 PM:News. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 *The Six o'Clock News.*
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.
8.20 Profile: A personal portrait.
8.45 With Great Pleasure Lindsay Anderson's choice of poetry and prose, read by Jill Bennett and Frank Grimes.
9.30 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes the Alan Bennett season at the NFT.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Wide Sargasso Sea' by Jean Rhys (5). Readers: Ian Holm and Jane Lapotaire.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Aspects Of The Fringe. Songs, sketches and monologues chosen from the 1984 Edinburgh Festival Fringe.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Close Shipping.
VHF (available in England & S Wales only) Radio 4 vhf is as above, except:6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study On 4: 11.00 Staying in Business. 11.30 Training Revolution Review.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Janacek's Lachian Dances; Carl Stamitz's Quartet in E flat, Op 8 No 4; Schubert's An die Musik (the Partridges); Mendelssohn's Concert piece in F minor, Op 113 (King/Dobree/LSO); Ravel's Alborada del gracioso (Miroirs): Lipatti, piano†. 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (cont'd): Bizet's suite Fair Maid of Perth; Myaskovsky's Two Pieces for string orchestra, Op 46b; Piston's suite The Incredible Flutist†. 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Vivaldi. Concerto in G, RV 532; La farfaletta s'aggira al lune, RV 660; Violin Concerto in E Op 3 No 12, RV 265; Beatus Vir, RV 598; Winter (The Four Seasons)†.
10.00 Janina Fialkowska: piano recital. Scriabin's Sonata Op 53; Fauré's Nocturne No 4 Op 36; Poulenc's Intermezzo in A flat, Debussy's Ondine; La Terasse des Audiences du clair de lune; L'Isle Joyeuse†.
10.45 Langham Chamber Orchestra: Dittersdorf's overture Esther; Mozart's Symphony in F, K75; Michael Haydn's Symphony in D†.
11.25 Music of Madeleine Dring: Includes Five Betjeman Songs, Waltz, Tango and Italian Dance for oboe and piano. Nicholas *Daniel (oboe), Julius Drake* (piano), Jean Rigby (mezzo)†.
12.05 BBC Welsh SO: with Martin Jones (piano). Scharwenka's Piano Concerto No 1; Panufnik's Polonia†. 1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: Angus McDermid with foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
1.20 Haydn and Martinu: Haydn's String Quartet Op 76, No 6; Martinu's String Quartet No 5†.
2.15 Falla and two Contemporaries: Guridi's Prelude: Mirentxu; Falla's Nights in Gardens of Spain (Soriano, piano); Albeniz's (orch Arbos) Avocación; El Corpus en Sevilla; Triana (Iberia)†.
3.10 Mozart: Christopher Kite (fortepiano) plays the Fantasy in C minor K475; Sonata in C minor, K457; Sonata in C major, K545†.
4.00 Choral Evensong: from the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge†. 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of David Hoult's selections.
6.30 Music for Guitar: Alberto Ponce plays works by Frank Martin, Vincente Emilio Sojo; Maurice Ohana, and Turina.
7.05 Hans-Jurgen Syberberg: The German film director in discussion with Nigel Andrews (r).
7.30 Proms 84: (see panel).
8.15 Poetry Now: Gillian Clarke's selection of poems by ,inter alia, John Cassidy, Gabriel Gbadamosi, and Kate Johnson. Readers: Ann Rye and Gary Watson.
8.35 Proms 84: (see panel).
9.35 Wagner and Liszt: Piano recital by Michele Campanella. Includes *Wagner's Eine Sonate fur das* Album von Frau MW; and Liszt's Die Trauer Gondel (second version)†.
10.25 The Petite Bande: C. P. E. Bach's Symphony in C major, Wq 182/3; Mozart's Divertimento in B flat, K137; and Beck's Sinfonia Op 3 No 5†.
11.15 News, until 11.18†.
VHF only – Open University: 6.15am Inter-religious Dialogue. 6.35-6.55 Laugier: French Architectural Theory. 11.20pm Dinsdale Park School. 11.40-12.00 Musical Life in Restoration England.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Strauss's Symphonic Poem: Don Juan.
8.35 Zemlinsky's Lyric Symphony. BBC Symphony Orchestra (conductor: Dennis Russell Davies). With *Philip Fowke (piano). Elizabeth* Connell (soprano), and Dale Duesing (baritone). Radio 3†

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 9.00). Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. (medium †denotes VHF stereo. 4.00am *Martin Kelner. †. 5.30 Bill Rennells. †.* 7.30 Terry Wogan †including 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Paul Heiney. †. 12.00 Steve Jones †including 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford.† 3.30 Music All the Way. 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton. 6.05 Ken Bruce †including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 7.30 Cricket Scores. 7.35 Friday Night is Music Night from The Free Trade Hall, Manchester with cellist Nigel Blomiley and singers Marilyn Hill Smith and Ramon Remedios.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains Nigel Ogden introduces music, news and views from the popular organ world 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Grumbleweeds. 10.30 Broadway Babes (3) Angela Lansbury. 11.00 Late Night Friday. (stereo from midnight) including 11.02, 12.05 Sports Desk. *1.00am Joan Challis presents* Nightride†. 3.00-4.00 Night Owls introduced by Dave Gelly†.

Radio 1

News of the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm, then at 10.00 and 12 midnight (medium wave) †denotes also VHF stereo. 6.00am Mark Page. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Adrian John. 4.30 Select-a-disc with Janice Long. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Pebbles. 9.00-12.00am The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance (stereo from midnight). VHF Radios 1 & 2 4.00am With Radio2. 10.00am With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Modern Masterpieces. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Guitar Workshop. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Meet The Composer. 8.30 Worlds Of Faith. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre: A London Life. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours 8.30 Middlemarch. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 The Young Visitors. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 *World News 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From* the Weeklies. 11.30 Telford Feature. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah And Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Letterbox. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 A Day in the Life of 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.
All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales headlines. 4.13-4.14 News of Wales headlines. 5.30-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-7.00 The Good Life. 12.10am-12.15 News and weather. Scotland: 1.25pm-1.30 The Scottish news. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 9.25-9.55 The Beechgrove Garden. 9.55-12.10am Film: Black Sunday (Bruce Dern, Robert Shaw). 12.10am News and weather. Northern Ireland: 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 4.13-4.15 Northern Ireland news. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 12.10am-12.15 News and weather. England: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines.

S4C Starts. 9.30am TUC. 12.45pm Interval. 1.45 Stori Sbri. 2.00 Golf. 2.30 Racing. 4.30 Golf. 4.55 Lan Lofft. 5.05 Ffach Heulyn. 5.30 Golf. 6.00 Wkrp in Cincinnati. 6.30 Robinson Country. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Llun Ar y sgrin. 8.00 World Alive: Spain. 8.30 Father's Day. 9.00 Gwely A Brecwast. 9.30 Yng Nghwmni Trebor Edwards. 10.10 Biddy. 11.50 Soap. 12.15 Individual Voices. 1.10 Closedown.

HTV As London except: 10.25am Father Murphy. 11.10 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.30-12.00 Home. 1.20 News. 1.30 Film: Perfect Woman (Patricia Roc).* 3.00-3.30 Movie Makers. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Let's Go. 10.30 You Say. 10.45 West This Week. 11.15 Film: Asylum (Patrick Magee). 12.45am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30 Animal Tales. 11.00-12.30am Film: Asylum.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA As London except: 9.25am Wattoo Wattoo. 9.30 Nature of Things. 10.25 Folk Tales. 10.40 Home. 11.05-12.00 Torvill and Dean. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-3.00 Film: Wedding Night (Gary Cooper). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.35-7.30 Simon and Simon. 10.30 Teachers Only. 11.00 Film: Torture Garden (Jack Palance). 12.45am Jazz. 1.25 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25 Father Murphy. 11.10 Groovie Ghoulies. 11.35-12.00 Home. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Street Killing (Bradford Dillman). 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.30 Simon & Simon. 10.30 Film: Outland (Sean Connery). 12.30am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Cartoon. 10.40 Portrait of a Legend. 11.05 Chips. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Trouble in Store* (Norman Wisdom). 3.00-3.30 That's My Dog. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Film: Creeping Flesh. 12.10am On Holiday, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Chorlton and the Wheelies. 1.20 News. 1.30 Film: Black Swan. 3.00-4.00 The Shillingbury Tales. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 10.34 Les Casqués Reef. 11.05 Film: The Lovers. 12.40am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Struggle Beneath the Sea. 10.50 Nova. 11.35-12.00 Stan and Ollie.* 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: The Jokers (Michael Crawford). 3.00 That's My Dog. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 In Search of Sawney Bean. 10.30 Look Who's Talking. 11.00 Golf. 11.45 Benson. 12.15am News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 10.25 The Harlem Globetrotters. 10.50 Father Murphy. 11.40-12.00 Kum Kum. 1.20-1.30pm Lunchtime. 3.00 Film: Rooney (John Gregson). 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.20 Sportscast. 6.45-7.00 Advice. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 On Stage Tonight. 11.00 Hardcastle and McCormick.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Roots of Rock and Roll. 11.10 High Plains. 11.35-12.00 Home. 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.30 Film: The Primatives*. 6.00 News. 6.02 Three Little Words. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Film: Blood Beast Terror. 12.00 Rock Alive. 12.45am Countryside Christian, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 10.25am Little House on the Prairie. 11.10 Groovie Goolies. 11.40-12.00 Short Story. 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.00 Film: Ringer (Herbert Lom). 6.00 Summer St Six. 6.30-7.00 Benson. 10.30 Film: England Made Me (Peter Finch). 12.15am News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Laurel & Hardy*. 11.40-12.00 World's Children. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Black Swan (Tyrone Power). 3.00-4.00 The Shillingbury Tales. 4.50pm Time to Time. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 10.35 Judi. 11.05 The Lovers! (Richard Beckindsale). 12.40am Postscript, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 10.25am Laurel and Hardy. 11.00 Standy, Lights, Camera, Action! 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Return of the Saint. 3.00 Preview. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Country Ways. 10.30 Whole New Ball Game. 11.00 Masquerade. 12.00 Paul McCartney Freeze Frame. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25 Silver Spoons. 10.50 James Michener. 11.45 Education Film. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Treasure of San Teresa.* 3.00 Three Little Words. 3.30-4.00 Blockbusters. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Weir's Way. 10.35 Teachers Only. 11.05 Late Call. 11.10 Hill Street Blues. 12.05am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am Once Upon a Time. . .Man. 9.50 Rainbow Theatre. 10.15 Fred and Barney Show. 10.35 Little Rascals* 10.50 Surival. 1.20-1.30pm News. 3.00 Film: Man and his Mate – One Million BC* (Victor Mature). 6.00-7.00 News. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.35 Film: Blind Terror (Mia Farrow). 1.15am Closedown.

Entertainments



White September: The scene in Chur, Switzerland, yesterday as heavy snow turned summer abruptly into winter across Central Europe.

New Sir Galahad to be built on Tyneside

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The replacement for the landing ship Sir Galahad, bombed during the Falklands war and now a war grave, is to be built at British Shipbuilders' Swan Hunter yard at Wallsend on Tyneside at a cost of £40m.

The order was announced yesterday by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, during a visit to the yard. The keel of the new vessel is to be laid in the middle of next year, with completion set for early 1987.

It is designed to proved logistic support for amphibious operations and will be bigger than the Sir Galahad, which was bombed by Argentine aircraft at Bluff Cove on June 8, 1982 with the loss of 51 lives. The new ship will have an extra helicopter deck, a speed of 18 knots and will be able to carry a crew of 51 and 339 troops.

Swan Hunter, which won the contract in the face of fierce competition from state-owned Harland and Wolff in Belfast, is high on the list for sale under the government's privatization plans for BS. The new order, which will provide jobs for 700 of the yard's 7,600 workers, is bound to make the company more attracive.

Like the other BS composite yard – Cammell-Laird at Birkenhead, which was also interested in the contract – Swan Hunter is part of Britain's profitable warship building industry, all of which is to be sold to the private sector. Swan's turnover last year was £54.9m and its trading profit was £3.4m, with warships accounting for more than half its sales

BS said last night: "This is news that the Tyne has been awaiting for weeks and marks the launch of a worldwide initiative by Swans to win more orders of this type." Swan's managing director, Mr Alex Marsh, said: "We have put a considerable amount of effort into ensuring that the new design for Sir Galahad is the most cost effective."

Swan Hunter is also building the £40m replacement for the Atlantic Conveyor, the container ship sunk by an Exocet missile in the Falklands.

Heart boy greets the world

Continued from page 1

to school: "They work me too hard, and I need a rest".

Since he was given the heart of Les Booton, aged nine, who died on August 25 after falling from a tree, he has received about 10 *letters from* well-wishers, including Lee Booton's parents. He has been sent some money which he will save or spend on computer equipment.

Adrian and his parents praised Mr Magdi Yacoub, the surgeon who performed the operation.

Mrs Walton told reporters yesterday that no surgeon could have done better. "I an *feeling* tremendous relief. I don't really remember the last few weeks very well", she said.

After about 20 minutes of questioning, Adrian rejoined his wheelchair to be taken back to the hospital for a routine check-up and the next televison news bulletin.

Baby stabbed

The police are investigating the case of a baby girl who is in a critical condition with stab wounds at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.

Pit talks expected to resume on Sunday

Continued from page 1

a number of speeches at the TUC had recognized that it would be a negotiated settlement and that there was no way of ending the dispute by "other tactics".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher made clear her support for Mr MacGregor yesterday when she told journalists in Livingston, Lothian: "I have great confidence in him."

She added that uneconomic pits had always been closed and they always would. Even the Labour Government in its 1977 Coal Act, put on the statute book by the then Energy Secretary, Mr Tony Benn, had recognized that.

"We are only going to get a sensible industry if management and men get together. It is up to the NCB and the NUM to get together. There will be no government involvement."

The Prime Minister added *that the answer* to the dispute lay in more people going back to work. "Fortunately, there are many men who are working."

The build-up to the piece talks was somewhat marred yesterday in a new flare-up of hostility between the two key figures in the conflict.

Mr MacGregor said of Mr Arthur Scargill, the union president, that he had been working much too hard, very long hours and "I am concerned about his health".

Asked if he meant physical or mental health, he replied: "Both, indeed yes. The stress must be very great on him." Four days ago Mr Scargill suggested that the coal board chairman needed a long rest.

Last night Mr Scargill said that Mr MacGregor's "silly statement" confirmed that.

"I think Mr MacGregor's actions over the past few days are of such concern not only to me but the whole of my members, that he really ought to seek professional advice."

When Mr McaGregor was asked if he thought that exchanging verbal abuse was *constructive*, he said: "One has to respond to initiatives of that type. Name calling is one in which I am not usually involved, but one has to repond to repeated initiatives of that type."

Deliveries of steel threatened

Continued from page 1

Mr Connolly repeated the union's insistence that the ballot was invalid. But it is felt that the union leadership could be forced to change tack if most vote for a return to work.

Ferries between Dover and Europe operated mormally yesterday and there were no pickets at the port.

The Hull dockers strike committee claimed no one crossed picket lines but the port authority said 19 men who reported for work had been given jobs on the quay.

Southampton dockers who had been picketing Felikstowe for the two days had gone home. There were no pickets either at the neighbouring port of Ipswich, which was picketed on Wednesday.

The 160 dockers at Harwich navyard decided at a mass meeting on Wednesday night to continue working, despite a plea by Mr Peter Partridge, Ipswich TGWU district officer; for them to join the strike.

Nato exercise, page 2

Letter from Lanzhou

Path to prosperity and pollution

One of China's poorest and most barren provinces is to be used as the link in promoting the development of the country's huge north-western regions, which consist mainly of deserts, mountains and treeless plateaux.

Gansu province, of which Lanzhou is the capital, looks from the air like a massive range of sand-dunes, with only occasional patches of green where the Yellow River snakes down from the fringes of Tibet.

As the starting point of the ancient "silk road" to the Mediterranean, *Gansu* is a melting pot of races and cultures, the commonest – apart from Han Chinese – being the Chinese Muslims, the men wearing their distinctive white skull caps, and the women a black embroided headscarf rather than a veil.

Old customs and costumes are fast yielding to the pressures of industrialization. Lanzhou is one of the most polluted cities in China, the odour of hydrogen sulphide becoming almost stifling in the warm evening air.

Local officials say they are "taking measures" to reduce the pollution, but are vague as to what these measures are. Pollution control is still a luxury for rich countries, or so it seems. China has even offered to bury other people's nuclear waste in her north-western deserts, for a healthy sum of money, naturally.

Oil refineries and chemical plants are mainly responsible for the pollution, but domestic coal-burning stoves are big contributors, too. Fortunately Yellow River runs through the city like an arrow, acting like a wind tunnel to clear the air.

The river gets its name from the brownish silt which it bears in huge masses from the light, dusty soil of the north-west, where sand and soil erosion are a daunting problem. The Peking Government's answer is: plant more trees. But the peasants have grumbled: "Are we only supposed to plant trees? When do we get to use them?" Animal dung serves as fuel where there is no coal or wood.

Mr Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Communist Party, visited Gansu last year and came away enthusiastic about the prospects for development of the north-west. He ordered the province to concentrate more on animal husbandry and meat production.

Nonetheless, the provincial authorities are actively seeking investment from capitalist countries to help develop numerous industries related to their own mineral resources.

In a symbolic gesture, Professor Yu Guangyuan, deputy vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences and one of China's best-known economists, has volunteered for the job of economic adviser to a particular county in Gansu which used to be known as the poorest place in China. *He will concurrently* advise the provincial government.

The municipal authorities in Lanzhou have made a serious effort to improve and beautify their city. A huge esplanade with acres of shrubs, flowers and willows has been laid out along the south bank of the Yellow River, *but unfortunately so far* from the centre of town that hardly anyone visits it except at weekends.

The main city park, where an ancient Chinese general is said to have unleashed five springs by striking the ground, Aaron-like, with his sword, accommodates a primitive circus run by young people from the *central China city of Wuhan*, and an educational display of aborted Siamese twins, hairy babies and photographs of hermaphrodites.

Despite this horror old buildings in traditional style, including a monastery, are being renovated with care. Most impressive is a huge book mart which has been opened *in the grounds* of an old temple and is effectively the biggest bookshop in China. It is thronged with young people in search knowledge, and the city museum has an unusually good collection of Han Dynasty bronzes.

None of this may mean much to the wrinkled, elderly Muslims selling Islamic food at their little street stalls, where many non-Muslims eat because the food is tasty.

However, the provincial Islamic Council has recently held a meeting to endorse a new constitution for itself and, as in other parts of China where there are Muslims, mosques have been reopened and the faithful are summoned to prayer by a scratchy recording of a muezzin.

David Bonavia

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester addresses the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools at Trinity College, Cambridge, 11.20.

New provincial exhibitions

Paintings by Paul Gopal-Chowdhury: Kettles Yard Gallery, Northampton Street, Cambridge; Mon to Sat 12.30 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30. (Until October 14).

New London exhibitions

The age of Vermeer and de Hooch: masterpieces of seventeenth century Dutch genre painting; Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W1; Mon to Sun 10 to 6. (Unil November 18).

Paintings and drawings by Lindsey Adams, Deidre Edwards and Sally Hargreaves; South London Art Gallery, Peckham Road, SE5; Tues to Sat to 6, Sun 3 to 6. (Until September 27).

Last chance to see

Craftsmen in residence; Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Curwin studio prints; Halesworth Gallery, Steeple End, Halesworth, Suffolk; 11 to 5 (ends today).

Talks, lectures

What the Saxon monks sang, by Dr Mary Berry, Guildhall, Winchester, 8.

Music

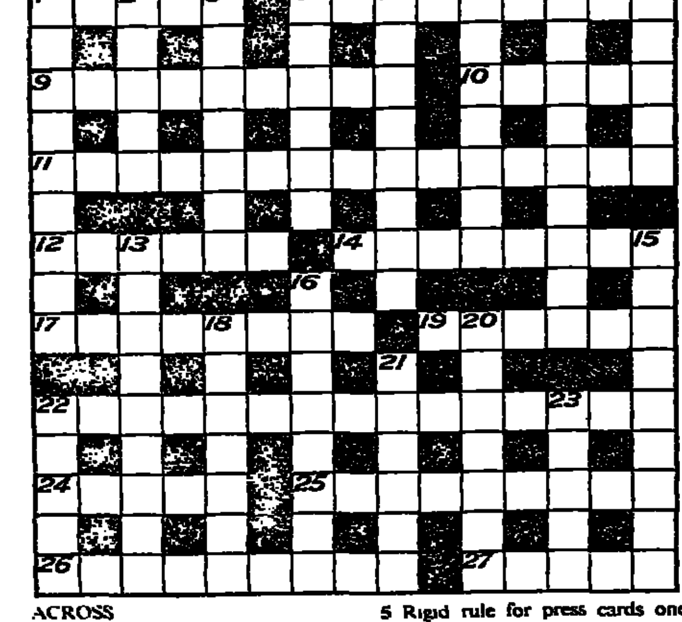
Concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Salisbury Cathedral, 7.30.

Organ recital by Christopher Dearnley, St James' Church, Wash Lane, Clacton, Essex, 7.45.

Concert by the Weston-super-Mare Youth Orchestra, Wells Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by the Warsaw Inter-University Choir, Belfast Methodist College, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,529



ACROSS

1 So-called disgraced person makes comeback as author (5).
4 Diabolical darkness, as a rule (9).
9 Artist allowed to scene of miracle first (9).
10 The bloomer's a catastrophe if it's Diana's (5).
11 No man's land, where message is not explicit (7,3,5).
12 How board meeting may end for occupant (6).
14 Domestic removed from seaside position (8).
17 Coin far better out of Sydney Carton's final act (8).
19 Batsman who received quite a good hand? (6).
22 Getting measure of heats, reaches the final, perhaps (10,5).
24 From Florida, hoped to see another state (5).
25 Follow and arrest boxer's band (3-6).
26 Return list perceived as part of mine (9).
27 Realize it's a trick(5).

DOWN

1 Cut short barrister's work (4,5).
2 Mount a single framed painting (5).
3 Front of vessel near Cowes keeping off the rocks (7).
4 Irishman in a film — shining appearance (6).
5 Rigid rule for press cards one gets (4,4).
6 Nephew on stage pronounced such a fool (7).
7 Pupils' punishment in Eton – it involved being in study (9).
8 Sir Thomas's customs (5).
13 "Oh, to be in England" – for this parade? (5,4).
15 One has no common ground with this element (4,5).
16 Punctual about bride's gift (2,3,3).
18 He'd admit nothing in forming American party (7).
20 Attack abandoned – beat it thus (4,3).
21 Bridge club (6).
22 *Nameless* ally got overheated (5).
23 Distribute a levy raised (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,528

Prize Crossword in The Times Tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Roads

Midlands and East Anglia: A38 Burton on Trent by-pass: Roadworks with contraflow in operation. A34 (Staffordshire): Delays S of Hanford, Stoke-on-Trent; contraflow in operation, care required. A12 (Suffolk): Roadworks with temporary traffic signals in use S of Lowestoft at Kessingland.

Wales and West: A470 (Powys): Roadworks controlled by Temporary traffic signals allday along Builth Wells to Brecon Road at Erwood. A55 (Clwyd): Roadworks with contraflow in operation on Llanddulas by-pass between Chester and Colwyn Bay. A38 (Devon): Roadworks with lane closures on both carriageways between Exeter and Plymouth at Marsh Mills viaduct.

North: A69 (Northumberland): Roadworks at Greenhead; delays. A68 (Northumberland): Bridge maintenance and resurfacing alongMorpeth by-pass at Fairmoor Bridge, contraflow in use care required.

Scotland: A85 (Argyll): Sewer installation at Taynuilt; single line traffic with lights as required. A905 (Stirlingshire): Resurfacing work at Junction 5 (M9); access to eastbound carriageway of M9 closed, signposted diversion operates via Junction 4. B959 (Dundee): Resurfacing on Arbroath Road, between Albert Street and Dalkeith Road; Single lane traffic on westbound carriageway, diversion eastbound.

Information supplied by the AA.

Bond winners

The £10,000 Premium Bond prize winners for September, are: 2DW 235523 (the winner comes from West Lothian); 7KK 573400 (West Glamorgan); 14PN 703315 (Southampton); 17PW 910490 (Newcastle upon Tyne); 7QP 095298 (West Midlands).

National day

Brazil celebrates its Independence Day today. The country was colonized by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century and became an independent empire in 1822, under the rule of the Portuguese Crown Prince, Dom Pedro I. His son, Dom Pedro II, was deposed in 1889 and a republic subsequently proclaimed.

Anniversaries

Births: Elizabeth I, reigned 1558-1603, Greenwich Palace, 1533; Stephen Hales, botanist, Bekesbourne, Kent, 1677 (variously September 17); Georges-Louis, Comte de Buffon, naturalist, Montbard, France, 1707; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, prime minister 1905-08, Glasgow, 1836; Dame Edith Sitwell, Scarborough, 1887

Deaths: Catherine Parr, sixth and last wife of Henry VIII, Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, 1548; Hannah More, evangelist and educator, Bristol, 1833; John Greenleaf Whittier, author and abolitionist, Hampton Falls, Massachussets, 1892; William Holman Hunt, Pre-Raphaelite artist, London, 1910.

Food prices

Of the many variety of plums now in the shops, from 20-76p per lb. English Victorias are probably the best buy at 30-35p per lb. English, Italian and French greengages, 25-35p, are also good value. Peaches and nectarines are excellent at 6-12p each and 8-20p each respectively. Other good fruit buys: Spanish yellow honeydew melons, about 50-90p, according to size, and Kiwifruit, 20-30p each. Discovery Apples, 35-45p, are the best of the English varieties, which include Worcester pearmains and Tideman Worcesters.

Best vegetable buys this week are English Carrots, 10-18p per lb, courgettes 20-28p, green peppers 40-65p, runner beans 20-30p, cauliflowers 28-40p each, celery 30-45p a head and potatoes 8-12p per lb. Salad ingredients are plentiful, of excellent quality and cheap: round lettuces 16-18p, British iceberg 40-50p, Cross and Webbs 20-30p.

Home produced lamb is a good buy, as supplies are plentiful. The Meat and Livestock Commission's survey of retail prices shows all lamb cuts down by 1p to 3p per lb. Whole legs range from £1.39-£1.74, whole shoulder from 78p-£1.14, loin chops £1.50 to £1.98 and best end chops £1.25 to £1.98.

Beef prices are mostly unchanged apart from boneless sirloin roasts which have leapt by 4p per lb, ranging from £2.28 to £3.39. This trend will probably spread to other cuts soon as wholesale prices are already very firm. Topside and silverside range from £1.94 to £2.32. Whole leg of pork ranges from 89p to £1.22 a lb, loin chops from £1.25 to £1.48, boneless shoulder from 98p to £1.36.

E Y

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.60	1.53
Austria Sch	27.80	26.20
Belgium Fr	79.70	75.70
Canada $	1.72	1.65
Denmark Kr	14.26	13.56
Finland Mkk	8.23	7.83
France Fr	11.94	11.44
Germany DM	3.91	3.72
Greece Dr	156.00	147.00
Hongkong $	10.48	9.88
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2400.00	2300.00
Japan Yen	327.00	311.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.21
Norway Kr	11.15	10.65
Portugal Esc	201.00	192.00
South Africa Rd	2.26	2.12
Spain Pta	220.00	210.00
Sweden Kr	11.18	10.68
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.11
USA $	1.32	1.27
Yugoslavia Dnr	245.00	230.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 351.5.

London: The *FT* index closed up 9.0 at 848.9.

Top films

The top box-office films in London:
1 (1) Romancing the Stone
2 (2) Paris, Texas
3 (–) The Karate Kid
4 (3) Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom
5 (–) *Purple Rain*
6 (5) Broadway Danny Rose
7 (–) Under the Volcano
8 (–) Comfort and Joy
9 (6) Police Academy
10 (7) Startrek III: The Search for Spock

The top five in the provinces:
1 Romancing the Stone
2 Hot Dog . . . The Movie
3 Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom
4 Startrek III: The Search for Spock
5 Starwars/The Empire Strikes Back/ Return of the Jeddi

Supplied by *Screen International*

Portfolio

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day. The list is divided into four groups of ten shares (1-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40) and every Portfolio card contains two numbers from each group.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e., largest increase or lowest loss) of a combination of eight (two from each group) of the 40 shares which on any day, comprise The Times Portfolio list.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in The Times.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for *inspection at the offices of The Times.*

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in The Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the columns provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or –), in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or –).

Check your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches The Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

● Rules will appear again in Friday's paper.

Weather forecast

A weak frontal trough will cross most of Scotland and Northern Ireland from the NW during the day

6am to midnight

London, Midlands, E, central S and N, NE England, S Wales, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny intervals; wind NW light; max temps, 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

SE England, East Anglia: Sunny intervals, isolated showers; wind NW, light; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, a little rain or drizzle in places; wind SW to W, light or moderate; max temp to 17C (59 to 63F).

NE, NW, Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, a little rain in places, bright intervals later; wind SW to W, light or moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mostly dry in the S at first and a little rain in places in the N; more general rain spreading from the W to many parts *later on Saturday* and Sunday; near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind N or NE, moderate, increasing fresh or strong; sea moderate, becoming rough. English Channel (E): Wind N or NE, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 6.23 am *Sun sets:* 7.33 pm

Moon sets: 2.40 am Moon rises: 7.09 pm

Full Moon: September 10

Lighting-up time

London 8.03 pm to 5.54 am
Bristol 8.13 pm to 6.04 am
Edinburgh 8.21 pm to 6.01 am
Manchester 8.14 pm to 6.00 am
Penzance 8.23 pm to 6.18 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

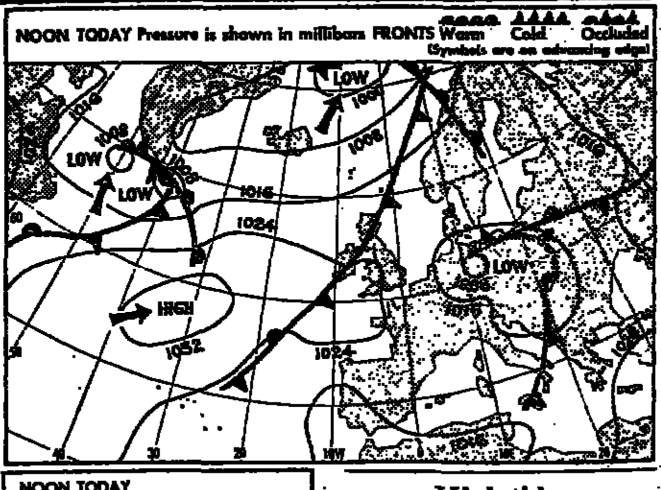
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	55	Guernsey	f	16	61
Birmingham	s	15	59	Inverness	f	16	61
Blackpool	c	16	61	Jersey	f	16	61
Bristol	s	16	61	London	c	16	61
Cardiff	f	16	61	Manchester	c	15	59
Edinburgh	f	16	61	Newcastle	c	15	59
Glasgow	c	14	57	Ronaldsway	c	15	59

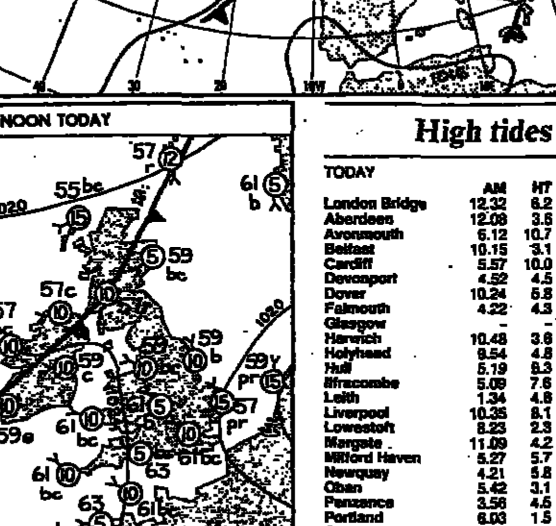
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Guernsey, 20c (68f); lowest day max: Fair Isle, 14c (57f); highest rainfall: Folkestone 0.89ins; highest sunshine: Tynemouth, 11.1hr.

London

Yesterday: *Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm,* 17C (63F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 72 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 2.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,028.4 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. *Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph)* circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

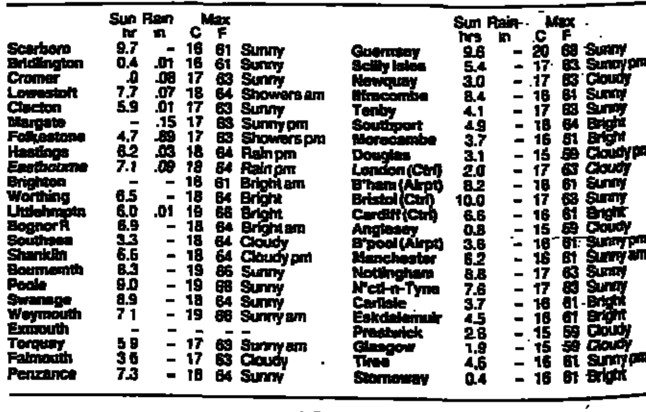
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.32	6.2	12.58	6.2
Aberdeen	12.08	3.6	12.53	3.7
Avonmouth	6.12	10.7	6.36	11.5
Belfast	10.15	3.1	10.29	3.3
Cardiff	5.57	10.0	6.21	10.7
Devonport	4.52	4.5	5.12	4.9
Dover	10.24	5.8	10.56	5.9
Falmouth	4.22	4.3	4.42	4.7
Glasgow	–	–	12.16	4.1
Harwich	10.48	3.6	11.20	3.8
Holyhead	9.54	4.8	10.01	5.1
Hull	5.19	8.3	6.04	8.3
Ilfracombe	5.09	7.6	5.31	8.1
Leith	1.34	4.8	2.10	5.0
Liverpool	10.35	8.1	10.50	8.6
Lowestoft	8.23	2.3	9.18	2.3
Margate	11.09	4.2	11.54	4.4
Milford Haven	5.27	5.7	5.47	6.2
Newquay	4.21	5.8	4.40	6.2
Oban	5.42	3.1	5.44	3.5
Penzance	3.56	4.5	4.14	4.9
Portland	6.03	1.5	6.21	1.9
Portsmouth	10.55	4.1	11.03	4.1
Shoreham	10.28	5.3	10.51	5.4
Southampton	10.33	4.1	10.39	4.0
Swansea	5.28	7.8	5.49	8.3
Tees	2.35	4.6	3.18	4.8
Walton-on-Naze	10.46	3.6	11.21	3.8

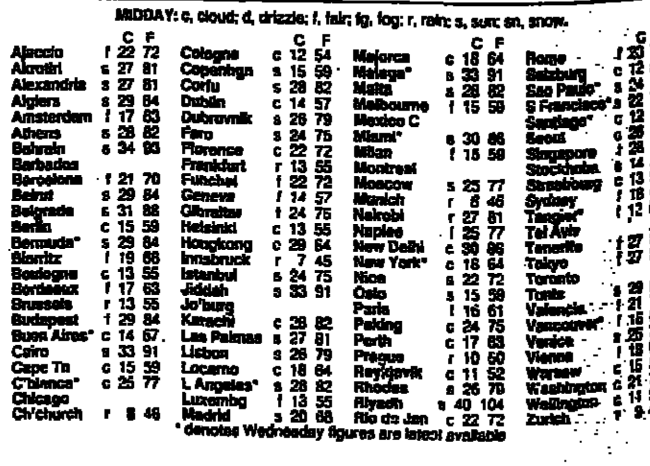
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarboro	9.7	–	16	61	Sunny	Guernsey	9.6	–	20	68	Sunny
Bridlington	0.4	.01	16	61	Sunny	Scilly Isles	5.4	–	17	63	Sunny pm
Cromer	.0	.08	17	63	Sunny	Newquay	3.0	–	17	63	Cloudy
Lowestoft	7.7	.07	18	64	Showers am	Ilfracombe	8.4	–	16	61	Sunny
Clacton	5.9	.01	17	63	Sunny	Tenby	4.1	–	17	63	Sunny
Margate	–	.15	17	63	Sunny pm	Southport	4.9	–	18	64	Bright
Folkestone	4.7	.89	17	63	Showers pm	Morecambe	3.7	–	16	61	Bright
Hastings	6.2	.03	18	64	Rain pm	Douglas	3.1	–	15	59	Cloudy pm
Eastbourne	7.1	.09	18	64	Rain pm	London (Ctrl)	2.0	–	17	63	Cloudy
Brighton	–	–	16	61	Bright am	B'ham (Airpt)	8.2	–	16	61	Sunny
Worthing	6.5	–	18	64	Bright	Bristol (Ctrl)	10.0	–	17	63	Sunny
Littlehmptn	6.0	.01	19	66	Bright	Cardiff (Ctrl)	6.6	–	16	61	Bright
Bognor R	6.9	–	18	64	Bright am	Anglesey	0.8	–	15	59	Cloudy
Southsea	3.3	–	18	64	Cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	3.6	–	16	61	Sunny pm
Shanklin	6.6	–	18	64	Cloudy pm	Manchester	6.2	–	16	61	Sunny am
Bournemth	8.3	–	19	66	Sunny	Nottingham	8.8	–	17	63	Sunny
Poole	9.0	–	19	66	Sunny	N'cstl-n-Tyne	7.6	–	17	63	Sunny
Swanage	8.9	–	18	64	Sunny	Carlisle	3.7	–	16	61	Bright
Weymouth	7.1	–	19	66	Sunny am	Eskdalemuir	4.5	–	16	61	Bright
Exmouth	–	–	–	–	–	Prestwick	2.8	–	15	59	Cloudy
Torquay	5.9	–	17	63	Sunny am	Glasgow	1.9	–	15	59	Cloudy
Falmouth	3.6	–	17	63	Cloudy	Tiree	4.6	–	16	61	Sunny pm
Penzance	7.3	–	18	64	Sunny	Stornoway	0.4	–	16	61	Bright

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	22	72	Cologne	c	12	54	Majorca	c	18	64	Rome	f	23	73
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Copenhgn	s	15	59	Malaga*	s	33	91	Salzburg	c	12	54
Alexandria	s	27	81	Corfu	s	28	82	Malta	s	28	82	Sao Paulo*	s	24	75
Algiers	s	29	84	Dublin	c	14	57	Melbourne	f	15	59	S Francisco*	s	22	72
Amsterdam	f	17	63	Dubrovnik	s	26	79	Mexico C				Santiago*	c	12	72
Athens	s	28	82	Faro	s	24	75	Miami*	s	30	86	Seoul	c	26	79
Bahrain	s	34	93	Florence	c	22	72	Milan	f	15	59	Singapore	f	28	82
Barbados				Frankfurt	r	13	55	Montreal				Stockholm	s	14	57
Barcelona	f	21	70	Funchal	f	22	72	Moscow	s	25	77	Strasbourg	c	13	55
Beirut	s	29	84	Geneva	f	14	57	Munich	r	8	46	Sydney	f	18	64
Belgrade	s	31	88	Gibraltar	f	24	75	Nairobi	r	27	81	Tangier*	f	12	54
Berlin	c	15	59	Helsinki	c	13	55	Naples	f	25	77	Tel Aviv	f	27	81
Bermuda*	s	29	84	Hongkong	c	29	84	New Delhi	c	30	86	Tenerife	f	27	81
Biarritz	f	19	66	Innsbruck	r	7	45	New York*	c	18	64	Tokyo			
Bologna	c	13	55	Istanbul	s	24	75	Nice	s	22	72	Toronto	s	29	84
Bordeaux	f	17	63	Jiddah	s	33	91	Oslo	s	15	59	Tunis	f	21	70
Brussels	r	13	55	Jo'burg				Paris	f	16	61	Valencia	f	15	59
Budapest	f	29	84	Karachi	c	28	82	Peking	c	24	75	Vancouver*	s	25	77
Buen Aires*	c	14	57	Las Palmas	s	27	81	Perth	c	17	63	Venice	f	18	64
Cairo	s	33	91	Lisbon	s	26	79	Prague	r	10	50	Vienna	c	15	59
Cape Tn	c	15	59	Locarno	c	18	64	Reykjavik	c	11	52	Warsaw	c	21	70
C'blanca*	c	25	77	L Angeles*	s	28	82	Rhodes	s	26	79	Washington	s	11	52
Chicago				Luxembg	f	13	55	Riyadh	s	40	104	Wellington	f	9	48
Ch'church	r	8	46	Madrid	s	20	68	Rio de Jan	c	22	72	Zurich			

* denotes Wednesday figures are latest available